OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FORTY-SECOND SESSION

ANNEXES

Volume I
(of two volumes)

AGENDA ITEMS 3–81

15 SEPTEMBER–21 DECEMBER 1987
29 FEBRUARY–2 MARCH 1988
18–23 MARCH 1988
11–13 MAY 1988
16 AND 17 AUGUST AND 19 SEPTEMBER 1988

UNITED NATIONS

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New York, 1990

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Since the thirty-first session, the *Official Records of the General Assembly* have consisted of records of meetings, sessional fascicles for each of the Main Committees and the General Committee, annexes to the meeting records, supplements, the *List of Delegations* and the *Check List of Documents*. Information on other documents is given in the *Check List* and in the relevant annex fascicles.

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

ANNEXES OF THE FORTY-SECOND SESSION

The agenda items for which annex fascicles exist are listed below.

Agenda item *Title*

3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-second session of the General Assembly:
    - (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
    - (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee.
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee.
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council:[a]
    - (*a*) Report of the Council;
    - (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General;
    - (*c*) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
    - (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
    - (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;
    - (*c*) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
    - (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    - (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
    - (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
    - (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
    - (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
    - (*f*) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;
    - (*g*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission;
    - (*h*) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit.
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:
    - (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
    - (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
20. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin: report of the Secretary-General.
21. Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.
22. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference: report of the Secretary-General.
23. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General.
24. The situation in Kampuchea: report of the Secretary-General.
25. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General.

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[a] See also fascicle for items 110 and 12.

Agenda item *Title*

26. International Year of Peace: report of the Secretary-General.
27. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic: report of the Secretary-General.
29. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General.
30. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance: report of the Secretary-General.
31. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General.
32. Law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General.
33. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa:
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid;*
    (*b*) Report of the International Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;
    (*c*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
34. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives: report of the Secretary-General.
36. Question of Namibia:
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
    (*b*) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
    (*c*) Report of the Secretary-General.
37. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General.
38. Question of Palestine:
    (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
39. The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General.
40. United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: report of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.
41. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General.[b]
43. Current financial crisis of the United Nations.[b]
48. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/45 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).[c]
49. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[c]
50. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[c]
51. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General.[c]
52. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General.[c]
53. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Secretary-General.[c]
54. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[c]

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[b] See fascicle for items 41 and 43.

[c] See fascicle for items 48 to 69.

Agenda item — *Title*

55. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[c]

56. Prevention of an arms race in outer space: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[c]

57. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/54 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[c]

58. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa:
    (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.[c]

59. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[c]

60. Reduction of military budgets:
    (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.[c]

61. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[c]

62. General and complete disarmament:
    (*a*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons:
        (i) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
        (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
    (*b*) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*c*) Conventional disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
    (*d*) Nuclear disarmament;
    (*e*) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
    (*f*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    (*g*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;
    (*h*) Notification of nuclear tests;
    (*i*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission.[c]

63. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
    (*a*) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*b*) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*c*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*d*) Freeze on nuclear weapons;
    (*e*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    (*f*) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*g*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/60 I on a nuclear-arms freeze;
    (*h*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America: report of the Secretary-General.[c]

64. Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament.[c]

65. World Disarmament Conference: report of the Secretary-General.[c]

66. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

Agenda item	*Title*
	(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
	(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
	(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;
	(*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General;
	(*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute;
	(*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Secretary-General;
	(*g*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
	(*h*) United Nations disarmament studies:
	(i) Report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;
	(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
	(*i*) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;
	(*j*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
	(*k*) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
	(*l*) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session: reports of the Secretary-General;
	(*m*) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:
	(i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
	(ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
	(iii) Verification in all its aspects: report of the Disarmament Commission;
	(*n*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[c]
67.	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean.[c]
68.	Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General.[c]
69.	Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development.[c]
70.	Question of Antarctica: reports of the Secretary-General.
71.	Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region: report of the Secretary-General.[d]
72.	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security:
	(*a*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace: report of the Secretary-General;
	(*b*) Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General.[d]
73.	Comprehensive system of international peace and security.[d]
74.	Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.
75.	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories: reports of the Secretary-General.
76.	International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:
	(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
	(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
77.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations.
78.	Questions relating to information:
	(*a*) Report of the Committee on Information;

---

[d] See fascicle for items 71 to 73.

Agenda item *Title*

- (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General;
- (*c*) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

79. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East:
    - (*a*) Report of the Commissioner-General;
    - (*b*) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    - (*c*) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;
    - (*d*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
80. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India.
81. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations.
82. Development and international economic co-operation:
    - (*a*) Trade and development:
        - (i) Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its seventh session;
        - (ii) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
        - (iii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
        - (iv) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
    - (*b*) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*c*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: reports of the Secretary-General;
    - (*d*) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries:
        - (i) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;
        - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
    - (*e*) Environment:
        - (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
        - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*f*) Desertification and drought:
        - (i) Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
        - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
    - (*g*) Human settlements:
        - (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;
        - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
    - (*h*) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
    - (*i*) New international human order: moral aspects of development: report of the Secretary-General.
83. Operational activities for development:
    - (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    - (*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
    - (*d*) United Nations technical co-operation activities: report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme.
84. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Secretary-General.
85. External debt crisis and development: report of the Secretary-General.

Agenda item *Title*

86. Special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary-General.

87. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: reports of the Secretary-General.[e]

88. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress.[f]

89. Question of aging: report of the Secretary-General.[f]

90. Policies and programmes involving youth: reports of the Secretary-General.[f]

91. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: reports of the Secretary-General.[e]

92. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination:
    (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
    (*b*) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid:* report of the Secretary-General;
    (*c*) Question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General.[e]

93. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: reports of the Secretary-General.[f]

94. Crime prevention and criminal justice.[f]

95. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women:
    (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
    (*b*) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General.[g]

96. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000:
    (*a*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*b*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;
    (*c*) United Nations Development Fund for Women: report of the Secretary-General.[g]

97. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General.[g]

98. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance.[h]

99. Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General.[h]

100. Question of a convention on the rights of the child.[h]

101. International Covenants on Human Rights:
    (*a*) Report of the Human Rights Committee;
    (*b*) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*c*) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*d*) Efforts and measures for promoting the eradication of illiteracy: report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.[h]

102. Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights.[h]

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[e] See fascicle for items 87, 91 and 92.
[f] See fascicle for items 88 to 90, 93, 94 and 141.
[g] See fascicle for items 95 to 97.
[h] See fascicle for items 98 to 102, 106 and 107.

Agenda item	*Title*
103.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: (*a*) Report of the High Commissioner; (*b*) Question of the continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; (*c*) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General.
104.	International campaign against traffic in drugs: (*a*) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking: report of the Secretary-General; (*b*) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: report of the Secretary-General; (*c*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/127: report of the Secretary-General.
105.	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms: (*a*) International conditions and human rights: report of the Secretary-General; (*b*) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights: report of the Secretary-General; (*c*) Right to development: report of the Secretary-General; (*d*) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States.
106.	New international humanitarian order.[h]
107.	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General.[h]
108.	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations: (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
109.	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
110.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations: (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
111.	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General.
112.	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General.
113.	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors: (*a*) United Nations Development Programme; (*b*) United Nations Children's Fund; (*c*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; (*d*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

Agenda item *Title*

(*e*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
(*f*) United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

114. Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987.

115. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

116. Programme planning:
  (*a*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
  (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.

117. Financial emergency of the United Nations:
  (*a*) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations;
  (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.

118. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:
  (*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
  (*b*) Effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
  (*c*) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General.

119. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit.

120. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences.

121. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions.

122. Personnel questions:
  (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
  (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General;
  (*c*) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General.

123. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission.

124. United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

125. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:
  (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General;
  (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General;
  (*c*) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States: report of the Secretary-General.

126. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:
  (*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;
  (*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

127. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General.

128. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General.

129. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States.[i]

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[i] See fascicle for items 129 and 137.

Agenda item	*Title*
130.	Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General.[j]
131.	Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations.
132.	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session.
133.	Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General.
134.	Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries.
135.	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session.[j]
136.	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.
137.	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.[i]
138.	Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States.
139.	Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment.
140.	Observer status for the African Development Bank in the General Assembly.
141.	Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes.[f]
142.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States.
143.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System.
144.	Application of the Republic of Nauru to become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
145.	Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group.

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[j] See fascicle for items 130 and 135.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 3

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 3: Credentials of representatives to the forty-second session of the General Assembly:*
(*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
(*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/630: First report of the Credentials Committee 1

Document A/42/630/Add.1: Second report of the Credentials Committee 3

Document A/42/L.3: Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: amendment to the draft resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee in document A/42/630 4

Action taken by the General Assembly 4

List of other documents pertaining to the item 4

DOCUMENT A/42/630

First report of the Credentials Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*9 October 1987*]

1. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 15 September 1987, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed a Credentials Committee for its forty-second session consisting of the following Member States: Argentina, Barbados, Cape Verde, China, Germany, Federal Republic of, Kenya, Singapore, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America.

2. The Credentials Committee held its 1st meeting on 7 October 1987.

3. Mr. Marcelo E. R. Delpech (Argentina) was unanimously elected Chairman.

4. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General, dated 6 October 1987, on the status of credentials of representatives to the forty-second session. The memorandum indicated that, as at 6 October, credentials issued by the head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as provided for in rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, had been submitted by the following 109 Member States: Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe. The Legal Counsel informed the Committee that, subsequent to the preparation of the memorandum, additional credentials in due form had been received in respect of the representatives of six Member States: Bolivia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Lebanon, Papua New Guinea and Suriname.

5. The Legal Counsel explained to the Committee that the Secretary-General's memorandum, as supplemented by the additional information he had provided to the Committee, related solely to the Member States that had submitted formal credentials for their representatives in accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. The Legal Counsel indicated also that at a later stage the Secretary-General would report to the Committee on the credentials of representatives of other Member States participating in the forty-second session whose formal credentials had not yet been received at the time of the Committee's 1st meeting.

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1st, 36th and 96th meetings.

6. Statements relating to the credentials of the representatives of Member States referred to the Committee for its consideration were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and Singapore.

7. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the Soviet delegation strongly objected to acceptance of the credentials of the delegation of so-called Democratic Kampuchea. There was no doubt as to the artificiality of the presence in the United Nations of representatives of a régime overthrown by the Kampuchean people. No efforts to conceal the Pol Pot clique, which was responsible for the mass genocide of the population of Kampuchea, under the designation of "coalition" could cover up its crimes and justify its presence in the United Nations, which was not in keeping with either the spirit or the letter of the Charter and could only make a Kampuchean settlement more difficult. Favourable conditions were emerging for the unification of all patriotic forces in Kampuchea in the cause of building in that country a progressive and just society on the basis of national reconciliation, as had been proposed by the leadership of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Only the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the representatives appointed by it have the right to represent the Kampuchean people in the United Nations. The Soviet delegation urged that they be accorded an opportunity to occupy their legitimate place in the Organization.

8. The same representative added that the Soviet delegation also wished to reconfirm its non-acceptance of the credentials of the delegation of Chile.

9. The representative of China stated that previous sessions of the General Assembly had taken correct decisions on the legality of the credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea. However, as a delegation in the Committee had expressed reservations on that point, he wished to reiterate the Chinese delegation's position that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was the sole legal Government of Kampuchea and was extensively recognized and supported by the international community. Successive General Assembly resolutions on Kampuchea had fully confirmed that fact. In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and principles of international law, the legal status of a country must not be altered on the ground that it was under foreign aggression. The so-called Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea was merely a product of foreign aggression and a proxy of foreign authorities and it could in no way represent the Kampuchean people. The Chinese delegation was therefore of the view that the credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea were absolutely in order.

10. The representative of the United States of America said that the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea were clearly in order, fulfilled the requirements of rule 27 of the rules of procedure, had already been accepted by the General Assembly in the past and should be accepted at the current session. The suggested alternative was a régime brought to power by a foreign military invasion and one that was clearly not representative in any way, shape or form of the Kampuchean people.

11. The same representative noted that the credentials of the representatives of Chile were also in order, submitted in accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, and there was no possible basis for their being called into question.

12. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that it was important to note that the function the Credentials Committee had to exercise was not political, nor was it one of making political judgements about the Governments that issued the credentials. Its task under rules 27 and 28 of the rules of procedure was rather to perform a technical function: to examine whether the credentials submitted for representatives of Member States met the formal requirements stipulated in rule 27 of the rules of procedure. That being so, on the basis of the Secretary-General's memorandum as well as the additional information provided to the Committee by the Legal Counsel, his delegation concluded that the credentials of the representatives of all the Member States listed in the memorandum and in the additional information provided to the Committee fulfilled those requirements, accordingly are in order and, therefore, should be accepted.

13. The representative of the United States stated that, in view of the technical nature of the credentials exercise, the United States delegation was not raising any objection to the acceptance of the credentials of the representatives of Afghanistan, even though that country's Government had been installed as a result of foreign aggression from the north.

14. The representative of Singapore said that his country and the vast majority of the international community fully recognized the legitimacy of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and found the credentials of its representatives in order; he expected the General Assembly to do so again at the present session.

15. The representative of China reiterated the Chinese delegation's position that the fact that the representatives of Afghanistan were permitted to participate in the current session of the General Assembly should in no way be interpreted as an acquiescence in the situation created by foreign armed invasion and occupation of Afghanistan.

16. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the statements made by two delegations about the credentials of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were a deliberate attempt to distort historical and political realities. Such statements could not change the fact of the existence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which was a sovereign and non-aligned State and a fully fledged Member of the United Nations, nor did they help to normalize the situation in South-West Asia. They amounted in fact to an intolerable attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

17. The Chairman proposed that, taking into account the statements made by the Legal Counsel and by members of the Committee, which would be reflected in the Committee's report, the Committee should adopt the following draft resolution:

> "*The Credentials Committee*,
>
> "*Having examined* the credentials of the representatives to the forty-second session of the General Assembly of the Member States referred to in paragraph 4 of the present report,
>
> "*Taking into account* the various reservations expressed by delegations during the debate,

"*Accepts* the credentials of the representatives of the Member States concerned."

18. The draft resolution proposed by the Chairman was adopted without a vote.

19. The Chairman then proposed that the Committee recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution (see para. 21 below). The proposal was adopted without a vote.

20. In the light of the foregoing, the present report is submitted to the General Assembly.

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

21. The Credentials Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE
FORTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.

DOCUMENT A/42/630/ADD.1

Second report of the Credentials Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*4 December 1987*]

1. The Credentials Committee held its 2nd meeting on 1 December 1987.

2. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General dated 30 November 1987 concerning the credentials of representatives of Member States participating in the forty-second session of the General Assembly, other than the credentials of the representatives accepted by the Committee at its 1st meeting, on 7 October (see document A/42/630 above).

3. A statement relating to the memorandum was made by the representative of the Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel.

4. As noted in paragraph 3 of the memorandum, formal credentials in the form required by rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly had been received from the following 36 Member States: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lesotho, Malawi, Malta, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Vanuatu, Venezuela and Zambia. It was noted that the formal credentials of Antigua and Barbuda and of Bangladesh were in fact received by the Secretariat prior to the 1st meeting of the Credentials Committee, but were not, due to an oversight in communications within the Secretariat, placed before the Credentials Committee at its 1st meeting. The Legal Counsel informed the Committee that, subsequent to the preparation of the memorandum, formal credentials had been received from the Gambia and the United States of America. Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the memorandum were orally revised to reflect this fact.

5. As noted in paragraph 4 of the memorandum, information concerning the appointment of their representatives to the forty-second session of the General Assembly had been communicated to the Secretary-General, by means of a cable from the head of State or the Minister for Foreign Affairs or in the form of a communication from the Permanent Mission concerned, by five Member States: Dominica, Dominican Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Peru and Rwanda.

6. Statements relating to the credentials of the representatives of Grenada were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

7. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the Soviet delegation wished to reaffirm its position regarding the non-acceptance of the credentials of the representatives of Grenada.

8. The representative of the United States of America stated that the credentials of the representatives of Grenada were obviously in order and that it was deplorable that some delegations were unable to restrain themselves from seeking to politicize the functions of the Credentials Committee. He said that his delegation rejected such comments as being not only out of order but without any justification whatsoever. He hoped that in due course whatever new thinking there might be would bring all concerned within the bounds of responsible conduct.

9. The Acting Chairman proposed that, taking into account the statements made in the Committee, which would be reflected in its report, the Committee accept the credentials of representatives of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Secretary-General's memorandum, as orally revised, on the understanding that formal credentials for representatives of the Member States referred to in paragraph 4 of the memorandum would be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible. The following draft resolution was proposed by the Acting Chairman for adoption by the Committee:

"*The Credentials Committee*,

"*Having examined* the credentials of the representatives to the forty-second session of the General Assembly of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the memorandum by the Secretary-General dated 30 November 1987,

"*Taking into account* the statements made by delegations during the debate,

"*Accepts* the credentials of the representatives of the Member States concerned."

10. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

11. The Acting Chairman proposed that the Committee recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution (see para. 13 below). The proposal was adopted without a vote.

12. In the light of the foregoing, the present report is submitted to the General Assembly.

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

13. The Credentials Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.3

Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: amendment to the draft resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee in document A/42/630

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*12 October 1987*]

At the end of the draft resolution, after the words "the Credentials Committee", add the phrase "except with regard to the credentials of Israel".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 15 September 1987, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed the following nine States members of the Credentials Committee: Argentina, Barbados, Cape Verde, China, Germany, Federal Republic of, Kenya, Singapore, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and United States of America (see decision 42/301[1]).

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 13 October 1987, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 80 to 39, with 10 abstentions, adopted the motion orally presented by the representative of Finland that no action be taken on the amendment proposed by 20 States (A/42/L.3). The Assembly then adopted without a vote the draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee in its first report (A/42/630, para. 21). For the final text, see resolution 42/2 A.[1]

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee in its second report (A/42/630/Add.1, para. 13). For the final text, see resolution 42/2 B.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/638 and Add.1	Letter dated 7 October 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	
A/42/647 and Add.1	Letter dated 12 October 1987 from the representatives of the following States to the Secretary-General: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates and Yemen	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 7

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 7: Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations*

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/547: Note by the Secretary-General 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 4

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 83rd meeting.

DOCUMENT A/42/547

Note by the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*11 September 1987*]

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and with the consent of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to notify the General Assembly of matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Security Council and of matters with which the Council has ceased to deal.

2. The matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which have been discussed during the period since the notification to the forty-first session of the General Assembly[1] are as follows:

1. The situation in the Middle East.
2. The situation between Iran and Iraq.
3. The question of South Africa.
4. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.
5. Letter dated 9 December 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
6. The situation in Cyprus.
7. The situation in Namibia.

3. During the same period, the Security Council has not discussed the following matters of which it remains seized:

1. Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council.
2. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations.
3. The Egyptian question.
4. The Palestine question.
5. The India-Pakistan question.
6. The Czechoslovak question.
7. The Hyderabad question.
8. Identical notifications dated 29 September 1948 from the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General.
9. International control of atomic energy.
10. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa).
11. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China.
12. Question of an appeal to States to accede to and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of bacterial weapons.
13. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare.
14. Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
15. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister for External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council.
16. Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
17. Letter dated 28 January 1955 from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China; letter dated 30 January 1955 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of acts of aggression by the United States of America against the People's Republic of China in the area of Taiwan and other islands of China.
18. Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government in bringing to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal, which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888.
19. Actions against Egypt by some Powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom, which constitute a danger to the international peace and security and are serious violations of the Charter of the United Nations.
20. The situation in Hungary.
21. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria.
22. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council.
23. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General.
24. Complaint of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7, document A/41/613 and Add.1.

18 April 1958 entitled: "Urgent measures to put an end to flights by United States military aircraft with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union".

25. Report of the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted on 4 September 1959 by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations.
26. Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council.
27. Cable dated 18 May 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
28. Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.
29. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
30. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
31. Letter dated 31 December 1960 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba.
32. Letter dated 26 May 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia.
33. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.
34. Letter dated 21 November 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
35. Letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 23 October 1962 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
36. Telegram dated 5 May 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti to the President of the Security Council.
37. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council concerning developments relating to Yemen.
38. Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration.
39. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.
40. Letter dated 10 January 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the President of the Security Council.
41. Letter dated 1 April 1964 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Yemen, Chargé d'affaires a.i., addressed to the President of the Security Council.
42. Complaint concerning acts of aggression against the territory and civilian population of Cambodia.
43. Letter dated 4 August 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
44. Letter dated 3 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council.
45. Letters dated 5 and 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council.
46. Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council.
47. Letter dated 1 December 1964 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, the Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia.
48. Letter dated 9 December 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.
49. Letter dated 1 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
50. Letter dated 31 January 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
51. Letter dated 2 August 1966 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council.
52. Letter dated 25 January 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
53. Letter dated 21 May 1968 from the Permanent Representative a.i. of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council.
54. Letter dated 12 June 1968 from the Permanent Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
55. Letter dated 21 August 1968 from the representatives of Canada, Denmark, France, Paraguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
56. Complaint by Zambia.
57. Complaint by Guinea.
58. The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft.
59. The situation in the India/Pakistan sub-continent.
60. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
61. Consideration of questions relating to Africa with which the Security Council is currently seized and implementation of its relevant resolutions.
62. Consideration of measures for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security in Latin America in conformity with the provisions and principles of the Charter.
63. Complaint by Cuba.
64. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran.
65. Relationship between the United Nations and South Africa.
66. The situation concerning Western Sahara.
67. The situation in Timor.
68. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.
69. The situation in the Comoros.
70. Communications from France and Somalia concerning the incident of 4 February 1976.
71. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories.
72. Complaint by Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola.
73. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.
74. Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the *apartheid* régime in Soweto and other areas.

75. Complaint by the Prime Minister of Mauritius, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, of the "act of aggression" by Israel against the Republic of Uganda.
76. Complaint by Zambia against South Africa.
77. Complaint by Greece against Turkey.
78. Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa.
79. Complaint by Benin.
80. Complaint by Angola against South Africa.
81. Telegram dated 3 January 1979 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the Security Council.
82. The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security [Letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council].
83. Letters dated 13 and 15 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
84. Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.
85. Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
86. Letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.
87. Letter dated 1 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
88. Complaint by Iraq.
89. Complaint by Seychelles.
90. Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
91. Letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
92. Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council enclosing the letter dated 18 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Chad addressed to the President of the Security Council.
93. Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas).
94. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
95. Letter dated 16 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
96. Letter dated 22 March 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.
97. Letter dated 5 May 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.
98. Letter dated 2 August 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
99. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
100. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

     Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

     Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

     Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

     Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
101. Letter dated 12 September 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.
102. The situation in Grenada.
103. Letter dated 3 February 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
104. Letter dated 18 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
105. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
106. Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
107. Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council.
108. Letter dated 4 September 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
109. Letter dated 3 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
110. Letter dated 9 November 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
111. Letter dated 28 January 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
112. Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
113. Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
114. Letter dated 26 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
115. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
116. Letter dated 6 December 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
117. Letter dated 16 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
118. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
119. The situation in southern Africa.
120. Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

     Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

121. Letter dated 12 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

122. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

123. Letter dated 27 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

124. Letter dated 22 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

125. Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

126. Letter dated 13 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18456).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 27 November 1987, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/42/547) (see decision 42/411[2]).

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[2] *Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 8

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 8: Adoption of the agenda and organization of work:* reports of the General Committee

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/150: Provisional agenda of the forty-second session 1

Document A/42/200: Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the forty-second session 9

Document A/BUR/42/1: Organization of the forty-second session, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: memorandum by the Secretary-General 9

Document A/42/250: First report of the General Committee 21

Document A/42/250/Add.1: Second report of the General Committee 29

Document A/42/L.18: Cameroon: amendment to the first report of the General Committee (A/42/250) 29

Action taken by the General Assembly 30

List of other documents pertaining to the item 31

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* For the records of the meetings relating to this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, General Commitee*, 1st to 5th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 3rd, 24th, 45th, 49th, 59th, 68th, 95th, 98th and 114th meetings.

DOCUMENT A/42/150

Provisional agenda of the forty-second session

[*Original: English*]
[*17 July 1987*]

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Bangladesh (rule 30 of the rules of procedure).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (rule 62).
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-second session of the General Assembly (rule 28):
    - (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee (decision 41/301 of 16 September 1986);
    - (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee (resolutions 41/7 A of 21 October 1986 and 41/7 B of 11 December 1986).
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (rule 31; decision 41/302 of 16 September 1986).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (rule 103; decision 41/304 of 16 September 1986).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (rule 31; decision 41/303 of 16 September 1986).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (rule 49; decision 41/409 of 3 November 1986).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (rule 21; decisions 41/401 of 20 September 1986 and 41/402 of 20 September, 14 and 31 October and 19 November 1986).
9. General debate.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (rules 13 (*a*) and 48; decision 41/410 of 3 November 1986).
11. Report of the Security Council (rule 13 (*b*); decision 41/415 of 1 December 1986).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (rule 13 (*b*); General Assembly resolutions 32/160 of 19 December 1977, 38/198 of 20 December 1983, 40/172, 40/173, 40/177 and 40/179 of 17 December 1985, 41/136 to 41/142, 41/146, 41/147 and 41/151 of 4 December 1986 and 41/180, 41/181, 41/184, 41/191 and 41/200 of 8 December 1986; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/61 of 28 July 1983, 1985/75 of 26 July 1985, 1986/7 of 21 May 1986 and 1986/73 of 23 July 1986 and Council decisions 1986/149 of 23 May 1986 and 1986/155 of 18 July 1986):
    - (*a*) Report of the Council;
    - (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolutions 32/160, 38/198, 40/172, 40/173, 40/177, 41/137, 41/139 to 41/142, 41/146, 41/147, 41/151, 41/180, 41/181, 41/184, 41/191 and 41/200; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/61, 1986/7 and 1986/73 and Council decisions 1986/149 and 1986/155);
    - (*c*) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (General Assembly resolutions 41/136 and 41/138).
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (rule 13 (*b*); decision 41/411 of 3 November 1986).

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 41/36 of 11 November 1986).
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
    - (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (rule 142);
    - (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council (rule 145);
    - (*c*) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (rules 150 and 151).
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs:
    - (*a*) Election of twenty members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972);
    - (*b*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council (resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974);
    - (*c*) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976).
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
    - (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (rule 155);
    - (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions (rule 158);
    - (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors (resolution 74 (I) of 7 December 1946);
    - (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee (resolution 155 (II) of 15 November 1947);
    - (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (resolution 351 A (IV) of 24 November 1949);
    - (*f*) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967).
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolutions 41/16 to 41/26 of 31 October 1986 and 41/41 A and B and 41/42 of 2 December 1986 and decisions 41/406 to 41/408 of 31 October 1986):
    - (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
    - (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/16).
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (rule 136).
20. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/19 of 21 November 1985).
21. United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990: report of the Secretary-General (resolutions S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 and 41/29 of 31 October 1986).
22. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/3 of 16 October 1986).
23. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/4 of 17 October 1986).
24. The situation in Kampuchea: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/6 of 21 October 1986).
25. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/8 of 23 October 1986).
26. International Year of Peace (resolutions 41/9 and 41/10 of 24 October 1986): report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/9).
27. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986).
28. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (resolution 41/12 of 29 October 1986).
29. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/30 of 3 November 1986).
30. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/31 of 3 November 1986).[1]
31. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/33 of 5 November 1986).
32. Law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/34 of 5 November 1986).
33. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (resolutions 41/35 A to H of 10 November 1986):
    - (*a*) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid;*
    - (*b*) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa (resolution 41/35 F);
    - (*c*) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 41/35 B, E, G and H).
34. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/37 of 18 November 1986).
35. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the pres-

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[1] The inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session was subject to any further action that the General Assembly might take on it at its forty-first session (see decisions 41/421, 41/466 B, and 41/470 to 41/475).

ent United States Administration in April 1986: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/38 of 20 November 1986).

36. Question of Namibia (resolutions 41/39 A to E of 20 November 1986):
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
    (*b*) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
    (*c*) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 41/39 A and B).
37. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/40 of 25 November 1986).
38. Question of Palestine (resolutions 41/43 A to D of 2 December 1986):
    (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/43 D).
39. The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 41/162 A to C of 4 December 1986).
40. United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: report of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (resolution 41/212 A of 11 December 1986).
41. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986).[1]
42. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (decision 41/404 of 7 October 1986).
43. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (decision 41/466 of 11 December 1986).[1]
44. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (decision 41/467 of 19 December 1986).
45. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (decision 41/469 of 19 December 1986).
46. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General (decision 41/470 of 19 December 1986).[1]
47. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (decision 41/470 of 19 December 1986).[1]
48. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (decision 41/470 of 19 December 1986).[1]
49. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/45 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (resolution 41/45 of 3 December 1986).
50. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolutions 41/46 A and B of 3 December 1986).
51. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 41/47 of 3 December 1986).
52. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/48 of 3 December 1986).
53. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/49 of 3 December 1986).
54. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/50 of 3 December 1986).
55. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 41/51 of 3 December 1986).
56. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 41/52 of 3 December 1986).
57. Prevention of an arms race in outer space: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 41/53 of 3 December 1986).
58. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/54 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 41/54 of 3 December 1986).
59. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolutions 41/55 A and B of 3 December 1986):
    (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 41/55 B);
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/55 B).
60. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 41/56 of 3 December 1986).
61. Reduction of military budgets (resolutions 40/91 B of 12 December 1985 and 41/57 of 3 December 1986):
    (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 41/57);
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/91 B).
62. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolutions 41/58 A to D of 3 December 1986).
63. General and complete disarmament (resolutions 41/59 A to O of 3 December 1986):
    (*a*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons:
        (i) Report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 41/59 A);

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/59 I);

(*b*) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/59 B);

(*c*) Conventional disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission (resolutions 41/59 C and G);

(*d*) Nuclear disarmament (resolution 41/59 F);

(*e*) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 41/59 K);

(*f*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 41/59 L);

(*g*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale (resolution 41/59 M);

(*h*) Notification of nuclear tests (resolution 41/59 N);

(*i*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 41/59 O).

64. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolutions 39/63 F of 12 December 1984 and 41/60 A to J of 3 December 1986):

(*a*) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/63 F);

(*b*) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 41/60 A and B);

(*c*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/60 D);

(*d*) Freeze on nuclear weapons (resolution 41/60 E);

(*e*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 41/60 F);

(*f*) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/60 H);

(*g*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/60 I on a nuclear-arms freeze (resolution 41/60 I);

(*h*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/60 J).

65. Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (resolution 41/60 G of 3 December 1986).

66. World Disarmament Conference: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/61 of 3 December 1986).

67. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, 40/152 K and L of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 A to R of 4 December 1986 and decision 41/421 of 4 December 1986):

(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 41/86 E);

(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolutions 41/86 M and P);

(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/92 H);

(*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/183 O);

(*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute (resolution 39/148 H);

(*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/152 L);

(*g*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 41/86 B);

(*h*) United Nations disarmament studies (resolutions 40/152 K and 41/86 C):

(i) Report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (resolution 40/152 K);

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/86 C);

(*i*) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/86 D);

(*j*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 41/86 F);

(*k*) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 41/86 G);

(*l*) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 41/86 I and J);

(*m*) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session (resolutions 41/86 O and Q):

(i) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 41/86 O);

(ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 41/86 O);

(iii) Verification in all its aspects: report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 41/86 Q);

(*n*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament (decision 41/421).[1]

68. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (resolution 41/87 of 4 December 1986).

69. Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/93 of 4 December 1986).

70. Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (decision 41/422 of 4 December 1986).

71. Question of Antarctica: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 41/88 A to C of 4 December 1986).

72. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/89 of 4 December 1986).

73. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolutions 39/157 of 17 December 1984 and 41/90 and 41/91 of 4 December 1986):
    (*a*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/157);
    (*b*) Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/90);
    (*c*) Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/91).

74. Comprehensive system of international peace and security (resolution 41/92 of 4 December 1986).

75. Effects of atomic radiation (resolutions 41/62 A and B of 3 December 1986): report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 41/62 A).

76. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 41/63 A to G of 3 December 1986).

77. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (resolutions 41/64 to 41/66 of 3 December 1986):
    (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/64).

78. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (resolution 41/67 of 3 December 1986).

79. Questions relating to information (resolutions 41/68 A to E of 3 December 1986):
    (*a*) Report of the Committee on Information;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/68 A);
    (*c*) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 41/68 B).

80. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolutions 41/69 A to K of 3 December 1986):
    (*a*) Report of the Commissioner-General;
    (*b*) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 41/69 B);
    (*c*) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolution 41/69 A);
    (*d*) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 41/69 D to K).

81. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (decision 41/416 of 3 December 1986).

82. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (decision 41/417 of 3 December 1986).

83. Development and international economic co-operation:[2]
    (*a*) Trade and development (resolutions 40/183, 40/186 and 40/191 of 17 December 1985 and 41/163 to 41/169 of 5 December 1986 and decisions 41/435 to 41/438 of 5 December 1986):
        (i) Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its seventh session (resolution 41/168);
        (ii) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
        (iii) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/186, 40/191, 41/164 and 41/165);
        (iv) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (resolutions 40/183, 40/191 and 41/166);
    (*b*) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/205 of 17 December 1985);
    (*c*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/65 of 23 July 1986);
    (*d*) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (resolutions 40/195 and 40/196 of 17 December 1985):
        (i) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;
        (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/195 and 40/196);
    (*e*) Environment (resolution 40/197 of 17 December 1985):
        (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
        (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
    (*f*) Desertification and drought (resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977, 35/73 of 5 December 1980 and 40/198 A and B and 40/209 of 17 December 1985 and decision 41/454 of 8 December 1986):

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[2] Under this item, the General Assembly also had before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under decision 41/442 of 5 December 1986.

    (i) Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (resolutions 32/172, 35/73 and 40/198 B);
    (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/198 A and 40/209);
  (*g*) Human settlements (resolution 40/201 of 17 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council decision 1986/162 of 21 July 1986):
    (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;
    (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/201 and Economic and Social Council decision 1986/162);
  (*h*) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
  (*i*) New international human order: moral aspects of development: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/206 of 17 December 1985).

84. Operational activities for development:
  (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/171 of 5 December 1986);
  (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
  (*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
  (*d*) United Nations technical co-operation activities: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/213 of 17 December 1985);
  (*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme.

85. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/172 of 5 December 1986).

86. External debt crisis and development: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/202 of 8 December 1986).

87. Special programmes of economic assistance (resolutions 41/192 to 41/200 of 8 December 1986): reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 41/195, 41/196, 41/198, 41/199 and 41/200).

88. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/94 of 4 December 1986).

89. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress (resolution 40/23 of 29 November 1985).

90. Question of aging (resolution 41/96 and decision 41/424 of 4 December 1986): report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/96).

91. Policies and programmes involving youth (resolutions 40/16 of 18 November 1985 and 41/97 to 41/99 of 4 December 1986 and decision 41/425 of 4 December 1986): reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/16, 41/97 and 41/99).

92. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (resolutions 41/100 to 41/102 of 4 December 1986): reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 41/100 and 41/101).

93. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (resolutions 41/103 to 41/105 of 4 December 1986):
  (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
  (*b*) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid:* report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/103);
  (*c*) Question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/105).

94. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/26 of 23 November 1984 and 41/106 of 4 December 1986).

95. Crime prevention and criminal justice (resolution 41/107 of 4 December 1986).

96. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (resolution 41/108 of 4 December 1986):
  (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
  (*b*) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General.

97. Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the year 2000 (resolutions 31/133 of 16 December 1976 and 41/109 to 41/111 of 4 December 1986):
  (*a*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/111);
  (*b*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation (resolution 41/109);
  (*c*) United Nations Development Fund for Women: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 31/133).

98. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/38 of 29 November 1985).

99. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (resolution 41/112 of 4 December 1986).

100. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (resolutions 41/113 to 41/115 of 4 December 1986): report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/115).

101. Question of a convention on the rights of the child (resolution 41/116 of 4 December 1986).

102. International Covenants on Human Rights (resolutions 39/137 of 14 December 1984, 41/32 of 3 November 1986 and 41/117 to 41/120 of 4 December 1986):
  (*a*) Report of the Human Rights Committee;
  (*b*) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International

Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/119);

(*c*) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/137);

(*d*) Efforts and measures for promoting the eradication of illiteracy: report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 41/118).

103. Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights (resolution 41/121 of 4 December 1986).

104. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolutions 37/196 of 18 December 1982 and 41/122 to 41/124 of 4 December 1986 and decision 41/428 of 4 December 1986):

(*a*) Report of the High Commissioner;

(*b*) Question of the continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 37/196);

(*c*) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/122).

105. International campaign against traffic in drugs (resolutions 41/125 to 41/127 of 4 December 1986):

(*a*) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/125);

(*b*) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/126);

(*c*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/127: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/127).

106. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolutions 36/133 of 14 December 1981 and 41/128 to 41/133 of 4 December 1986):

(*a*) International conditions and human rights: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/113);

(*b*) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/129);

(*c*) Right to development: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/131);

(*d*) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States (resolution 41/132).

107. New international humanitarian order (decision 41/430 of 4 December 1986).

108. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolutions 41/134 and 41/135 of 4 December 1986): report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/134).

109. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 41/13 of 31 October 1986):

(*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

110. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 41/14 and decision 41/405 of 31 October 1986).

111. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (resolution 41/15 of 31 October 1986):

(*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

112. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/27 of 31 October 1986).

113. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/28 of 31 October 1986).

114. Question of East Timor (decision 41/402 of 20 September 1986):[3]

(*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

115. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (resolution 41/176 of 5 December 1986):

(*a*) United Nations Development Programme;

(*b*) United Nations Children's Fund;

(*c*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

(*d*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

(*e*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

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[3] The General Assembly at its forty-first session deferred until a later date a decision on the inclusion of this item in the agenda (decision 41/402 of 20 September 1986). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session was proposed in accordance with resolution 37/30 of 23 November 1982 and subject to any further action that the Assembly might take on its at its forty-first session.

(*f*) United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

116. Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (resolutions 41/209, 41/210 and 41/211 A to C of 11 December 1986).

117. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

118. Programme planning (resolution 41/203 of 11 December 1986):

    (*a*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

    (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.

119. Financial emergency of the United Nations (resolutions 41/204 A and B of 11 December 1986):

    (*a*) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations (resolution 41/204 A);

    (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 41/204 A and B).

120. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (decision 41/447 of 5 December 1986):

    (*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

    (*b*) Effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;

    (*c*) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General.

121. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (decision 41/448 of 5 December 1986).

122. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences (resolutions 41/177 A to D of 5 December 1986).

123. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (resolution 41/178 of 5 December 1986).

124. Personnel questions (resolutions 36/232 of 18 December 1981 and 41/205 and 41/206 A to D of 11 December 1986 and decision 41/462 of 11 December 1986):

    (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/206 A);

    (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/232);

    (*c*) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General.

125. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission (resolution 41/207 of 11 December 1986).

126. United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (resolution 41/208 of 11 December 1986).

127. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (resolution 40/247 of 18 December 1985, 41/44 A and B of 3 December 1986 and 41/179 A and B of 5 December 1986):

    (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 41/44 A and B);

    (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 41/179 A and B);

    (*c*) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/247).

128. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985).

129. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/66 of 11 December 1985).

130. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/73 of 3 December 1986).

131. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (resolution 41/74 of 3 December 1986).

132. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/75 of 3 December 1986).

133. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (resolution 41/76 of 3 December 1986).

134. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session (resolution 41/77 of 3 December 1986).

135. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/78 of 3 December 1986).

136. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (resolution 41/80 of 3 December 1986).

137. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session (resolution 41/81 of 3 December 1986).

138. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (resolution 41/82 of 3 December 1986).

139. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (resolution 41/83 of 3 December 1986).

140. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (resolution 41/84 of 3 December 1986).

141. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (decision 41/418 of 3 December 1986).

142. Aggression against and occupation of Chad by Libya [item proposed by Chad (A/42/141)].

143. Observer status for the African Development Bank in the General Assembly [item proposed by Côte d'Ivoire (A/42/142)].

144. Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes [Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/48 of 28 May 1987].

DOCUMENT A/42/200

Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the forty-second session

[*Original: English*]
[*26 August 1987*]

1. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States [item proposed by Honduras (A/42/191)].
2. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System [item proposed by Mexico and Peru (A/42/192 and Add.1)].
3. Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation [item proposed by the Syrian Arab Republic (A/42/193 and Add.1)].[4]

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[4] The sponsor of the item requested its inclusion under item 128 of the provisional agenda.

DOCUMENT A/BUR/42/1

Organization of the forty-second session, adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items: memorandum by the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*9 September 1987*]

1. The Secretary-General has the honour to place before the General Committee, for its consideration, the following observations and proposals in connection with the report to be made to the General Assembly by the General Committee regarding the organization of the forty-second regular session, the adoption of the agenda and the allocation of items.

2. Over the years, the General Assembly has adopted a number of provisions aimed at rationalizing the procedures and organization of the Assembly. These provisions are reproduced in the annexes to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.15, annexes I-VII). Although some of these provisions have already been implemented, many of them have not yet been or have been only partly implemented. Some of them have acquired an urgent character in view of the financial difficulties facing the United Nations and the efforts being undertaken in the process of renewal and reform of the Organization.

3. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the provisions reproduced in annexes V, VI and VII of its rules of procedure, in particular to those provisions reproduced below under the relevant headings.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

General Committee

4. The Secretary-General wishes to draw to the General Committee's attention:

(*a*) Paragraphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly decision 34/401 on the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the Assembly, the text of which is reproduced in the rules of procedure of the Assembly (*ibid.*, annex VI) and reads as follows:

> "1. The General Committee should, at the outset of each session, consider how the work of the session can best be rationalized.
>
> "2. The General Committee should also meet periodically throughout the session to review the progress of work and to make recommendations to the General Assembly on the general programme of the session and on measures aimed at improving the work."

(*b*) Paragraph 4 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 39/88 B (*ibid.*, annex VII), which reads as follows:

> "4. The General Committee should play more fully its role under rule 42 of the rules of procedure and paragraphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly decision 34/401, reviewing periodically the work of the Assembly and making the necessary recommendations."

Rationalization of work

5. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, whereby the Assembly decided that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations[5] should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations.

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[5] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49.*

6. In this connection, the General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to recommendations 2, 3, 4 and 7 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts:[6]

(*a*) The relevant provisions of recommendation 2 read as follows:

"The number of conferences and meetings can be significantly reduced and their duration shortened without affecting the substantive work of the Organization. To this end:

. . .

"(*b*) The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should request their subsidiary bodies to review urgently their current agendas and schedules of meetings in order to reduce substantially their number, frequency and duration. In this context, the move towards biennialization of conferences and meetings, which has been initiated particularly in the economic and social fields, should be vigorously pursued;

"(*c*) As there continue to be large differences between planned and actual utilization of available conference resources by numerous United Nations bodies, these bodies should be requested to provide a more realistic assessment of their needs. The Committee on Conferences should, in co-operation with the bodies concerned, ensure that wastage of conference-service resources is minimized through a reduction in the projections of the length and, where appropriate, the frequency of meetings of those bodies that have consistently utilized a lower level of resources than planned;

"(*d*) Until 1978, a number of resolutions had requested that only one major conference be scheduled annually. The decision of the General Assembly that no more than five special conferences should take place in a given year and that no more than one special conference should be convened at the same time should be strictly implemented."

(*b*) Recommendation 3 reads as follows:

"The procedures and methods of work of the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, particularly its Main Committees, should be streamlined and thereby made more effective. Many recommendations have been put forward to this effect. In this connection, the following points should be emphasized:

"(*a*) The high cost of holding meetings of the principal organs of the United Nations makes it imperative to utilize fully available services. The responsibility for this rests with the presiding officers of these organs, as well as the representatives of Member States;

"(*b*) The agenda of the General Assembly should be rationalized by grouping or merging, to the extent possible, related items and by setting an interval of two or more years for the discussion of certain items;

"(*c*) The possibility of holding the meetings of the Fourth Committee and the Special Political Committee in sequential order should be addressed;

"(*d*) The distribution of agenda items among the Main Committees of the General Assembly and between those Committees and the plenary meetings of the Assembly should be reviewed, in order to ensure the best possible use of the expertise of the Committees and of the time and resources available;

"(*e*) As a rule, the General Assembly should not create new subsidiary organs without discontinuing existing ones;

"(*f*) Efforts should be made to reduce the number of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. Resolutions should request reports of the Secretary-General only in cases where that would be indispensable for facilitating the implementation of these resolutions or the continued examination of the question."

(*c*) Recommendation 4 reads as follows:

"The existing principle that United Nations bodies should meet at their respective established headquarters, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, should be strictly enforced. Whenever the Assembly accepts an invitation from the Government of a Member State to hold a conference or meeting away from established headquarters, the additional cost should be borne in full by that Government. The methods of budgeting these costs should be improved so as to ensure that all additional costs are accounted for."

(*d*) Recommendation 7 reads as follows:

"Since the cost of processing and distributing as official documents communications received from Member States is estimated at $2 million per biennium, Member States should co-operate in significantly curtailing this practice. The provisions of General Assembly decision 34/401 should be strictly adhered to."

7. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/112 of 6 February 1987 whereby the Council decided to establish a Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields to carry out the in-depth study called for in recommendation 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts.

8. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the measures he has already undertaken in pursuit of the goal of renewal and reform as reflected in his progress report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 (A/42/234). In this connection, the Secretary-General also wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the fact that measures introduced to reduce costs relating to overtime continue to be in effect. Therefore, the Committee may wish to alert Member States that, as a result of these curtailments, the Secretariat will not be able to provide all the services rendered prior to 1986.

Closing date of the session

9. In accordance with the provisions of rule 2 of the rules of procedure and in the light of the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly that the Assembly should meet for a period of 13 weeks (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, para. 4), the closing date of the forty-second session should be Tuesday, 15 December 1987. However, in view of the financial problems still being faced by the United Nations and in the context of the process of renewal and reform under way, and in the light of the con-

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[6] *Ibid.*, para. 21.

currence expressed by the regional groups prior to the convening of the forty-second session, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the Assembly that no closing date be decided upon at this time and that every effort be made to curtail the duration of the forty-second session.

Schedule of meetings

10. In the light of the decision taken at the last four sessions, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that, as a cost-saving measure, morning meetings should start at 10 a.m. promptly for both all plenary meetings and meetings of the Main Committees during the forty-second session.

11. In view of the concurrence expressed by the regional groups prior to the convening of the forty-second session, the General Committee may wish to recommend that, in order to avoid the late start of meetings and as a cost-saving measure, the General Assembly should waive, as decided at the forty-first session, the requirement of the presence of at least one third of the members to declare a plenary meeting open and permit the debate to proceed and one quarter of the members to declare a meeting of a Main Committee open and permit the debate to proceed. This recommendation would be made on the understanding that it does not involve any permanent change in the relevant provisions of rules 67 and 108 of the rules of procedure.

12. Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that delegations should be reminded of the utmost importance of punctuality in the interest of ensuring an effective and orderly organization of work and achieving economies for the United Nations.

General debate

13. Taking into consideration the number of delegations already inscribed on the list of speakers, the Secretary-General suggests that the general debate should begin on Monday, 21 September, and end on Friday, 9 October 1987.

14. In accordance with established practice, the Secretary-General also suggests that the list of speakers in the general debate should be closed on Wednesday, 23 September, at 6 p.m.

15. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the decision taken by the Assembly at the 3rd plenary meeting of its forty-first session, held on Saturday, 20 September 1986, namely that the practice of expressing congratulations in the General Assembly Hall after a speech had been delivered was prohibited.

Explanations of vote, right of reply and length of statements

16. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of decision 34/401, which read as follows:

> "6. Explanations of vote should be limited to ten minutes.
>
> "7. When the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, i.e., either in the Committee or in plenary meeting, unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee.
>
> "8. Delegations should exercise their right of reply at the end of the day whenever two meetings have been scheduled for that day and whenever such meetings are devoted to the consideration of the same item."

17. Furthermore, with a view to streamlining the procedures of the General Assembly and as another cost-saving measure, in connection with the length of statements the General Committee may wish to draw the attention of the General Assembly, as it did at the forty-first session, to rules 72 and 114 of the rules of procedure and paragraph 22 of annex VI thereto for appropriate action in plenary meeting and the Main Committees.

Records of meetings

18. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to the fact that the General Assembly, by its decision 41/466 of 11 December 1986, on the current financial crisis of the United Nations, agreed that the Secretary-General might proceed along the lines of the proposals contained in his report on the question,[7] taking into account the relevant report of the Fifth Committee.[8] In accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Secretary-General's report,[7] during the forty-second session verbatim records will continue to be provided to the plenary meetings of the Assembly and meetings of the First Committee and summary records will be provided to the General Committee, the Credentials Committee and the Main Committees of the Assembly. In accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, para. 108 (*b*)), the General Committee may wish to recommend that the General Assembly should maintain for the forty-second session the practice whereby the Special Political Committee may obtain, on specific request, transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings, or portions thereof. These transcriptions, which would not be part of the official records of the Committee, would be provided as the required services became available. Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 8 and 9 of its resolution 38/32 E of 25 November 1983, which read as follows:

> "8. *Decides* that the practice of reproducing statements *in extenso* as separate documents shall be discontinued for all its subsidiary organs that are entitled to summary records;
>
> "9. *Decides further* that any exceptions to this rule may be made by the body concerned only if the statements are to serve as bases for discussion and if, after hearing a statement of the relevant financial implications, the body decides that one or more statements *in extenso* may be included in the summary record, or reproduced as separate documents or as annexes to authorized documents;"

In this connection, the General Committee may also wish to recommend to the General Assembly that the practice not to reproduce *in extenso* statements made in a Main Committee should be maintained for the forty-second session.

Seating arrangements

19. In accordance with established practice, the Secretary-General has drawn lots for the purpose of choosing the Member State to occupy the first desk on the General Assembly floor from which the alphabetical seating order will begin. The name drawn was the United Arab Emirates.

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[7] A/41/901 and Add.1.

[8] A/41/953.

Consequently, the delegation of that country will sit at the first desk at the right of the President and the other countries will follow in the English alphabetical order. The same order will be observed in the Main Committees.

Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees

20. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 18 and 19 of decision 34/401, which read as follows:

> "18. Before the conclusion of a session of the General Assembly, regional groups should agree on the distribution of chairmanships among them for the following session.
>
> "19. Candidates for the chairmanships of the Main Committees should be nominated as soon as possible."

Concluding statements

21. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 17 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "17. To save time at the end of the session, the practice of making concluding statements in the General Assembly and its Main Committees should be dispensed with except for statements by the presiding officers."

Questions related to the programme budget

22. The Secretary-General would like to draw the attention of the General Committee to rule 153 of the rules of procedure, which reads as follows:

> "No resolution involving expenditure shall be recommended by a committee for approval by the General Assembly unless it is accompanied by an estimate of expenditures prepared by the Secretary-General. No resolution in respect of which expenditures are anticipated by the Secretary-General shall be voted by the General Assembly until the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee) has had an opportunity of stating the effect of the proposal upon the budget estimates of the United Nations."

In this connection, the General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 12 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "12. It is imperative that Main Committees should allow sufficient time for the preparation of the estimate of expenditures by the Secretariat and for its consideration by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee and that they should take this requirement into account when they adopt their programme of work."

Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to draw the attention of the General Assembly to paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980, which reads as follows:

> "6. *Decides* that all proposals affecting the schedule of conferences and meetings made at sessions of the General Assembly shall be reviewed by the Committee on Conferences when administrative implications are being considered under the requirements of rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly."

The General Committee may also wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to regulation 4.9 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (resolution 37/234, annex), which reads as follows:

> "*Regulation 4.9.* No Council, Commission or other competent body shall take a decision involving either a change in the programme budget approved by the General Assembly or the possible requirement of expenditure unless it has received and taken account of a report from the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the proposal."

23. The General Committee may also wish to recall paragraph 13 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "13. Furthermore:
>
> "(*a*) A mandatory deadline, not later than 1 December, should be established for the submission to the Fifth Committee of all draft resolutions with financial implications;
>
> "(*b*) The Fifth Committee should, as a general practice, consider accepting without debate the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financial implications of draft resolutions up to a prescribed limit, namely, $25,000 on any one item;
>
> "(*c*) Firm deadlines should be set for the early submission of the reports of subsidiary bodies which require consideration by the Fifth Committee;
>
> "(*d*) A minimum period of forty-eight hours should be allowed between the submission and the voting of a proposal involving expenditure in order to allow the Secretary-General to prepare and present the related statement of administrative and financial implications."

If the General Committee decides to recommend the curtailment of the duration of the forty-second session, the mandatory deadline mentioned above should be adjusted accordingly.

Documentation

24. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 28 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "28. The General Assembly, including its Main Committees, should merely take note of those reports of the Secretary-General or subsidiary organs which do not require a decision by the Assembly and should neither debate nor adopt resolutions on them, unless specifically requested to do so by the Secretary-General or the organ concerned."

25. The Secretary-General feels obliged to emphasize once again that the provisions adopted by the General Assembly to control and limit documentation have not had as much effect as desired in decreasing the volume. In this connection, on the basis of previous related Assembly decisions and the relevant recommendations of the Presidents of the General Assembly concerning the rationalization of the procedures of the Assembly, which were made at their meeting held in New York from 6 to 10 June 1985,[9] the General Committee may wish to examine this question in depth with a view to proposing the adoption of stricter measures by the Assembly.

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[9] A/40/377, appendix.

Resolutions

26. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 32 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "32. Whenever possible, resolutions requesting the discussion of a question at a subsequent session should not call for the inclusion of a separate new item and such discussion should be held under the item under which the resolution was adopted."

27. The General Committee may also wish to draw the attention of the General Assembly to subparagraph (*f*) of recommendation 3 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts.[6]

28. In this connection, the Secretary-General would like to draw the attention of the General Committee to the relevant recommendations made by the Presidents of the General Assembly.[9]

Special conferences

29. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to recommendation 6 of the Committee on Conferences, adopted by the Assembly in paragraph (*b*) of its decision 34/405, which reads as follows:

> "(*b*) The Committee, taking into account difficulties encountered in ensuring adequate preparation of meetings, including timely distribution of documentation, as well as the ability of Member States to participate fully, recommends that the General Assembly should instruct the Main Committees to review the number of special conferences of the United Nations already proposed and scheduled in their respective fields of activity prior to deciding upon the scheduling of new and additional special conferences, thus bearing in mind the relevant portions of General Assembly resolution 33/55."

The General Committee may also wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 10 (*h*) and (*i*) of section I of resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, which read as follows:

> "(*h*) No more than one special conference of the United Nations shall be convened at the same time;
>
> "(*i*) In any given year, no more than five special conferences should be convened, unless the General Assembly specifically decides otherwise;".

30. In this connection, the General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the relevant provisions of recommendation 4 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts.[6]

Meetings of subsidiary organs

31. In accordance with paragraph 7 of section I of General Assembly resolution 40/243, no subsidiary organ of the Assembly should be permitted to meet at United Nations Headquarters during a regular session of the Assembly, unless explicitly authorized by the Assembly. In this connection, the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to a letter dated 2 September 1987 (A/42/548) in which the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences informed the President of the General Assembly that, in view of special circumstances, the Committee had recommended that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to meet during the forty-second session:

(*a*) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

(*b*) Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

(*c*) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

(*d*) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

(*e*) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(*f*) Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;

(*g*) Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;

(*h*) United Nations Council for Namibia;

(*i*) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

32. All proposals for the inclusion of items in the agenda of the forty-second session have been communicated to Member States in the following documents:

(*a*) Provisional agenda of the forty-second session (A/42/150);

(*b*) Supplementary list (A/42/200).

The items proposed for inclusion are listed in the draft agenda, which appears in paragraph 35 below.

33. Bearing in mind the current financial crisis of the United Nations and the longer-term need to rationalize the procedures of the General Assembly and in view of the large number of items on the draft agenda, the Secretary-General wishes to recall the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly that Member States should examine the agenda with a view to eliminating items which have lost their urgency or relevance, are not ripe for consideration or could be dealt with and even disposed of equally well by subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, and to referring specific items to other United Nations organs or to specialized agencies, taking into account the nature of the question (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, paras. 19 and 22; and *ibid*., annex VII, paras. 1 and 2). The Secretary-General wishes also to recall subparagraph (*b*) of recommendation 3 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts,[6] whereby the agenda of the General Assembly should be rationalized by grouping or merging, to the extent possible, related items and by setting an interval of two or more years for the discussion of certain items. In this connection, the General Committee may wish to consider:

(*a*) The grouping of related items under a single heading;

(*b*) The staggering of items over two or more years.

34. In connection with item 16 (*a*) of the draft agenda (Election of twenty members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme), the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to General Assembly resolution 40/200 of 17 December 1985 and to Governing Council decision 14/4 of 18 June 1987, including the draft resolution annexed thereto, in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to conduct consultations with Governments to es-

tablish the necessary transitional arrangements for a change in the term of office of members of the Governing Council from three years to four, with one half of the membership being elected every two years. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, it might decide not to hold an election this year but to extend by one year the term of office of those members whose term will expire on 31 December 1987.

35. Subject to the recommendations of the General Committee regarding paragraphs 33 and 34 above, the draft agenda of the forty-second session would consist of the following items:[10]

[*Same text as the provisional agenda in document A/42/150 above, with the exception of the items listed below.*]

30. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance: report of the Secretary-General (P.30).[11]

41. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (P.41).[11]

43. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (P.43).[11]

46. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General (P.46).[11]

47. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (P.47).[11]

48. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (P.48).[11]

67. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (P.67):

. . .

   (*n*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[11]

114. Question of East Timor (P.114):[12]

   (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

   (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

145. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (S.1).

146. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (S.2).

147. Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation (S.3).[4]

ALLOCATION OF ITEMS

36. The allocation of items described in paragraph 51 below is based on the pattern adopted by the General Assembly for those items in previous years. However, the Secretary-General trusts that delegations will consider allotting items in a manner which will best enhance the effectiveness and the impact of the Assembly's work. In this connection, the General Committee may wish to draw the Assembly's attention to paragraph 4 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "4. Substantive items should normally be discussed initially in a Main Committee and, therefore, items previously allocated to plenary meetings should henceforth be referred to a Main Committee unless there are compelling circumstances requiring their continued consideration in plenary meeting."

37. The following items of the draft agenda have not been considered previously by the General Assembly:[10]

142. Aggression against and occupation of Chad by Libya (P.142).

143. Observer status for the African Development Bank in the General Assembly (P.143).

144. Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (P.144).

145. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (S.1).

146. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (S.2).

147. Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation (S.3).[4]

The sponsors of the requests for the inclusion of five of these items have suggested that they should be allocated as follows:

Item 142	Plenary meetings
Item 143	Plenary meetings
Item 145	Plenary meetings
Item 146	Plenary meetings
Item 147	Plenary meetings

In connection with item 144, which was included in the provisional agenda on the proposal of the Economic and Social Council (Council resolution 1987/48 of 28 May 1987), the General Committee may wish to recommend that, in view of its subject-matter, the item should be allocated to the Third Committee.

38. In connection with item 12 of the draft agenda (Report of the Economic and Social Council), the Secretary-General proposes that, as in previous years, the various parts of the report should be assigned to the Main Committees in accordance with their respective fields of competence or to plenary meetings, on the understanding that administrative, programme and budgetary aspects should be dealt with by the Fifth Committee. Bearing that consideration in mind, the Secretary-General recommends the following allocation for the various parts of the report:[13]

Chapter I	Matters calling for action by the General Assembly or brought to its attention	Plenary meetings, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees
Chapter II	General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments	Plenary meetings, Second and Third Committees
Chapter III	Questions considered without reference to a sessional committee	
Section A	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	Third Committee

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[10] Abbreviations used in the present document:
(P.): item on the provisional agenda (A/42/150);
(S.): item on the supplementary list (A/42/200).

[11] The inclusion of this item in the draft agenda of the forty-second session was subject to any decision that the General Assembly might take at the last (103rd) plenary meeting of its forty-first session, on 14 September 1987 (see decisions 41/421, 41/466 B and 41/471 to 41/475).

[12] The General Assembly at its forty-first session deferred until a later date a decision on the inclusion of this item in the agenda (decision 41/402 A of 20 September 1986). The inclusion in the draft agenda of the forty-second session was proposed in accordance with Assembly resolution 37/30 of 23 November 1982 and subject to any further action that the Assembly might take on it at its forty-first session.

[13] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 3.*

Section B	In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields	Plenary meetings, Second and Third Committees
Section C	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Third Committee
Section D	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Third Committee
Section E	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Third Committee
Section F	Non-governmental organizations	Second and Third Committees
Section G	United Nations University	Second Committee
Section H	Transport of dangerous goods	Second Committee
Section I	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Third Committee
Section J	Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories	Second Committee
Section K[14]	Trade and development	Second Committee
Section L[14]	Science and technology for development	Second Committee
Chapter IV	Questions considered by the First (Economic) Committee	
Section A	Public administration and finance	Second Committee
Section B	Statistical questions	Second Committee
Section C	Cartography	Second Committee
Section D	Transnational corporations	Second Committee
Section E	Natural resources	Second Committee
Section F	Desertification and drought	Second Committee
Section G	Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance	Second and Third Committees
Section H	Effective mobilization and integration of women in development	Second and Third Committees
Section I	Regional co-operation	Second and Fifth Committees
Section J	Food problems	Second Committee
Section K	International co-operation on the environment	Second Committee
Section L	International co-operation in the field of human settlements	Second Committee
Section M	Population questions	Second Committee
Chapter V	Questions considered by the Second (Social) Committee	
Section A	Human rights	Third and Fifth Committees
Section B	Social development	Third Committee
Section C	Advancement of women	Third Committee
Section D	Narcotic drugs	Third Committee
Chapter VI	Questions considered by the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee	
Section A	Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance	Second Committee
Section B	Operational activities for development	Second Committee
Section C	International co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system	Plenary meetings, Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Section D	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	Plenary meetings, Second and Fourth Committees
Section E	Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1988 and 1989	Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Chapter VII	Elections and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Council, confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions and nominations	Plenary meetings, Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Chapter VIII	Organizational and other matters	Plenary meetings, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees

In this connection, the Secretary-General wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to General Assembly resolution 41/190 of 8 December 1986, whereby the Assembly decided, *inter alia*, to devote at least two plenary meetings at its forty-second session to issues related to shelter in observance of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. The General Committee may wish to recommend that Monday, 12 October 1987 be devoted to the observance of the Year.

39. With regard to item 18 of the draft agenda (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples), the General Committee may wish to consider referring to the Fourth Committee, as was done at previous sessions, chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples[15] relating to specific Territories; this would again enable the General Assembly to deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

40. In connection with item 33 of the draft agenda (Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa), the Secretary-General wishes to remind the General Committee that at previous sessions the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

41. With regard to item 36 of the draft agenda (Question of Namibia), the General Committee will recall that at previous sessions the General Assembly decided to consider

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[14] This section of the report of the Economic and Social Council was to be issued after the conclusion of the resumed second regular session of the Council of 1987.

[15] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23.*

this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that hearings of the organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee.

42. In connection with item 37 of the draft agenda (Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)), the Secretary-General wishes to remind the General Committee that at previous sessions the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the hearings of organizations and individuals having an interest in the question would be held in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

43. With regard to item 41 of the draft agenda (Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations), in view of the fact that the General Assembly will have before it information of a rather technical nature on actions prescribed over the three-year period 1987-1989, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that such a decision would in no way prejudge the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of the item.

44. In connection with item 43 of the draft agenda (Current financial crisis of the United Nations), bearing in mind the many technical aspects to be reviewed in the context of this item, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that such a decision would in no way prejudge the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of the item.

45. With regard to item 46 of the draft agenda (Question of Cyprus), the General Committee will recall that at the 116th plenary meeting of its thirty-seventh session[16] the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that it would, when considering the item, invite the Special Political Committee to meet for the purpose of affording representatives of the Cypriot communities an opportunity to take the floor in the Committee in order to express their views, and that the Assembly would then resume its consideration of the item, taking into account the report of the Special Political Committee.

46. With regard to item 63 of the draft agenda (General and complete disarmament), the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the fact that some portions of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1986,[17] which is to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, deal with the subject-matter of this item. The General Committee may therefore wish to recommend that the relevant paragraphs of the report should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 63.

47. With regard to item 83 (*e*) of the draft agenda (Environment), the Secretary-General wishes to bring to the attention of the General Committee a request by Canada and Norway that, prior to the consideration of this sub-item by the Second Committee, the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development[18] transmitted to the General Assembly by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme should be introduced at a plenary meeting.

48. In connection with item 97 (*c*) of the draft agenda (United Nations Development Fund for Women), the Secretary-General wishes to recall paragraph 16 of the annex to resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984, which reads as follows:

> "16. Taking into account the advice of the Consultative Committee, the Administrator shall submit to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme an annual report on the operations, management and budget of the Fund. He shall submit a similar report to the General Assembly, to be referred to the Second Committee for consideration of its technical co-operation aspects and also to the Third Committee."

The General Committee may therefore wish to recommend that the report should be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 84 of the draft agenda (Operational activities for development).

49. With regard to item 121 of the draft agenda (Joint Inspection Unit), the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly, as was done at previous sessions, that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

50. In connection with items allocated to the Main Committees, the Secretary-General wishes to call to the attention of the General Committee the important contribution that non-governmental organizations have made and can make in support of the programmes and objectives of the United Nations. Over the years, non-governmental organizations have on a number of occasions participated in the work of the Main Committees where their observations and/or expertise were deemed to be useful in the consideration of specific items. The General Committee may therefore wish to recommend that the Main Committees consider inviting, on an *ad hoc* basis, either on their own initiative or upon request, non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to participate in the discussion of relevant items in which they have a special competence.

51. Subject to changes that may be made by the General Committee in the light of paragraphs 36 to 50 above, the allocation of the items of the draft agenda, as based on previous practice, would be the following:[10]

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Bangladesh (P.1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (P.2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-second session of the General Assembly (P.3):
    (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
    (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (P.4).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (P.5).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (P.6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (P.7).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (P.8).
9. General debate (P.9).

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[16] This item has not been discussed since the thirty-seventh session.
[17] See A/42/458 and Corr.1.
[18] A/42/427.

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (P.10).
11. Report of the Security Council (P.11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, II, III (section B), VI (sections C and D), VII and VIII) (P.12).[19]
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (P.13).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.14).[20]
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (P.15):
    (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
    (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;
    (*c*) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs (P.16):
    (*a*) Election of twenty members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
    (*b*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
    (*c*) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P.17):[21]
    (*f*) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18):[22]
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (P.19).
20. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin: report of the Secretary-General (P.20).
21. United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990: report of the Secretary-General (P.21).
22. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference: report of the Secretary-General (P.22).
23. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General (P.23).
24. The situation in Kampuchea: report of the Secretary-General (P.24).
25. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General (P.25).
26. International Year of Peace: report of the Secretary-General (P.26).
27. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic: report of the Secretary-General (P.27).
28. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (P.28).
29. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General (P.29).
30. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance: report of the Secretary-General (P.30).[11]
31. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General (P.31).
32. Law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General (P.32).
33. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.33):[23]
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid;*
    (*b*) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;
    (*c*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
34. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives: report of the Secretary-General (P.34).
35. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986: report of the Secretary-General (P.35).
36. Question of Namibia (P.36):[24]
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
    (*b*) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
    (*c*) Report of the Secretary-General.
37. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General (P.37).[25]
38. Question of Palestine (P.38):
    (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
39. The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General (P.39).
40. United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: report of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (P.40).
41. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (P.41).[26]
42. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (P.42).
43. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (P.43).[27]
44. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (P.44).
45. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (P.45).
46. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General (P.46).[28]
47. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (P.47).[11]
48. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (P.48).[11]

First Committee

1. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/45 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (P.49).
2. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.50).
3. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.51).
4. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General (P.52).
5. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General (P.53).
6. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Secretary-General (P.54).
7. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.55).

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[19] The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(*a*)	Chapters I and VIII	Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees
(*b*)	Chapters II and III (section B)	Second and Third Committees
(*c*)	Chapters VI (section C) and VII	Second, Third and Fifth Committees
(*d*)	Chapter VI (section D)	Second and Fourth Committees.

For further details, see para. 38 of the present document.

[20] See para. 46.

[21] For sub-items (*a*) to (*e*), see "Fifth Committee", item 15.

[22] See para. 39.

[23] See para. 40.

[24] See para. 41.

[25] See para. 42.

[26] See para. 43. See also footnote 11.

[27] See para. 44. See also footnote 11.

[28] See para. 45. See also footnote 11.

8. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.56).

9. Prevention of an arms race in outer space: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.57).

10. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/54 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.58).

11. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (P.59):
(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

12. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.60).

13. Reduction of military budgets (P.61):
(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

14. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.62).

15. General and complete disarmament (P.63):[20]
(*a*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons:
(i) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
(*b*) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General;
(*c*) Conventional disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
(*d*) Nuclear disarmament;
(*e*) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
(*f*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
(*g*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;
(*h*) Notification of nuclear tests;
(*i*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission.

16. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (P.64):
(*a*) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
(*b*) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General;
(*c*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa: report of the Secretary-General;
(*d*) Freeze on nuclear weapons;
(*e*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
(*f*) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
(*g*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/60 I on a nuclear-arms freeze;
(*h*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America: report of the Secretary-General.

17. Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (P.65).

18. World Disarmament Conference: report of the Secretary-General (P.66).

19. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (P.67):
(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commisison;
(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;
(*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General;
(*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute;
(*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Secretary-General;
(*g*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
(*h*) United Nations disarmament studies:
(i) Report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;
(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
(*i*) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;
(*j*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
(*k*) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
(*l*) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session: reports of the Secretary-General;
(*m*) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:
(i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
(ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
(iii) Verification in all its aspects: report of the Disarmament Commission;
(*n*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[11]

20. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (P.68).

21. Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General (P.69).

22. Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (P.70).

23. Question of Antarctica: reports of the Secretary-General (P.71).

24. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region: report of the Secretary-General (P.72).

25. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (P.73):
(*a*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace: report of the Secretary-General;
(*b*) Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General;
(*c*) Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation.

26. Comprehensive system of international peace and security (P.74).

Special Political Committee

1. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (P.75).

2. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories: reports of the Secretary-General (P.76).

3. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (P.77):
(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

4. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (P.78).

5. Questions relating to information (P.79):
(*a*) Report of the Committee on Information;
(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General;
(*c*) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

6. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (P.80):
(*a*) Report of the Commissioner-General;
(*b*) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
(*c*) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;
(*d*) Reports of the Secretary-General.

7. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (P.81).

8. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (P.82).

Second Committee

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (P.12):[29]
    - (*a*) Report of the Council (chapters I, II, III (sections B, F to H and J to L), IV, VI, VII and VIII);[30]
    - (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
2. Development and international economic co-operation (P.83):[2]
    - (*a*) Trade and development:
        - (i) Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its seventh session;
        - (ii) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
        - (iii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
        - (iv) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
    - (*b*) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*c*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: reports of the Secretary-General;
    - (*d*) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries:
        - (i) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;
        - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
    - (*e*) Environment:[31]
        - (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
        - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*f*) Desertification and drought:
        - (i) Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
        - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
    - (*g*) Human settlements:
        - (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;
        - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
    - (*h*) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
    - (*i*) New international human order: moral aspects of development: report of the Secretary-General.
3. Operational activities for development (P.84):[32]
    - (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    - (*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
    - (*d*) United Nations technical co-operation activities: report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme.
4. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Secretary-General (P.85).
5. External debt crisis and development: report of the Secretary-General (P.86).
6. Special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary-General (P.87).

Third Committee

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (P.12):
    - (*a*) Report of the Council (chapters I, II, III (sections A to F and I), IV (sections G and H), V, VI (sections C and E), VII and VIII);[33]
    - (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General;
    - (*c*) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
2. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: reports of the Secretary-General (P.88).
3. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress (P.89).
4. Question of aging: report of the Secretary-General (P.90).
5. Policies and programmes involving youth: reports of the Secretary-General (P.91).
6. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: reports of the Secretary-General (P.92).
7. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (P.93):
    - (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
    - (*b*) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid:* report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*c*) Question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: reports of the Secretary-General.
8. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General (P.94).
9. Crime prevention and criminal justice (P.95).
10. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (P.96):
    - (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
    - (*b*) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General.
11. Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the year 2000 (P.97):
    - (*a*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*b*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;
    - (*c*) United Nations Development Fund for Women: report of the Secretary-General.[32]
12. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General (P.38).
13. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (P.99).
14. Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General (P.100).

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[29] For sub-item (*c*), see "Third Committee", item 1.

[30] The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to plenary meetings and to the Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(*a*)	Chapters I and VIII	Plenary meetings, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees
(*b*)	Chapters II and III (section B)	Plenary meetings and Third Committee
(*c*)	Chapters III (section F) and IV (sections G and H).	Third Committee
(*d*)	Chapter IV (section I)	Fifth Committee
(*e*)	Chapters VI (section C) and VII.	Plenary meetings, Third and Fifth Committees
(*f*)	Chapter VI (section D).	Plenary meetings and Fourth Committee
(*g*)	Chapter VI (section E)	Third and Fifth Committees

For further details, see para. 38 of the present document.

[31] See para. 47.

[32] See para. 48.

[33] The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to plenary meetings and to the Second, Fourth and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(*a*)	Chapters I and VIII	Plenary meetings, Second, Fourth and Fifth Committees
(*b*)	Chapters II and III (section B)	Plenary meetings and Second Committee
(*c*)	Chapters III (section F) and IV (sections G and H)	Second Committee
(*d*)	Chapter V (section A)	Fifth Committee
(*e*)	Chapters VI (section C) and VII.	Plenary meetings, Second and Fifth Committees
(*f*)	Chapter VI (section E)	Second and Fifth Committees

For further details, see para. 38 of the present document.

15. Question of a convention on the rights of the child (P.101).
16. International Covenants on Human Rights (P.102):
    (*a*) Report of the Human Rights Committee;
    (*b*) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*c*) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*d*) Efforts and measures for promoting the eradication of illiteracy: report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
17. Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights (P.103).
18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (P.104):
    (*a*) Report of the High Commissioner;
    (*b*) Question of the continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
    (*c*) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General.
19. International campaign against traffic in drugs (P.105):
    (*a*) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*b*) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*c*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/127: report of the Secretary-General.
20. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (P.106):
    (*a*) International conditions and human rights: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*b*) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*c*) Right to development: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*d*) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States.
21. New international humanitarian order (P.107).
22. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General (P.108).

Fourth Committee

1. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (P.109):
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
2. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.110).
3. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (P.111):
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
4. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, VI (section D) and VIII) (P.12).[34]
5. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (P.112).
6. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (P.113).
7. Question of East Timor (P.114):[12]
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
8. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18):[22]
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

Fifth Committee

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.115):
    (*a*) United Nations Development Programme;
    (*b*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    (*c*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    (*d*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    (*e*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
    (*f*) United Nations Fund for Population Activities.
2. Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (P.116).
3. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (P.117).
4. Programme planning (P.118):
    (*a*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
    (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
5. Financial emergency of the United Nations (P.119):
    (*a*) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations;
    (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
6. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.120):
    (*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    (*b*) Effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*c*) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General.
7. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (P.121).
8. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences (P.122).
9. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (P.123).
10. Personnel questions (P.124):
    (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*c*) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General.
11. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission (P.125).

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[34] The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees:

(*a*) Chapters I and VIII	Plenary meetings, Second, Third and Fifth Committees
(*b*) Chapter VI (section D)	Plenary meetings and Second Committee

For further details, see para. 38 of the present document.

12. United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (P.126).
13. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (P.127):
    - (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*c*) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States: report of the Secretary-General.
14. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, IV (section I), V (section A), VI (sections C and E), VII and VIII) (P.12).[35]
15. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P.17):[36]
    - (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    - (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
    - (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
    - (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
    - (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.

Sixth Committee

1. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes: report of the Secretary-General (P.128).
2. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General (P.129).
3. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General (P.130).
4. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (P.131).
5. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General (P.132).
6. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (P.133).
7. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session (P.134).
8. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General (P.135).
9. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (P.136).
10. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session (P.137).
11. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P.138).
12. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.139).
13. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (P.140).
14. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (P.141).

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[35] The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third and Fourth Committees, as follows:

(*a*)	Chapters I and VIII	Plenary meetings, Second, Third and Fourth Committees
(*b*)	Chapter IV (section I)	Second Committee
(*c*)	Chapter V (section A)	Third Committee
(*d*)	Chapters VI (section C) and VII	Plenary meetings, Second and Third Committees.
(*e*)	Chapter VI (section E)	Second and Third Committees

For further details, see para. 38 of the present document.

[36] For sub-item (*f*), see "Plenary meetings", item 17.

DOCUMENT A/42/250*

First report of the General Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*17 September 1987*]

1. From its 1st to 4th meetings, on 16 and 17 September 1987, the General Committee considered the memorandum by the Secretary-General (document A/BUR/42/1 above). An account of the discussion will appear in the summary records of the meetings.

2. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General in paragraph 3 of his memorandum (*ibid.*), the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to the provisions reproduced in annexes V, VI and VII of its rules of procedure.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

General Committee

3. The General Committee took note of the decisions of the General Assembly relevant to its work which were brought to the Committee's attention by the Secretary-General in paragraph 4 of his memorandum (*ibid*).

Rationalization of work

4. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 6), who referred to resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to recommendations 2, 3, 4 and 7 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations.[6] Furthermore, in connection with recommendation 3 (*c*) in particular, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that the practice of not holding concurrent meetings of the Special Political and Fourth Committees should be continued during the forty-second session.

5. The General Committee took note of the information brought to its attention by the Secretary-General in his memorandum (*ibid.*, paras. 7 and 8) relating to the establishment of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, and concerning the measures he has already undertaken in pursuit of the goal of renewal and reform.

Closing date of the session

6. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 9), the General Committee recommends that, in view of the financial problems still being faced by the United Nations and in the context of the process of renewal and reform under way, no closing date should be decided upon

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* Incorporating document A/42/250/Corr.1 of 18 September 1987.

at this time and that every effort should be made to curtail the duration of the forty-second session. In this connection, the Chairman appealed to all Main Committees, without exception, to start their work as soon as possible.

Schedule of meetings

7. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 10), the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that, as a cost-saving measure, morning meetings should start at 10 a.m. promptly both for all plenary meetings and for meetings of the Main Committees during the forty-second session.

8. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 11), the General Committee recommends that, in order to avoid the late start of meetings and as a cost-saving measure, the General Assembly should waive, as decided at the forty-first session, the requirement of the presence of at least one third of the members to declare a plenary meeting open and permit the debate to proceed and one quarter of the members to declare a meeting of a Main Committee open and permit the debate to proceed. This recommendation is made on the understanding that it would not involve any permanent change in the relevant provisions of rules 67 and 108 of the rules of procedure.

9. In this connection, the General Committee also recommends to the General Assembly that delegations should be reminded of the utmost importance of punctuality in the interest of ensuring an effective and orderly organization of work and achieving economies for the United Nations.

General debate

10. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 13 and 14), the General Committee recommends that:

(*a*) The general debate should begin on Monday, 21 September and end on Friday, 9 October 1987;

(*b*) The list of speakers in the general debate should be closed on Wednesday, 23 September, at 6 p.m.

11. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 15), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to the decision taken by the Assembly at the 3rd plenary meeting of its forty-first session, held on Saturday, 20 September 1986, namely that the practice of expressing congratulations in the General Assembly Hall after a speech had been delivered was prohibited.

Explanations of vote, right of reply and length of statements

12. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 16), the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of Assembly decision 34/401.

13. Furthermore, in connection with the length of statements, the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly, as it did at the forty-first session, to rules 72 and 114 of the rules of procedure and paragraph 22 of annex VI thereto, for appropriate action in plenary meeting and the Main Committees.

Records of meetings

14. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 18) who referred to decision 41/466 of 11 December 1986, and taking into account paragraphs 3 and 4 of his report on the current financial crisis,[7] the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that during the forty-second session verbatim records should continue to be provided to the plenary meetings of the Assembly and meetings of the First Committee and summary records should be provided to the General Committee, the Credentials Committee and the other Main Committees of the Assembly. In accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, para. 108 (*b*)), the General Committee recommends that the General Assembly should maintain for the forty-second session the practice whereby the Special Political Committee may obtain, on specific request, transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings, or portions thereof. These transcriptions, which will not be part of the official records of the Committee, will be provided as the required services become available. Furthermore, the General Committee wishes to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 8 and 9 of Assembly resolution 38/32 E of 25 November 1983. In this connection, the General Committee also recommends to the General Assembly that the practice not to reproduce *in extenso* statements made in a Main Committee should be maintained for the forty-second session.

Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees

15. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 20), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 18 and 19 of decision 34/401.

Concluding statements

16. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 21), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 17 of decision 34/401.

Questions related to the programme budget

17. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 22 and 23), who referred to rule 153 of the rules of procedure, the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 12 and 13 of its decision 34/401. If the General Assembly decides to curtail the duration of the forty-second session, the mandatory deadline mentioned above should be adjusted accordingly. Furthermore, the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to paragraph 6 of its resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980.

18. Also at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 22), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to regulation 4.9 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 37/234.

Documentation

19. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 24), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 28 of decision 34/401.

20. Furthermore, the General Committee took note of the proposal by the Secretary-General that the Committee should examine in depth the question of how to control and limit documentation (*ibid.*, para. 25).

Resolutions

21. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 26), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 32 of decision 34/401.

22. Furthermore, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 27 and 28), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to subparagraph (*f*) of recommendation 3 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts[6] and to the relevant recommendations made by the Presidents of the General Assembly.[9]

Special conferences

23. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 29), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to recommendation 6 of the Committee on Conferences, adopted by the Assembly in paragraph (*b*) of its decision 34/405. The General Committee also draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 10 (*h*) and (*i*) of section I of its resolution 40/243.

24. Furthermore, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 30), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to the relevant provisions of recommendation 4 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts.[6]

Meetings of subsidiary organs

25. The General Committee, in the light of recommendations submitted by the Committee on Conferences (see A/42/548), recommends to the General Assembly that the following subsidiary organs of the Assembly should be authorized to meet during the forty-second session:

[*See the list of organs in paragraph 31 of document A/BUR/42/1 above.*]

Furthermore, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that the Special Committee against *Apartheid* should be authorized to meet during the forty-second session.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

26. The General Committee considered the draft agenda of the forty-second session submitted by the Secretary-General in his memorandum (A/BUR/42/1, para. 35). All the items contained in the draft agenda formed part of the following documents:

(*a*) Provisional agenda of the forty-second session (A/42/150);

(*b*) Supplementary list (A/42/200).

27. In connection with item 16 (*a*) of the draft agenda (Election of twenty members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme), the General Committee wishes to recall General Assembly resolution 40/200 of 17 December 1985 and Governing Council decision 14/4 of 18 June 1987, including the draft resolution annexed thereto, in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to conduct consultations with Governments to establish the necessary transitional arrangements for a change in the term of office of members of the Governing Council from three years to four, with one half of the membership being elected every two years. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, it might decide not to hold an election this year but to extend by one year the term of office of those members whose term will expire on 31 December 1987.

28. The General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that the wording of item 21 of the draft agenda should read as follows:

"Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990".

29. In connection with item 41 of the draft agenda (Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations) and item 43 (Current financial crisis of the United Nations), the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the inclusion of the items in the agenda, on the understanding that the consideration of the items would be held concurrently.

30. In connection with item 47 of the draft agenda (Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations), the General Committee wishes to recall the decision taken by the General Assembly at the 103rd plenary meeting of its forty-first session, held on 14 September 1987, by which the Assembly decided to defer the consideration of the item until the forty-third session and to include the item in the provisional agenda of that session.

31. With regard to item 73 (*c*) of the draft agenda (Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation), the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that the consideration of this item be deferred until the forty-third session and that it be included in the provisional agenda of that session.

32. With regard to item 114 of the draft agenda (Question of East Timor), the General Committee recommends that the consideration of this item should be deferred until the forty-third session and that the item should be included in the provisional agenda of that session.

33. In connection with item 128 of the draft agenda (Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes) and item 147 (Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation), the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the inclusion of both items in the agenda. The Committee further recommends that item 147 should be sub-item (*b*) of item 128. The item would thus read:

> "Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:
>
> "(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;
>
> "(*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation".

34. In connection with item 142 of the draft agenda (Aggression against and occupation of Chad by Libya), the General Committee, after rejecting, by a tie vote, an amendment aimed at modifying the wording of the item, decided, by 13 votes to 6, with 7 abstentions, to recommend the inclusion of the item.

35. The General Committee took note of the suggestions of the Secretary-General (document A/BUR/42/1, para. 33) regarding:

(*a*) The grouping of related items under a single heading;

(*b*) The staggering of items over two or more years.

36. Taking into account paragraphs 27 to 35 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following agenda:[10]

[*Same text as the draft agenda contained in paragraph 35 of document A/BUR/42/1 above, with the exception of the items listed below.*]

21. Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (P.21).

47. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (P.48).

48. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/45 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (P.49).

49. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.50).

50. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.51).

51. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General (P.52).

52. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General (P.53).

53. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Secretary-General (P.54).

54. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.55).

55. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.56).

56. Prevention of an arms race in outer space: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.57).

57. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/54 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.58).

58. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (P.59):

(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

59. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.60).

60. Reduction of military budgets (P.61):

(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

61. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.62).

62. General and complete disarmament (P.63):

(*a*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons:

(i) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General;

(*c*) Conventional disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;

(*d*) Nuclear disarmament;

(*e*) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;

(*f*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*g*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

(*h*) Notification of nuclear tests;

(*i*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission.

63. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (P.64):

(*a*) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General;

(*c*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa: report of the Secretary-General;

(*d*) Freeze on nuclear weapons;

(*e*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*f*) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

(*g*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/60 I on a nuclear-arms freeze;

(*h*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America: report of the Secretary-General.

64. Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (P.65).

65. World Disarmament Conference: report of the Secretary-General (P.66).

66. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (P.67):

(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;

(*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General;

(*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute;

(*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Secretary-General;

(*g*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*h*) United Nations disarmament studies:

(i) Report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;

(*i*) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;

(*j*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*k*) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*l*) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session: reports of the Secretary-General;

(*m*) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:

(i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

(ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(iii) Verification in all its aspects: report of the Disarmament Commission;

(*n*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament.

67. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (P.68).

68. Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General (P.69).
69. Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (P.70).
70. Question of Antarctica: reports of the Secretary-General (P.71).
71. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region: report of the Secretary-General (P.72).
72. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (P.73):[37]
    - (*a*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace: report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*b*) Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General.
73. Comprehensive system of international peace and security (P.74).
74. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (P.75).
75. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories: reports of the Secretary-General (P.76).
76. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (P.77):
    - (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
    - (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
77. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (P.78).
78. Questions relating to information (P.79):
    - (*a*) Report of the Committee on Information;
    - (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*c*) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
79. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (P.80):
    - (*a*) Report of the Commissioner-General;
    - (*b*) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    - (*c*) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;
    - (*d*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
80. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (P.81).
81. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (P.82).
82. Development and international economic co-operation (P.83):
    - (*a*) Trade and development:
        - (i) Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its seventh session;
        - (ii) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
        - (iii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
        - (iv) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
    - (*b*) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*c*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: reports of the Secretary-General;
    - (*d*) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries:
        - (i) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;
        - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
    - (*e*) Environment:
        - (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
        - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*f*) Desertification and drought:
        - (i) Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
        - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
    - (*g*) Human settlements:
        - (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;
        - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
    - (*h*) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
    - (*i*) New international human order: moral aspects of development: report of the Secretary-General.
83. Operational activities for development (P.84):
    - (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    - (*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
    - (*d*) United Nations technical co-operation activities: report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme.
84. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Secretary-General (P.85).
85. External debt crisis and development: report of the Secretary-General (P.86).
86. Special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary-General (P.87).
87. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: reports of the Secretary-General (P.88).
88. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress (P.89).
89. Question of aging: report of the Secretary-General (P.90).
90. Policies and programmes involving youth: reports of the Secretary-General (P.91).
91. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: reports of the Secretary-General (P.92).
92. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (P.93):
    - (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
    - (*b*) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid:* report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*c*) Question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General.
93. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: reports of the Secretary-General (P.94).
94. Crime prevention and criminal justice (P.95).
95. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (P.96):
    - (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
    - (*b*) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General.
96. Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the year 2000 (P.97):
    - (*a*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*b*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;

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[37] See para. 31 of the present document.

(*c*) United Nations Development Fund for Women: report of the Secretary-General.

97. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General (P.98).

98. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (P.99).

99. Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General (P.100).

100. Question of a convention on the rights of the child (P.101).

101. International Covenants on Human Rights (P.102):
   - (*a*) Report of the Human Rights Committee;
   - (*b*) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General;
   - (*c*) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: report of the Secretary-General;
   - (*d*) Efforts and measures for promoting the eradication of illiteracy: report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

102. Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights (P.103).

103. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (P.104):
   - (*a*) Report of the High Commissioner;
   - (*b*) Question of the continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
   - (*c*) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General.

104. International campaign against traffic in drugs (P.105):
   - (*a*) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking: report of the Secretary-General;
   - (*b*) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: report of the Secretary-General;
   - (*c*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/127: report of the Secretary-General.

105. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (P.106):
   - (*a*) International conditions and human rights: report of the Secretary-General;
   - (*b*) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights: report of the Secretary-General;
   - (*c*) Right to development: report of the Secretary-General;
   - (*d*) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States.

106. New international humanitarian order (P.107).

107. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General (P.108).

108. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (P.109):
   - (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
   - (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

109. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.110).

110. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (P.111):
   - (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
   - (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

111. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (P.112).

112. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (P.113).

113. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.115):
   - (*a*) United Nations Development Programme;
   - (*b*) United Nations Children's Fund;
   - (*c*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
   - (*d*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
   - (*e*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
   - (*f*) United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

114. Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (P.116).

115. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (P.117).

116. Programme planning (P.118):
   - (*a*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
   - (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.

117. Financial emergency of the United Nations (P.119):
   - (*a*) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations;
   - (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.

118. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.120):
   - (*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
   - (*b*) Effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
   - (*c*) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General.

119. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (P.121).

120. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences (P.122).

121. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (P.123).

122. Personnel questions (P.124):
   - (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
   - (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General;
   - (*c*) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General.

123. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission (P.125).

124. United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (P.126).

125. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (P.127):
   - (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General;
   - (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General;
   - (*c*) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States: report of the Secretary-General.

126. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes (P.128):
   - (*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;
   - (*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation (S.3).[38]

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[38] See para. 33.

127. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General (P.129).
128. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General (P.130).
129. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (P.131).
130. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General (P.132).
131. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (P.133).
132. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session (P.134).
133. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General (P.135).
134. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (P.136).
135. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thrity-ninth session (P.137).
136. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P.138).
137. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.139).
138. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (P.140).
139. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (P.141).
140. Aggression against and occupation of Chad by Libya (P.142).
141. Observer status for the African Development Bank in the General Assembly (P.143).
142. Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (P.144).
143. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (S.1).
144. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (S.2).

ALLOCATION OF ITEMS

37. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (document A/BUR/42/1 above, para. 36), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 4 of decision 34/401.

38. Taking into account the recommendations contained in paragraphs 27 to 36 above regarding the inclusion of items in the agenda, the General Committee approved the allocation of items contained in paragraph 51 of the Secretary-General's memorandum (document A/BUR/42/1) with the following modifications:

(a) *Plenary meetings*

(i) Item 12 (Report of the Economic and Social Council). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that Monday, 12 October 1987 should be devoted to the observance of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

(ii) Item 18 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples). The General Committee decided on the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.* para. 39), to recommend that the General Assembly should refer to the Fourth Committee chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples[15] relating to specific Territories so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

(iii) Item 33 (Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

(iv) Item 36 (Question of Namibia). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that hearings of the organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee.

(v) Item 37 (Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the hearings of the organizations and individuals having an interest in the question would be held in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

(vi) Item 46 (Question of Cyprus). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that it would, when considering the item, invite the Special Political Committee to meet for the purpose of affording representatives of the Cypriot communities an opportunity to take the floor in the Committee in order to express their views, and that the Assembly would then resume its consideration of the item, taking into account the report of the Special Political Committee.

(vii) Item 138 (Aggression against and occupation of Chad by Libya). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

(viii) Item 141 (Observer status for the African Development Bank in the General Assembly). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

(ix) Item 143 (Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

(x) Item 144 (Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

(b) *First Committee*

Item 62 (General and complete disarmament). The General Committee decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/BUR/42/1, para. 46), to recommend that the relevant paragraphs of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1986,[17] which is to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 62.

(c) *Second Committee*

Item 82 (*e*) (Environment). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that, prior to the consideration of this sub-item by the Second Committee, the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development[18] transmitted to the General Assembly by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme should be introduced at a plenary meeting.

(d) *Third Committee*

(i) Item 96 (*c*) (United Nations Development Fund for Women). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the operations, management and budget of the United Nations Development Fund for Women should be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 83.

(ii) Item 142 (Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Third Committee.

(e) *Fifth Committee*

(i) Item 41 (Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations) and item 43 (Current financial crisis of the United Nations). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that such a decision should in no way prejudge the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of the items. The Committee also decided to recommend that the consideration of the items should be held concurrently.

(ii) Item 119 (Joint Inspection Unit). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

(f) *Sixth Committee*

Item 126 (Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Sixth Committee, on the understanding that sub-item (*b*) (Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation) should first be introduced at one plenary meeting before its consideration by the Committee.

39. The General Committee decided to defer until a subsequent meeting the consideration of paragraph 50 of the memorandum of the Secretary-General (document A/BUR/42/1) in order to hold further consultations.

40. Taking into account paragraphs 37 and 38 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following allocation of items:[10]

[Same text as paragraph 51 of document A/BUR/42/1 above, with the exception of the items listed below.]

Plenary meetings

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.14).[39]
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P.17):[40]
    (*f*) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18):[41]
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
21. Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (P.21).[42]
33. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.33):[43]
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid;*
    (*b*) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;
    (*c*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
36. Question of Namibia (P.36):[44]
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
    (*b*) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
    (*c*) Report of the Secretary-General.
37. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General (P.37).[45]
44. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General (P.46).[46]
46. Aggression against and occupation of Chad by Libya (P.142).[47]
47. Observer status for the African Development Bank in the General Assembly (P.143).[48]
48. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (S.1).[49]
49. Co-operation beween the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (S.2).[50]

First Committee

15. General and complete disarmament (P.63):[39]
    (*a*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons:
        (i) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
        (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
    (*b*) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*c*) Conventional disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
    (*d*) Nuclear disarmament;
    (*e*) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
    (*f*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    (*g*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;
    (*h*) Notification of nuclear tests;
    (*i*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission.

Special Political Committee

9. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.33):[43]
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid;*

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[39] See para. 38 (*b*).

[40] For sub-items (*a*) to (*e*), see "Fifth Committee", item 15.

[41] See para. 38 (*a* (ii).

[42] See para. 28.

[43] See para. 38 (*a*) (iii).

[44] See para. 38 (*a*) (iv).

[45] See para. 38 (*a*) (v).

[46] See para. 38 (*a*) (vi).

[47] See para. 38 (*a*) (vii).

[48] See para. 38 (*a*) (viii).

[49] See para. 38 (*a*) (ix).

[50] See para. 38 (*a*) (x).

(*b*) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;

(*c*) Reports of the Secetary-General.

10. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General (P.46).[46]

Second Committee

2. Development and international economic co-operation (P.83):[2]

. . .

(*e*) Environment:[51]

(i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;

3. Operational activities for development (P.84):[52]

(*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) United Nations Development Programme;

(*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;

(*d*) United Nations technical co-operation activities: report of the Secretary-General;

(*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme.

Third Committee

11. Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the year 2000 (P.97):

. . .

(*c*) United Nations Development Fund for Women: report of the Secretary-General.[52]

23. Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (P.144).[53]

Fourth Committee

7. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18):[41]

(*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

8. Question of Namibia (P.36):[44]

(*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(*b*) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General.

9. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General (P.37).[45]

Fifth Committee

7. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (P.121).[54]

16. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (P.41).[55]

17. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (P.43).[55]

Sixth Committee

1. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes (P.128):

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation (S.2).[56]

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[51] See para. 38 (*c*).

[52] See para. 38 (*d*) (i).

[53] See para. 38 (*d*) (ii).

[54] See para. 38 (*e*) (ii).

[55] See para. 38 (*e*) (i).

[56] See para. 38 (*f*).

DOCUMENT A/42/250/ADD.1

Second report of the General Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*2 October 1987*]

1. At its 5th meeting, on 2 October 1987, the General Committee considered a request submitted by the Secretary-General (A/42/241) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional sub-item of item 17 (Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments) entitled:

> "(*g*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission."

In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly:

(*a*) That the sub-item should be included in the agenda;

(*b*) That it should be allocated to the Fifth Committee.

2. Also at its 5th meeting, the General Committee, on the basis of the recommendation contained in the letter dated 29 September 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly (A/42/548/Add.1), decided to recommend that the Assembly should authorize the Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements to hold meetings during the forty-second session.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.18

Cameroon: amendment to the first report of the General Committee (document A/42/250 above)

In paragraph 36, the title of item 140 of the draft agenda should be amended to read:

140. Armed conflict between Libya and Chad: complaints by Chad against Libya.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 3rd and 24th plenary meetings, on 18 September and 5 October 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first (A/42/250, paras. 3-25) and second (A/42/250/Add.1, para. 2) reports, adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-second session (see decision 42/401[57]).

Also at its 3rd and 24th plenary meetings, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first (A/42/250, paras. 25-36) and second (A/42/250/Add.1, para. 1) reports, adopted the agenda (A/42/251 and Add.1-3) and the allocation of agenda items (A/42/252 and Add.1-3) for its forty-second session (see decision 42/402 A[57]).

At its 3rd plenary meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/42/250, para. 30), decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" (see decision 42/402 A[57]).

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/42/250, para. 31), decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation" (see decision 42/402 A[57]).

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/42/250, para. 32), decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of East Timor" (see decision 42/402 A[57]).

At its 24th plenary meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/42/250/Add.1, para. 1) and on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/42/241), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session an additional sub-item of item 17 entitled "Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission" (see decision 42/402 A[57]).

At its 3rd, 24th and 45th plenary meetings, on 15 September, 5 and 21 October 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences (see A/42/548 and Add.1 and 2) and the General Committee as set forth in its first (A/42/250, para. 25) and second (A/42/250/Add.1, para. 2) reports, decided that certain subsidiary organs would be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-second session (see decision 42/403[57]).

At its 49th plenary meeting, the General Assembly, on a proposal submitted by the Security Council (A/42/242), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session an additional item entitled "Application of the Republic of Nauru to become party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice" (decision 42/402 A[57]).

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 12 November 1987, the General Assembly decided to take no action for the time being on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/42/250, para. 36) to include in the agenda of the forty-second session the item entitled "Aggression against and occupation of Chad by Libya", as well as on the amendment contained in document A/42/L.18."

At its 95th plenary meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General (A/42/243), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session an additional sub-item of item 17 entitled "Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit" (see decision 42/402 A[57]).

At its 98th plenary meeting, the General Assembly, in the light of decision 42/450 on the broad representation in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, adopted at that meeting, decided to change the wording of item 16 (*c*) to read "Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination" (decision 42/402 A[57]).

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly decided to retain on the agenda of its forty-second session the following items: 28, 34, 43, 46, 47 and 136 (see decision 42/460[57]).

At its 114th plenary meeting, on 16 August 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General (A/42/244), decided to include in the agenda of the forty-second session as item 145 an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group" (decision 42/402B[58]).

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[57] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

[58] *Ibid., Supplement No. 49 A.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/50	Preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session	
A/42/100	Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session	
A/42/100/Add.1	Annotated agenda of the forty-second session	
A/42/141	Chad: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session	
A/42/142	Côte d'Ivoire: request for inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 140
A/42/191	Honduras: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-second session	*Ibid.* agenda item 142
A/42/191/Add.1	Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay, Saint Lucia and Venezuela: support for the request made in document A/42/191	*Ibid.*
A/42/191/Add.2	Bolivia: support for the request made in document A/42/191	*Ibid.*
A/42/192	Mexico and Peru: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-second session	*Ibid.*, agenda item 143
A/42/192/Add.1	Uruguay: support for the request made in document A/42/192	*Ibid.*
A/42/192/Add.2	Bolivia: support for the request made in document A/42/192	*Ibid.*
A/42/193	Syrian Arab Republic: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-second session	*Ibid.*, agenda item 126
A/42/193/Add.1	Democratic Yemen: support for the request made in document A/42/193	*Ibid.*
A/42/193/Add.2	Algeria: support for the request made in document A/42/193	*Ibid.*
A/42/193/Add.3	Kuwait: support for the request made in document A/42/193	*Ibid.*
A/42/216	Letter dated 8 April 1987 from the representatives of Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General	
A/42/241	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item of item 17 in the agenda of the forty-second session	*Ibid.* agenda item 17
A/42/242	President of the Security Council: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-second session	*Ibid.*, agenda item 144
A/42/243	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item of item 17 in the agenda of the forty-second session	*Ibid.*, agenda item 17
A/42/244	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-second session	*Ibid.*, agenda item 145.
A/42/251 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4	Agenda of the forty-second session	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, p.v
A/42/252 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3	Allocation of agenda items for the forty-second session	*Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*, sect. I
A/42/252/Add.4	________ : addendum	
A/42/548 and Add.1 and 2	Letters dated 2 and 29 September and 16 October 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 12

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 12:* Report of the Economic and Social Council:**

(*a*) Report of the Council;

(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General;

(*c*) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/L.7: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution 2

Document A/42/L.9: Madagascar: amendments to document A/42/L.7 3

Document A/42/L.7/Rev.1: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: revised draft resolution 3

Documents A/42/820 and Add.1 and 2: Report of the Second Committee 4

Documents A/42/803 and Add.1: Report of the Third Committee 22

Document A/42/888: Report of the Fifth Committee 55

Action taken by the General Assembly 55

List of other documents pertaining to the item 56

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Second Committee*, 3rd to 9th, 16th to 19th, 25th to 29th, 34th, 42nd to 44th and 46th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Third Committee*, 51st to 53rd and 55th to 64th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fourth Committee*, 10th and 12th to 23rd meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 63rd meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 48th, 92nd, 93rd, 96th, 98th and 99th meetings.

** For the questions dealt with in the report and considered under other agenda items, see the annex fascicles for the following agenda items: item 41, item 82, item 83, item 84, item 85, item 86, item 87, items 88 to 90, 93 and 94, items 95 to 97, items 98 to 101, 106 and 107, item 103, item 104, items 110 and 12, item 115 and item 116.

For the questions considered in connection with the preceding report, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12.

NOTE

Allocation of the chapters (I-VIII) of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1987 (A/42/3 and Add.1)

PLENARY MEETINGS:

Chapters I, II, III (section B), VI (sections C and D), VII and VIII (chapters I and VIII were also referred to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees; chapter II and section B of chapter III were also referred to the Second and Third Committees; section C of chapter VI and chapter VII were also referred to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees; section D of chapter VI was also referred to the Second and Fourth Committees).

SECOND COMMITTEE:

Chapters I, II, III (sections B, F to H and J to L), IV, VI, VII and VIII (chapters I and VIII were also referred to plenary meetings and to the Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees; chapter II and section B of chapter III were also referred to plenary meetings and to the Third Committee; section F of chapter III and sections G and H of chapter IV were also referred to the Third Committee; section I of chapter IV was also referred to the Fifth Committee; section C of chapter VI and chapter VII were also referred to plenary meetings and to the Third and Fifth Committees; section D of chapter VI was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Fourth Committee; section E of chapter VI was also referred to the Third and Fifth Committees).

THIRD COMMITTEE:

Chapters I, II, III (sections A to F and I), IV (sections G and H), V, VI (sections C and E), VII and VIII (chapters I and VIII were also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Fourth and Fifth Committees; chapter II and section B of chapter III were also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second Committee; section F of chapter III and sections G and H of chapter IV were also referred to the Second Committee; section A of chapter V was also referred to the Fifth Committee; section C of chapter VI and chapter VII were also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second and Fifth Committees; section E of chapter VI was also referred to the Second and Fifth Committees).

FOURTH COMMITTEE:

Chapters I, VI (section D) and VIII (chapters I and VIII were also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees; section D of chapter VI was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second Committee).

FIFTH COMMITTEE:

Chapters I, IV (section I), V (section A), VI (sections C and E), VII and VIII (chapters I and VIII were also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third and Fourth Committees; section I of chapter IV was also referred to the Second Committee; section A of chapter V was also referred to the Third Committee; section C of chapter VI and chapter VII were also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second and Third Committees; section E of chapter VI was also referred to the Second and Third Committees).

DOCUMENT A/42/L.7

Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*16 October 1987*]

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

Deeply concerned that acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), caused by one or more naturally occurring retroviruses of undetermined geographic origin, has assumed pandemic proportions affecting all regions of the world and represents a threat to the attainment of health for all,

Having considered World Health Assembly resolution WHA40.26 of 15 May 1987[1] on the Global Strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/75 of 8 July 1987 on the prevention and control of AIDS,

Recognizing the established leadership and the essential global directing and co-ordinating role of the World Health Organization in AIDS prevention, control and education, and related research and public information and, in this context, the vital importance of the World Health Organization Special Programme on AIDS,

Emphasizing that the scope and complexity of the problems caused by AIDS, including its economic, social and political dimensions, call for the unparalleled involvement and co-operation of all sectors of the international community,

Appreciative of the efforts of those organizations of the United Nations system which have initiated action in conformity with the Global Strategy of the World Health Organization and in support of the directing and co-ordinating role of that organization in the struggle against AIDS,

1. *Commends* the World Health Organization for its efforts towards global AIDS prevention and control and, in particular, for its support for national AIDS programmes and regional activities, including the meeting of Ministers of Asian and Pacific Governments at Sydney, and the forthcoming World Summit of Ministers of Health on Programmes for AIDS prevention to be held in London;

2. *Confirms* that the World Health Organization should continue to direct and co-ordinate the urgent global battle against AIDS;

3. *Commends* those Governments which have initiated action to establish national programmes for the prevention and control of AIDS in conformity with the Global Strategy of the World Health Organization;

4. *Urges* States that have not already done so to establish national AIDS education, prevention and control programmes in line with the World Health Organization Global Strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS;

5. *Calls upon* all States, in addressing the AIDS problem, to take into account the legitimate concerns of other countries and the interests of inter-State relations;

6. *Urges* all appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, bilateral and multilateral agencies and non-governmental and voluntary organizations, to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS in close co-operation with the World Health Organization in its role of directing and co-ordinating the urgent fight against AIDS and in conformity with the Global Strategy;

7. *Invites* the World Health Organization to facilitate the exchange of information on and promotion of national and international research for the prevention and control of AIDS through the further development of Collaborating Centres of the World Health Organization and similar existing mechanisms;

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[1] See World Health Organization, *Fortieth World Health Assembly, Geneva, 4-15 May 1987, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA40/1987/REC/1).

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the political, economic, social and other aspects of the problem, to ensure, in close co-operation with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, a co-ordinated response by the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic;

9. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to maintain consideration of AIDS on its agenda while the disease continues to pose a significant threat to the attainment of health for all;

10. *Invites* the Director-General of the World Health Organization to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the state of the global AIDS pandemic, and decides to keep under review the AIDS situation and global action to confront the pandemic.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.9

Madagascar: amendments to document A/42/L.7

[*Original: French*]
[*20 October 1987*]

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

1. The first preambular paragraph *should read*

"*Deeply concerned* that acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) has assumed pandemic proportions affecting all regions of the world and represents a threat to the attainment of health for all,".

2. Delete the fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs.

3. Paragraph 1 *should read*

"1. *Commends* the World Health Organization for its efforts towards global, regional and national AIDS prevention and control;".

4. For paragraphs 3 and 4 *substitute*

"3. *Commends* those Governments which have initiated action to establish national programmes for the prevention and control of AIDS in conformity with the Global Strategy of the World Health Organization, and urges States that have not already done so to establish national programmes in line with that Strategy;"

and renumber the subsequent paragraphs.

5. Delete paragraphs 7 to 10 of the initial text.

6. Add a new paragraph 6 *reading*

"6. *Invites* the World Health Organization to continue to monitor the evolution of the global AIDS pandemic and to ensure the full implementation of the Global Strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS;".

DOCUMENT A/42/L.7/Rev.1

Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*21 October 1987*]

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), caused by one or more naturally occurring retroviruses of undetermined origin, has assumed pandemic proportions affecting all regions of the world and represents a threat to the attainment of health for all,

Having considered World Health Assembly resolution WHA40.26 of 15 May 1987[1] on the Global Strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/75 of 8 July 1987 on the prevention and control of AIDS,

Recognizing the established leadership and the essential global directing and co-ordinating role of the World Health Organization in AIDS prevention, control and education, and related research and public information and, in this context, the vital importance of the World Health Organization Special Programme on AIDS,

1. *Commends* the World Health Organization for its efforts towards global AIDS prevention and control and, in particular, for its support for national AIDS programmes and regional activities, including the meeting of Ministers of Asian and Pacific Governments at Sydney, and the forthcoming World Summit of Ministers of Health on Programmes for AIDS prevention to be held in London;

2. *Confirms* that the World Health Organization should continue to direct and co-ordinate the urgent global battle against AIDS;

3. *Commends* those Governments which have initiated action to establish national programmes for the prevention and control of AIDS in line with the Global Strategy of the World Health Organization, and urges other Governments to take similar action;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in addressing the AIDS problem, to take into account the legitimate concerns of other countries and the interests of inter-State relations;

5. *Invites* the World Health Organization to facilitate the exchange of information on and promotion of national and international research for the prevention and control of

AIDS through the further development of Collaborating Centres of the World Health Organization and similar existing mechanisms;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of all aspects of the problem, to ensure, in close co-operation with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and through the appropriate existing mechanisms, a co-ordinated response by the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic, and urges all appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, bilateral and multilateral agencies and non-governmental and voluntary organizations, in conformity with the Global Strategy, to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS;

7. *Invites* the Director-General of the World Health Organization to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on new developments in the global AIDS pandemic, and requests the Economic and Social Council to consider the report in accordance with its mandate.

DOCUMENTS A/42/820 AND ADD.1 AND 2

Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/42/820

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 12, the item entitled:

"Report of the Economic and Social Council:

"(*a*) Report of the Council;

"(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General;

"(*c*) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees".

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate to the Second Committee, for consideration and report, chapters I, II, III (sections B, F to H and J to L), IV and VI to VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1987 (A/42/3[2]).

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/212 of 19 December 1979, some of the questions dealt with in chapters and sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council allocated to the Second Committee were considered in relation to the relevant questions dealt with under agenda items 82 to 86, which were also allocated to it. The Assembly allocated sub-item (*c*) exclusively to the Third Committee. Under item 12, the Second Committee considered the following questions:

(*a*) Role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries;

(*b*) Net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries;

(*c*) International economic security;

(*d*) Inclusion of Burma in the list of the least developed countries;

(*e*) Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;

(*f*) Patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects of development;

(*g*) International year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa;

(*h*) Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

(*i*) Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

(*j*) Food and agricultural problems;

(*k*) Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1989-1990;

(*l*) Population and development;

(*m*) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: change of name;

(*n*) Development of human resources;

(*o*) Co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system;

(*p*) Fortieth anniversary of the World Health Organization, 1988;

(*q*) World Tourism Organization;

(*r*) Assistance to the Palestinian people;

(*s*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;

(*t*) Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system.

3. The Committee considered the item as a whole at its 16th to 19th and 25th meetings, from 19 to 21 and on 27 October 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/42/SR.16-19 and 25). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 3rd to 9th meetings, on 5 and 7 to 9 October (see A/C.2/42/SR.3-9). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item will be given in parts II and III of the present report (A/42/820/Add.1 and 2).

4. For its consideration of item 12, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. At the 18th meeting, statements were made by the Executive Director of the World Food Council and the Assistant President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

6. At the 25th meeting, statements were made by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator.

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[2] Document A/42/3/Add.1 was issued on 27 January 1988.

DOCUMENT A/42/820/ADD.1

- PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1987*]

1. The present part of the report deals mainly with the proposals pertaining to questions (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*k*) (see A/42/820, para. 2). These proposals were considered by the Second Committee at its 26th to 28th, 42nd and 43rd meetings, on 30 October and 2, 4, 20 and 27 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/42/SR.26-28, 42 and 43).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft decision A/C.2/42/L.30

2. At the 26th meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban (Egypt), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/42/L.30) entitled "Inclusion of Burma in the list of the least developed countries", submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

3. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision (see para. 22 below, draft decision I).

4. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of Burma made a statement.

Document A/C.2/42/L.14

5. By its resolution 1987/91 of 9 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council decided to submit to the General Assembly, for consideration and adoption, a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.14, annex) entitled "Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1989-1990".

6. At the 28th meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman, informed the Committee of the result of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in the annex to document A/C.2/42/L.14 (see para. 21 below, draft resolution I).

Draft decision A/C.2/42/L.41

8. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/42/L.41) entitled "Net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries".

9. At the 42nd meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman, informed the Committee of the result of the informal consultations held on the draft decision.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision by 102 votes to 13, with 7 abstentions (see para. 22 below, draft decision II).

11. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), Poland (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Bahrain, Ghana and Botswana.

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.35

12. At the 27th meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.35) entitled "Creating an environment that encourages capital formation for growth and development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Stressing* the crucial role of capital formation as one of the elements in the growth and development process,

"*Bearing in mind* that financial resources, combined with manpower and technology, represent the basic economic components that produce growth and development,

"*Aware* that the accumulation of financial resources, both from domestic and external sources, and their application to productive ends constitutes the process of capital formation,

"*Recognizing* that all countries have the capability to create an environment more conducive to the promotion of capital formation, and that the decision on the policy framework for national capital formation is both the right and the responsibility of each sovereign State,

"*Recognizing also* the importance of policies which encourage capital formation, including, *inter alia*, strengthening domestic capital markets, establishing positive real rates of return on financial instruments and real investments, and measures for increased savings,

"*Recognizing* that conditions which promote capital formation also depend on a supportive international environment, including policies that encompass, *inter alia*, the dismantling of protectionism and the expansion of international trade, increased financial flows, in particular for the least developed countries, strengthened lending programmes by the international financial institutions, development of new methods for participation by commercial banks, as well as coherent and co-ordinated policies on the part of industrialized countries, including multilateral surveillance, which address the imbalances in the world economy,

"*Concerned* that the absence of such conditions discourages the formation of capital,

"*Reaffirming* that developing countries have the responsibility to mobilize and utilize more fully and effectively their domestic financial resources for growth and development, and that the international community must co-operate in its efforts to create a supportive international environment,

"*Affirming* that the international community will support policies of both developing and developed countries that are conducive to capital formation,

"*Affirming also* that developing countries which have low productivity and are experiencing difficulties in generating sizeable savings for capital formation should be provided with assistance designed to resolve these savings mobilization problems,

"*Recognizing* that external financial resources, both public and private, constitute an indispensable element of support for developing countries in their development efforts and that the effective and efficient application of such external resources enhances the benefits of capital formation for growth and development,

"*Recognizing also* the importance for developing countries, especially the debtor countries, of increasing their export earnings, in order to provide increased resources to capital formation, and to that effect, the importance of current efforts to negotiate a free and open world trading system,

"*Convinced* that the experiences and lessons on capital formation of various countries could be helpful when considered on the basis of and adapted to the concrete conditions of a specific country,

"1. *Calls upon* Member States to bear in mind the importance of creating an environment that encourages capital formation for growth and development and to work in a spirit of common commitment and mutual co-operation to promote international economic conditions which support this goal;

"2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the impressive work already undertaken to assist Member States in their efforts to improve the environment for encouraging capital formation and requests the Secretary-General to study further measures at the national and international levels that would promote the creation of such an environment and to continue to support through existing mandates, programmes and priorities the efforts of Member States in this area."

13. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman, informed the Committee of the result of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

14. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in the course of which he withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.35.

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.38 and Rev.1 and 2

15. At the 27th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.38) entitled "International economic security", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 40/173 of 17 December 1985 and 41/184 of 8 December 1986, as well as Economic and Social Council decision 1987/162 of 8 July 1987,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on a concept of international economic security (A/42/314-E/1987/77 and Add.1),

"*Reaffirming* that co-operation among all countries should be based on respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of each State, and the right of the people of each country to choose freely their own social, economic and political system,

"*Aware* that the international community has sought to create conditions of stability, well-being, economic and social progress and development, in particular through the establishment of the United Nations and the United Nations system, which need to be strengthened in order to achieve the purposes set forth in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, to promote the development of developing countries,

"*Recognizing* the close interrelationship and escalation of the magnitude of the problems in the fields of trade, commodities, external debt, money, finance and development, and the need for a universal dialogue to address these issues in an integrated manner,

"*Taking into consideration* that the increasing internationalization of economic activities of all countries calls for symmetrical and equitable adjustment of national policies to the implications of the growing interdependence of the world economy,

"*Noting* the common understanding emerging from various multilateral forums of the need for coherent, co-ordinated and integrated approaches and measures to deal with a broad range of issues,

"*Reiterating* the importance of confidence-building in international economic relations, which could be facilitated, *inter alia*, by a broader exchange of economic information through the United Nations system,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on a concept of international economic security (*ibid.*);

"2. *Expresses its conviction* that the search for international economic security should be based on a constructive dialogue and multilateral co-operation in order to identify common elements in the approaches of different countries and groups of countries to necessary changes in the world economic environment which would be conducive to growth, economic and social progress and development, and to better utilization of the potential of multilateral institutions for these purposes;

"3. *Calls* for greater harmonization of macro-economic policies with the requirements of structural change, on a concerted basis of multilateral surveillance within the framework of the United Nations system and in the spirit of joint responsibility for the functioning of the world economy, in order to promote common approaches to medium-term and long-term economic goals and, in particular, to foster growth and development of developing countries;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the views of Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to enhance the United Nations capacity for early warning concerning potential problem areas in the world economy and for taking preventive measures and to monitor the development of international and multilateral economic co-operation in the light of the present resolution;

"5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to consult with eminent persons representing all regions to develop a framework for and principles of international economic security, as well as ways and means of attaining it and ways of monitoring potential problem areas in the world economic situation, and to submit the findings thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council."

16. On 19 November, a revised version (A/C.2/42/L.38/Rev.1) of the draft resolution was circulated to the Committee on behalf of the sponsor. The text read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development

Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

"*Bearing in mind* the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[3]

"*Recalling* its resolutions 40/173 of 17 December 1985 and 41/184 of 8 December 1986, as well as Economic and Social Council decision 1987/162 of 8 July 1987,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on a concept of international economic security (A/42/314-E/1987/77 and Add.1),

"*Reaffirming* that co-operation among all countries should be based on respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of each State, and on the right of the people of each country to choose freely their own social, economic and political system,

"*Convinced* that the efforts of States to co-operate in all areas of economic activity contribute to the reinforcement of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Further convinced* of the need to strengthen the United Nations and the United Nations system to achieve the purposes set out in the Charter, in particular in Article 55, to create conditions of stability, well-being and economic and social progress, and to promote the development of developing countries,

"*Recognizing* that the increasing complexity of the interrelated issues of money, finance, external debt, trade, commodity markets and development calls for a universal, more comprehensive and continuing dialogue to address these issues on the basis of common interest, equality, non-discrimination and collective responsibility and to the mutual benefit of all countries,

"*Aware* that, in contrast to the experience of the recent past, both national and international policies should be growth-oriented and mutually reinforcing in order to make interdependence a vehicle for transmitting and cumulating positive impulses and benefits for all countries, with special emphasis on the development needs of developing countries,

"*Reiterating* that the alleviation of the most urgent economic problems of developing countries is a major factor in ensuring international economic stability and a better political climate,

"*Calling* for the reinforcement of multilateral co-operation in promoting a common understanding and determining practical approaches and measures to deal with problems of growth, development, in particular of developing countries, and other international economic issues,

"*Recognizing* that the strengthening of co-operation within the United Nations system would help to create a more predictable and more supportive international economic environment and increase confidence in international economic relations designed to bring about a healthy, secure and equitable future for the world economy,

"*Reaffirming* that regional economic integration could in appropriate cases serve as an essential element in strengthening economic and technical co-operation, in particular in the sphere of science and technology for development, as it contributes to a more predictable international economic environment,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on a concept of international economic security (*ibid.*);

"2. *Expresses its conviction* that the search for international economic security should be based on a constructive, universal, more comprehensive and continued dialogue within the United Nations and the United Nations system aimed at developing practical approaches and measures that contribute to improvements in the international economic system through reform and strengthening of the framework of principles and rules governing trade, monetary and financial relations within which countries operate;

"3. *Recognizes* that the United Nations should make a greater contribution to the efforts of Governments to improve their capacity to manage the interrelationships among different economies and the linkages between various sectors and issues;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in monitoring the development of international and multilateral economic co-operation, to continue his efforts to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to focus on current and potential problem areas in the world economy to assist Governments in taking concerted measures, in particular to solve development problems of developing countries;

"5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to consult with eminent persons representing all regions on principles of international economic security in the light of the present resolution, keeping in mind the existing mandates on development and international economic co-operation, and to submit the findings thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council."

17. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman, informed the Committee of the outcome of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.38/Rev.1 and drew the Committee's attention to a further revised version (A/C.2/42/L.38/Rev.2) of the draft resolution.

18. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Denmark (on behalf of the States members of the European Community).

19. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.38/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 101 to 10, with 19 abstentions (see para. 21 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:[4]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's

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[3] TD/351, part one, sect. I.

[4] The delegation of Nepal subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Norway, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

20. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), China, Colombia, Australia, Argentina and Israel.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

21. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

TARGET FOR WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME PLEDGES FOR THE PERIOD 1989-1990

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965 to the effect that the World Food Programme is to be reviewed before each pledging conference,

Recalling also the provisions of paragraph 4 of its resolution 40/176 of 17 December 1985 specifying that, subject to the review mentioned above, the next pledging conference should be convened at the latest early in 1988, at which time Governments and appropriate donor organizations should be invited to pledge contributions for the period 1989-1990, with a view to reaching such a target as may then be recommended by the General Assembly and by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Noting that the review of the Programme was undertaken by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme at its twenty-third session and by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/91 of 9 July 1987, and the recommendations of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes,

Recognizing the value of multilateral food aid as provided by the World Food Programme since its inception and the necessity for continuing its activity both as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs,

1. *Establishes* for the two years 1989 and 1990 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of $1.4 billion, of which not less than one third in the aggregate should be in cash and/or services, and expresses the hope that those resources will be augmented by substantial additional contributions from other sources in recognition of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the Programme to operate at a higher level;

2. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and appropriate donor organizations to make every effort to ensure the full attainment of the target;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at United Nations Headquarters early in 1988;

4. *Decides* that, subject to the review provided for in its resolution 2095 (XX), the next pledging conference, at which Governments and appropriate donor organizations should be invited to pledge contributions for 1991 and 1992, with a view to reaching such a target as may then be recommended by the General Assembly and by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, should be convened at the latest early in 1990.

Draft resolution II

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[3]

Recalling its resolutions 40/173 of 17 December 1985 and 41/184 of 8 December 1986, and taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1987/162 of 8 July 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on a concept of international economic security (A/42/314-E/1987/77 and Add.1),

Reaffirming that co-operation among all countries should be based on respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of each State, and on the right of the people of each country to choose freely their own social, economic and political system,

Convinced that the efforts of States to co-operate in all areas of economic activity contribute to the reinforcement of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling, in this connection, the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,[5]

Further convinced of the need to strengthen the United Nations and the United Nations system to achieve the purposes set out in the Charter, in particular in Article 55, to create conditions of stability, well-being and economic and social progress, and to promote the development of developing countries,

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[5] *International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, New York, 24 August-11 September 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8).

Recognizing that the increasing complexity of the interrelated issues of money, finance, external debt, trade, commodities and development calls for a universal, more comprehensive and continuing dialogue to address these issues on the basis of common interest, equality, non-discrimination and collective responsibility and to the mutual benefit of all countries,

Aware that both national and international policies should be growth-oriented and mutually reinforcing in order to make interdependence, in contrast to the experience of the recent past, a vehicle for transmitting and cumulating positive impulses and benefits for all countries, with special emphasis on the development needs of developing countries,

Reiterating that the alleviation of the most urgent economic problems of developing countries is a major factor in ensuring international economic stability and a better political climate,

Calling for the reinforcement of multilateral co-operation in promoting a common understanding and determining practical approaches and measures to deal with problems of growth, development, in particular of developing countries, and other international economic issues,

Recognizing that the strengthening of co-operation within the United Nations system, including its operational activities, would help to create a more predictable and more supportive international economic environment and increase confidence in international economic relations designed to bring about a healthy, secure and equitable future for the world economy,

Reaffirming that regional and subregional economic integration could in appropriate cases serve as an essential element in strengthening economic and technical co-operation, in particular in the sphere of science and technology for development, as it contributes to a more predictable international economic environment,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on a concept of international economic security (*ibid.*);

2. *Emphasizes* that the Charter of the United Nations provides a basis for conducting relations among States in a manner that would promote the shared objective of revitalizing development, growth and international trade in a more predictable and supportive environment through multilateral co-operation and thus also promote peace, security and stability;

3. *Expresses its conviction* that the search for international economic security should be based on a constructive, universal, more comprehensive and continued dialogue within the United Nations and the United Nations system aimed at developing practical approaches and measures that contribute to improvements in the international economic system through reform and strengthening of the framework of principles and rules governing trade, monetary and financial relations within which countries operate;

4. *Recognizes* that the United Nations should make a greater contribution to the efforts of Governments to improve their capacity to manage the interrelationships among different economies and the linkages between various sectors and issues;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in monitoring the development of international and multilateral economic co-operation, to continue his efforts to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to focus on current and potential problem areas in the world economy in order to assist Governments in taking concerted measures, in particular to solve development problems of developing countries;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to consult with eminent persons representing all regions on principles of international economic security in the light of the present resolution, keeping in mind the existing mandates on development and international economic co-operation, and to submit the findings thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council.

* * *

22. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

Draft decision I

INCLUSION OF BURMA IN THE LIST OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The General Assembly:

(*a*) Takes note of Economic and Social Council decision 1987/163 of 8 July 1987, in which the Council endorsed the conclusion and recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Burma in the list of the least developed countries;[6]

(*b*) Decides to include Burma in the list of the least developed countries.

Draft decision II

NET TRANSFER OF RESOURCES FROM DEVELOPING TO DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the report called for by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1987/93 of 9 July 1987, to include a section on the links between the level of a net overall transfer of real resources from developing to developed countries and the attainment of the growth target for developing countries set in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,[7]

DOCUMENT A/42/820/ADD.2

PART III OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1987*]

1. The present part of the report deals mainly with the proposals pertaining to questions (*m*), (*p*), (*q*), (*r*), (*s*) and (*t*) (see A/42/820, para. 2). These proposals were considered by the Committee at its 26th, 28th, 29th, 34th, 43rd, 44th and 46th meetings, on 30 October, 4, 6, 11 and 27 November, and 2 and 7 December 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant sum-

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[6] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 10*, para. 64.

[7] Resolution 35/56, annex.

mary records (see A/C.2/42/SR.26, 28, 29, 34, 43, 44 and 46).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.22

2. At the 26th meeting, the representative of Democratic Yemen, on behalf of Democratic Yemen, Egypt and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.22) entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people". Subsequently, Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Mauritania, Nicaragua, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

3. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Jordan orally proposed an amendment to draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.22, subsequently issued in document A/C.2/42/L.46, by which paragraphs 3 and 4, which read:

> "3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop the programme and seek its early implementation in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and to co-ordinate the activities envisaged by various organizations of the United Nations system within the framework of the programme;
>
> "4. *Calls for* a joint effort by the United Nations and the Palestine Liberation Organization to mobilize resources for the programme;",

would be replaced by the following text:

> "3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop the programme, mobilize resources for it, and seek its early implementation in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Arab Governments concerned, when appropriate, and to co-ordinate the activities envisaged by various organizations of the United Nations system within the framework of the programme;".

4. At the same meeting, the representative of Democratic Yemen orally proposed an amendment to the proposal by Jordan (see para. 3 above), which was subsequently issued in document A/C.2/42/L.47, as follows:

> "In paragraph 3, replace the words 'the Arab Governments concerned, when appropriate' by the words 'when appropriate, outside the occupied Palestinian territories with the Arab host countries concerned' ".

5. The representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), Israel, Mauritania and Somalia made statements.

6. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised paragraph 4 of the initial version of the draft resolution to read:

> "4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize resources for the programme in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;".

7. In the light of the revision made, the sponsors of the amendments contained in documents A/C.2/42/L.46 and L.47 agreed not to press for action thereon.

8. The Committee adopted paragraph 3 of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.22, on which a separate vote had been requested, by a recorded vote of 115 to 1, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[8]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Cameroon, Israel,[8] Jordan.

9. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Israel, Bangladesh, Jordan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.22, as a whole, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 126 to 2 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:[9]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United

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[8] The delegation of the Philippines subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 3 of the draft resolution and the delegation of Israel that it had intended to vote against.

[9] The delegations of Bangladesh and the Niger subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), Cameroon and Poland (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

12. The Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization also made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.26

13. At the 26th meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.26) entitled "World Tourism Organization", submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 49 below, draft resolution II).

Draft decision A/C.2/42/L.27

15. At the 26th meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/42/L.27) entitled "United Nations Fund for Population Activities: change of name", submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision (see para. 50 below, draft decision I).

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.28

17. At the 26th meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.28) entitled "Fortieth anniversary of the World Health Organization", submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 49 below, draft resolution III).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.32 and Rev.1 and A/C.2/42/L.86

19. At the 26th meeting, the representative of Morocco, on behalf also of Japan, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.32) entitled "International decade for natural hazard reduction", which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* that the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide facilities for co-ordinated multidisciplinary research at the regional level aimed at synthesizing, integrating and advancing existing knowledge on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development, in order to assist Member States, particularly the developing countries, and the organizations of the United Nations system in their efforts to cope with the complex and multidimensional problems related to this field in the context of social and economic development,[10]
>
> "*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (A/42/427, annex), which calls for new national and international approaches in dealing with the various factors affecting the environment, including natural disasters,
>
> "*Considering* that natural disasters, such as earthquakes, windstorms (cyclones, hurricanes, tornadoes, typhoons), floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, fires and other calamities, such as drought and desertification, have claimed about three million lives world-wide in the past two decades, adversely affected the lives of at least 800 million more and resulted in immediate damages exceeding $23 billion,
>
> "*Recognizing* that the effects of such disasters may severely damage the fragile economic infrastructure of developing countries, especially the least developed and island developing countries, and thus hamper their development process,
>
> "*Recalling* that the Secretary-General has urged Member States to share the existing scientific knowledge and the implementation of practical programmes of preparedness with a view to preventing natural disasters or minimizing their effects to the extent possible,[11]
>
> "*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the existing mechanisms and arrangements within the United Nations system for disaster and emergency assistance and co-ordination (A/42/657),
>
> "*Convinced* that an international decade for natural hazard reduction would give genuine impetus to a series of concrete measures at the international level and, in particular, at the national and regional levels,
>
> "*Recognizing* that the primary responsibility for defining the general goals and directions of efforts undertaken in the framework of an international decade for natural hazard reduction and for implementing the measures that would result from the activities of the decade lies with the Governments of the countries concerned,
>
> "*Considering* that the concept of a global programme such as the international decade for natural hazard reduction is predicated on collaborative efforts among culturally and economically diverse nations, together with relevant organizations of the United Nations system and concerned national and international non-governmental organizations, including scientific and technological institutions,
>
> "1. *Recognizes* the importance of natural hazard reduction for all nations, in particular for developing countries;
>
> "2. *Recognizes further* that scientific and technical understanding of natural hazards and of ways to reduce both human and property losses has progressed sufficiently so that a concerted effort to assemble, disseminate and apply this knowledge through a world-wide programme would have very positive effects, particularly for developing countries;
>
> "3. *Proclaims* the 1990s the International Decade for Natural Hazard Reduction, to be observed under the auspices of the United Nations;

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[10] See resolution 3345 (XXIX).

[11] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Plenary Meetings*, vol. II, 20th meeting.

"4. *Decides* that the objective of the Decade is to reduce catastrophic loss of life, property damage, and social and economic disruption caused by natural hazards, such as earthquakes, windstorms (cyclones, hurricanes, tornadoes, typhoons), floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions and fires, and that its goals are:

"(*a*) To devise new guidelines and strategies for applying existing knowledge, taking into account the cultural and economic diversities among nations;

"(*b*) To foster scientific and engineering endeavours aimed at closing critical gaps in knowledge in order to reduce loss of life and property;

"(*c*) To disseminate existing and new information related to measures for the assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural hazards;

"(*d*) To implement these measures through programmes of technical assistance and technology transfer, demonstration projects, education and training, all tailored to specific hazards and locations, and to evaluate their effectiveness;

"(*e*) To improve the capacity of each country to mitigate the effects of natural disasters expeditiously and effectively;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the concerned organizations of the United Nations system and relevant scientific, technical, academic and other non-governmental organizations, to submit a report developing an appropriate framework for attaining the objective and goals of the Decade to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"6. *Recommends* that, if necessary, extrabudgetary resources be provided for the preparation of the above-mentioned report and for related activities, and considers that, for this purpose, voluntary contributions by countries, competent international organizations and other organizations wishing to participate in the implementation of the Decade are highly desirable;

"7. *Calls upon* all Governments to participate in the Decade and, if appropriate, to establish national committees, in co-operation with the relevant scientific and technological communities, with a view to surveying available mechanisms and facilities for the reduction of natural hazards, assessing the particular requirements of their respective countries or regions in order to add to, improve or update existing mechanisms and facilities and develop a strategy to attain the desired goal;

"8. *Further calls upon* Governments to keep the Secretary-General informed of their countries' plans and of assistance which can be provided so that the United Nations may disseminate information concerning the activities of the Decade, thus enabling each Member State to benefit from the experience of other countries;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on progress made in the preparation of the Decade."

20. At the 44th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.2/42/L.32/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, sponsored by Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Subsequently Argentina, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Greece, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 3345 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, in which it requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to provide facilities for co-ordinated multidisciplinary research at the regional level aimed at synthesizing, integrating and advancing existing knowledge on the relationships between population, resources, environment and development, in order to assist Member States, particularly the developing countries, and the organizations of the United Nations system in their efforts to cope with the complex and multidimensional problems related to this field in the context of social and economic development,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (A/42/427, annex), which calls for new national and international approaches in dealing with the various factors affecting the environment, including natural disasters,

"*Considering* that natural disasters, such as earthquakes, windstorms (cyclones, hurricanes, tornadoes, typhoons), tidal waves, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, wildfires and other calamities of natural origin, have claimed about 3 million lives world-wide in the past two decades, adversely affected the lives of at least 800 million more people and resulted in immediate damages exceeding $23 billion,

"*Considering also* that, among disasters of natural origin, drought and desertification are resulting in enormous damage, particularly in Africa, where the recent drought threatened the lives of more than 20 million people and uprooted millions of others,

"*Recognizing* that the effects of such disasters may damage very severely the fragile economic infrastructure of developing countries, especially the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and thus hamper their development process,

"*Recalling* the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, particularly the section concerning natural disasters and the statement concerning international study, planning and preparations on this subject over the next decade under the auspices of the United Nations (see A/42/1, sect. II),

"*Also taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the existing mechanisms and arrangements within the United Nations system for disaster and emergency assistance and co-ordination (A/42/657),

"*Recognizing* the responsibility of the United Nations system for promoting international co-operation in the study of natural hazards of geophysical origin and in the development of techniques to mitigate risks arising therefrom, as well as for co-ordinating disaster relief, preparedness and prevention, including prediction and early warning,

"*Convinced* that an international decade for natural hazard reduction would give genuine impetus to a series of concrete measures at the international level and, in particular, at the national and regional levels,

"*Recognizing* that the primary responsibility for defining the general goals and directions of efforts undertaken in the framework of an international decade for natural hazard reduction and for implementing the measures that would result from the activities of the decade lies with the Governments of the countries concerned,

"*Considering* that the concept of a global programme such as the international decade for natural hazard reduction is predicated on collaborative efforts among culturally and economically diverse nations, together with relevant organizations of the United Nations system and concerned national and international non-governmental organizations, including scientific and technological institutions,

"1. *Recognizes* the importance of reducing the impact of natural disasters for all people, and in particular for developing countries;

"2. *Recognizes further* that scientific and technical understanding of the causes and impact of natural disasters and of ways to reduce both human and property losses has progressed to such an extent that a concerted effort to assemble, disseminate and apply this knowledge through national, regional and world-wide programmes could have very positive effects in this regard, particularly for developing countries;

"3. *Proclaims* the 1990s the International Decade for Natural Hazard Reduction, to be observed under the auspices of the United Nations;

"4. *Decides* that the objective of the Decade is to reduce, especially in developing countries, loss of life, property damage and social and economic disruption caused by natural hazards, such as earthquakes, windstorms (cyclones, hurricanes, tornadoes, typhoons), tidal waves, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, wildfires and other calamities of natural origin, such as grasshopper and locust infestations, and that its goals are:

"(*a*) To improve the capacity of each country to mitigate the effects of natural disasters expeditiously and effectively, paying special attention to assisting developing countries in the establishment, when needed, of early warning systems;

"(*b*) To devise appropriate guidelines and strategies for applying existing knowledge, taking into account the cultural and economic diversity among nations;

"(*c*) To foster scientific and engineering endeavours aimed at closing critical gaps in knowledge in order to reduce loss of life and property;

"(*d*) To disseminate existing and new information related to measures for the assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural hazards;

"(*e*) To develop measures for the assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural hazards through programmes of technical assistance and technology transfer, demonstration projects, and education and training, tailored to specific hazards and locations, and to evaluate their effectiveness;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system and relevant scientific, technical, academic and other non-governmental organizations, to develop an appropriate framework for attaining the objective and goals of the Decade and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"6. *Recommends* that, if necessary, extrabudgetary resources be provided for the preparation of the above-mentioned report and for related activities, and considers that, for this purpose, voluntary contributions by countries, international organizations and other organizations wishing to participate in the implementation of the Decade are highly desirable;

"7. *Calls upon* all Governments to participate in the Decade and, if appropriate, to establish national committees, in co-operation with the relevant scientific and technological communities, with a view to surveying available mechanisms and facilities for the reduction of natural hazards, assessing the particular requirements of their respective countries or regions in order to add to, improve or update existing mechanisms and facilities and develop a strategy to attain the desired goal;

"8. *Further calls upon* Governments to keep the Secretary-General informed of their countries' plans and of assistance that can be provided so that the United Nations may become an international centre for the exchange of information, the storing of documents and the co-ordination of international efforts concerning the activities of the Decade, thus enabling each Member State to benefit from the experience of other countries;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on progress made in the preparations for the Decade, with particular emphasis on defining United Nations participation in activities related to its implementation."

21. At the same same meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.86), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.32/Rev.1.

22. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.86 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution IV).

23. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Belgium, the United States of America, Guyana, Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), New Zealand, Jamaica, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Morocco (on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.86) and Australia.

24. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.86, draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.32/Rev.1 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.39 and L.89

25. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.39) entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 in the economic and social fields", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and 41/213 of 19 December 1986 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations, both of which are elements of a common process,

"*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council decision 1987/180 of 8 July 1987 on enhancing the co-ordination of activities of the organizations of the United Nations system,

"1. *Affirms* that resolution 41/213 should be implemented at the intergovernmental and Secretariat levels in a timely, orderly, integrated and well co-ordinated manner, taking strictly into account the interests of the developing countries and the need to ensure that the development-oriented programmes and activities of the United Nations are not jeopardized;

"2. *Considers* that resolution 41/213 should be implemented in the economic and social fields, taking into account the fact that the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in those fields, as called for in section I, paragraph 1 (*e*), of that resolution, is under way;

"3. *Affirms* that provisional measures taken in the course of the implementation of 41/213 in the economic and social fields should be reviewed or adjusted in accordance with the decisions taken on the matter by the General Assembly."

26. At the 44th meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.89), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.39.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.89 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution V).

28. The Committee also decided to bring draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.89 to the attention of the Fifth Committee.

29. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.89, draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.39 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft decisions A/C.2/42/L.40 and L.87

30. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/42/L.40) entitled "In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly requests the intergovernmental bodies in the economic and social fields that have not yet done so to submit their views and proposals to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1987/112 of 6 February 1987."

31. At the 44th meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman, introduced a draft decision A/C.2/42/L.87, submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft decision A/C.2/42/L.40.

32. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/42/L.87 (see para. 50 below, draft decision II).

33. After a statement by the representative of Bulgaria, it was agreed that the Chairman of the Committee should address a request to the President of the General Assembly that the Assembly, when considering the draft decision on the same subject submitted by the Third Committee, consolidate the two draft decisions into a single text for adoption in plenary meeting.

34. In the light of the adoption of draft decision A/C.2/42/L.87, draft decision A/C.2/42/L.40 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/42/L.4 and draft decision A/C.2/42/L.73

35. The Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system", contained in a note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/42/L.4). The General Assembly had decided, in its decision 39/436 of 18 December 1984, to refer the draft resolution to its forty-second session for consideration. The draft resolution read as follows:

[*For the printed text, see decision 35/439, annex.*]

36. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/42/L.73), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/42/L.4.

37. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/42/L.73 (see para. 50 below, draft decision III).

Draft decision A/C.2/42/L.82

38. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/42/L.82) entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/201", submitted on the basis of informal consultations, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/201 (A/42/657), and decides:

"(*a*) To request the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, taking into account the views expressed during the forty-second session of the Assembly and paying special attention to developing a more effective capacity of the United Nations system in the area of disaster relief, preparedness and prevention, and in that context, welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General to establish a central focal point in the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to ensure effective response by the United Nations system in the field of disaster relief in emergency situations;

"(*b*) To request the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 to consider in depth the report of the Secretary-General, and to consider the matter at its forty-third session together with a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present decision.",

and orally revised it by replacing, in subparagraph (*b*), the words "in depth" by the word "further" and by inserting the word "progress" before the words "report of the Secretary-General on the implementation".

39. At the same meeting, the representative of Morocco orally proposed amending subparagraph (*b*) to read as follows:

"(*b*) To request the Economic and Social Council to consider the matter at its second regular session of 1988, and to request also the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of this decision to the General Assembly at its forty-third session."

40. Following statements by the representatives of Denmark, Mauritania, Greece, Australia, Somalia and New Zealand, as well as by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman, further revised the draft decision by replacing in subparagraph (*a*) the words "relief in emergency situations" by the words "and other emergency situations" and by replacing, in the first revision of subparagraph (*b*), the word "further" by the words "the matter on the basis of".

41. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/42/L.82, as orally revised (see para. 50 below, draft decision IV).

42. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of Morocco made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.90

43. At the 44th meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.90) entitled "Guidelines for international decades", submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

44. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 49 below, draft resolution VI).

45. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Morocco and New Zealand.

Draft decision on reports submitted under item 12

46. At its 44th meeting, the Committee, at the proposal of the Chairman, decided to recommend that the General Assembly take note of the reports submitted under item 12 that were not covered by any specific decisions taken by the Committee (see para. 50 below, draft decision V).

Draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1988-1989

47. At the 46th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee introduced the draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1988-1989, contained in document A/C.2/42/L.85/Rev.1, and orally revised it. Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman, also orally revised the text (see A/C.2/42/SR.46, paras. 38 and 39).

48. After statements by the representatives of Morocco, Peru, Mauritania and the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee, and clarifications provided by the Secretary of the Committee, the Committee approved the draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1988-1989, as orally revised (see para. 50 below, draft decision VI).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

49. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VI below:

Draft resolution I

ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/181 of 8 December 1986,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/77 of 8 July 1987,

Recalling the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,[12]

Aware of the need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

Noting the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people, held at Geneva on 19 June 1987 in response to resolution 41/181,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/42/289-E/1987/86 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1);

2. *Welcomes* the preparation of the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/289-E/1987/86, annex);

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop the programme and seek its early implementation in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and to co-ordinate the activities envisaged by various organizations of the United Nations system within the framework of the programme;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize resources for the programme in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

5. *Urges* the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disburse their aid or any other forms of assistance to the occupied Palestinian territories solely for the benefit of the Palestinian people and in a manner that will not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation;

6. *Requests* the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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[12] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B.

Draft resolution II

WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/156 and 32/157 of 19 December 1977, 33/122 of 19 December 1978 and 34/134 of 14 December 1979 concerning the World Tourism Organization, and, in particular, resolution 40/172 of 17 December 1985 in which it requested the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization to submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Manila Declaration[13] and the Acapulco Document[14] on World Tourism,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization (A/42/227-E/1987/65),

Requests the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the further implementation of resolution 40/172.

Draft resolution III

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/76 of 8 July 1987,

Noting that the World Health Organization intends to celebrate its fortieth anniversary during 1988 in accordance with World Health Assembly resolution WHA40.36 of 15 May 1987,[1]

Noting also that the World Health Organization will use the occasion of its fortieth anniversary as a global opportunity to inform and mobilize all concerned, with a view to achieving the goal of health for all by the year 2000 in an atmosphere of goodwill, consensus and mutual respect,

Expressing its appreciation for the important achievements of the World Health Organization in fulfilling its constitutional mandate to direct and co-ordinate international health work,

Decides to observe, at its forty-third session, the fortieth anniversary of the World Health Organization in a manner befitting its achievements and future role in international health.

Draft resolution IV

INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3345 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, in which it requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to provide facilities for co-ordinated multidisciplinary research also at the regional level aimed at synthesizing, integrating and advancing existing knowledge on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development, in order to assist Member States, particularly the developing countries, and the organizations of the United Nations system in their efforts to cope with the complex and multidimensional problems related to this field in the context of social and economic development,

Noting with appreciation the important contribution made by the World Commission on Environment and Development, as reflected in its report (see A/42/427, annex), which calls for new national and international approaches in dealing with the various factors affecting the environment, including natural disasters,

Considering that natural disasters, such as earthquakes, windstorms (cyclones, hurricanes, tornadoes, typhoons), tsunamis, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, wildfires and other calamities of natural origin, have claimed about 3 million lives world-wide in the past two decades, adversely affected the lives of at least 800 million more people and resulted in immediate damages exceeding $23 billion,

Considering also that, among disasters of natural origin, drought and desertification are resulting in enormous damage, particularly in Africa, where the recent drought threatened the lives of more than 20 million people and uprooted millions of others,

Recognizing that the effects of such disasters may damage very severely the fragile economic infrastructure of developing countries, especially the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and thus hamper their development process,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, particularly the section concerning natural disasters and the merits of proposals that have been made to stimulate international study, planning and preparations on this subject over the next decade under the auspices of the United Nations (see A/42/1, sect. II),

Also taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the existing mechanisms and arrangements within the United Nations system for disaster and emergency assistance and co-ordination (A/42/657),

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations system for promoting international co-operation in the study of natural disasters of geophysical origin and in the development of techniques to mitigate risks arising therefrom, as well as for co-ordinating disaster relief, preparedness and prevention, including prediction and early warning,

Convinced that concerted international action for the reduction of natural disasters over the course of the 1990s would give genuine impetus to a series of concrete measures at the national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing that the primary responsibility for defining the general goals and directions of efforts undertaken in the framework of an international decade for natural disaster reduction and for implementing the measures that would result from the activities of the decade lies with the Governments of the countries concerned,

Considering that the concept of a global programme for natural disaster reduction is predicated on collaborative efforts among culturally and economically diverse nations, together with relevant organizations of the United Nations system and concerned national and international non-governmental organizations, including scientific and technological institutions,

1. *Recognizes* the importance of reducing the impact of natural disasters for all people, and in particular for developing countries;

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[13] A/36/236, annex, appendix I.

[14] A/38/182-E/1983/66, annex, appendix.

2. *Recognizes further* that scientific and technical understanding of the causes and impact of natural disasters and of ways to reduce both human and property losses has progressed to such an extent that a concerted effort to assemble, disseminate and apply this knowledge through national, regional and world-wide programmes could have very positive effects in this regard, particularly for developing countries;

3. *Decides* to designate the 1990s as a decade in which the international community, under the auspices of the United Nations, will pay special attention to fostering international co-operation in the field of natural disaster reduction, and to take a decision at its forty-third session on the content and modalities of United Nations participation therein after having considered the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 9 of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* that the objective of this decade is to reduce through concerted international actions, especially in developing countries, loss of life, property damage and social and economic disruption caused by natural disasters, such as earthquakes, windstorms (cyclones, hurricanes, tornadoes, typhoons), tsunamis, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, wildfires and other calamities of natural origin, such as grasshopper and locust infestations, and that its goals are:

(*a*) To improve the capacity of each country to mitigate the effects of natural disasters expeditiously and effectively, paying special attention to assisting developing countries in the establishment, when needed, of early warning systems;

(*b*) To devise appropriate guidelines and strategies for applying existing knowledge, taking into account the cultural and economic diversity among nations;

(*c*) To foster scientific and engineering endeavours aimed at closing critical gaps in knowledge in order to reduce loss of life and property;

(*d*) To disseminate existing and new information related to measures for the assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters;

(*e*) To develop measures for the assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters through programmes of technical assistance and technology transfer, demonstration projects, and education and training, tailored to specific hazards and locations, and to evaluate the effectiveness of those programmes;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system and relevant scientific, technical, academic and other non-governmental organizations, to develop an appropriate framework for attaining the objective and goals referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council;

6. *Recommends* that, if necessary, extrabudgetary resources be provided for the preparation of the above-mentioned report and considers that, for this purpose, voluntary contributions from countries, international organizations and other organizations are highly desirable;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments to participate during the decade in concerted international action for the reduction of natural disasters and, as appropriate, to establish national committees, in co-operation with the relevant scientific and technological communities, with a view to surveying available mechanisms and facilities for the reduction of natural hazards, assessing the particular requirements of their respective countries or regions in order to add to, improve or update existing mechanisms and facilities and develop a strategy to attain the desired goals;

8. *Further calls upon* Governments to keep the Secretary-General informed of their countries' plans and of assistance that can be provided so that the United Nations may become an international centre for the exchange of information, the storing of documents and the co-ordination of international efforts concerning the activities in support of the objective and goals referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above, thus enabling each Member State to benefit from the experience of other countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on progress made in the preparations outlined above with particular emphasis on defining the catalytic and facilitating role envisaged for the United Nations system.

Draft resolution V

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 41/213 IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and 41/213 of 19 December 1986 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations, both of which are elements of a common process,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decisions 1987/112 of 6 February 1987 on the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields and 1987/180 of 8 July 1987 on enhancing the co-ordination of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind the importance of the full implementation of all aspects of its resolution 41/213,

1. *Stresses* the common interest of all countries in the effective and efficient functioning of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, which are of particular importance to the developing countries;

2. *Affirms* that its resolution 41/213 should continue to be implemented in the economic and social fields at the intergovernmental and Secretariat levels in a timely, orderly, integrated and well co-ordinated manner in order to enhance the quality and strengthen the implementation of development-oriented programmes and activities of the United Nations in those fields;

3. *Considers* that the implementation of its resolution 41/213 in the economic and social fields should take into account the fact that the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields, as called for in section I, paragraph 1 (*e*), of that resolution, is under way;

4. *Recognizes* that adjustments in the structure of the Secretariat in the economic and social fields will be required as a result of ongoing reviews and of the work of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-

depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields.

Draft resolution VI

GUIDELINES FOR INTERNATIONAL DECADES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980, by which it adopted the guidelines for international years and anniversaries contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980,

Considering it desirable to establish similar guidelines for the designation of international decades,

1. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to consider, at its second regular session of 1988, guidelines for the designation of future international decades and to submit its recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, therefore, to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 a report on guidelines for future international decades, including his recommendations.

* * *

50. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to VI below:

Draft decision I

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES: CHANGE OF NAME

The General Assembly, noting Economic and Social Council decision 1987/175 of 8 July 1987 to recommend to the Assembly the changing of the name of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the United Nations Population Fund, while retaining the abbreviation UNFPA, it being understood that this change of name in no way changes, nor will change, the present mandate, aims and purposes of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities or the role and functions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly with respect to the Fund, decides to approve the change in the name of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the United Nations Population Fund.

Draft decision II

IN-DEPTH STUDY OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS

The General Assembly requests all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in the economic and social fields that have not yet done so to submit their views and proposals to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, in accordance with Council decision 1987/112 of 6 February 1987.

Draft decision III

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION II OF THE ANNEX TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 32/197 ON THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTORS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

The General Assembly decides:

(*a*) To transmit the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" (see A/C.2/42/L.4) to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, to be taken into account in its work;

(*b*) To consider this matter anew at its forty-third session in the light of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields.

Draft decision IV

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 41/201

The General Assembly takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/201 (A/42/657), and decides:

(*a*) To request the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, taking into account the views expressed during the forty-second session of the Assembly and paying special attention to developing a more effective capacity of the United Nations system in the area of disaster relief, preparedness and prevention, and in that context, welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General to establish a central focal point in the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to ensure effective response by the United Nations system in the field of disaster and other emergency situations;

(*b*) To request the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 to consider the matter on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, and to consider the matter at its forty-third session together with a progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present decision.

Draft decision V

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries (A/42/138-E/1987/50);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on an international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa (A/42/310-E/1987/88);

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixth joint progress report by the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (A/42/559);

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/42/288-E/1987/71);

(*e*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/7 on population questions (A/42/302-E/1987/81);

(*f*) Note by the Secretary-General on human resources development (A/42/335-E/1987/84);

(*g*) Report of the Secretary-General on co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system (A/42/232-E/1987/68).

Draft decision VI

BIENNIAL PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE SECOND COMMITTEE FOR 1988-1989

The General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 5 of its resolution 39/217 of 18 December 1984, approves the biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1988-1989, annexed hereto.

ANNEX

Draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1988-1989[15]

1988

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[16]

(a) *In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields*

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council (General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986)

(b) *Transport and Communications Decade in Africa*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977)[17]

(c) *Global strategy for shelter to the year 2000*

Documentation Report of the special session of the Commission on Human Settlements on a Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.33))[17]

(d) *Indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development (General Assembly resolution 41/182 of 8 December 1986)[17]

(e) *Assistance to the Palestinian people*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/77 of 8 July 1987; General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.22))[17]

(f) *Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly decision 40/432 on Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (General Assembly decision 40/432 of 17 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/87 of 8 July 1987)[17]

(g) *World Decade for Cultural Development*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (General Assembly resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986)[17]

(h) *Guidelines for international decades*

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council (General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.90))

Item 2. *Development and international economic co-operation*[18]

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the current international monetary situation (see General Assembly decision 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.69))

Draft resolution entitled "International ecological security" (see General Assembly decision 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.34))

Note by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly regarding accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency[19] (see General Assembly decision 42/... (A/C.2/42/6))

Draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see General Assembly decision 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.52))

(a) *International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade* (1991-2000)

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on information for the preparation and elaboration of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.75))[17]

(b) *Trade and development*

Documentation Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)[17]

Report of the Secretary-General on specific measures in favour of island developing countries (General Assembly resolution 41/163 of 5 December 1986)

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.56))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the trade embargo against Nicaragua (General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.67))

Draft resolution entitled "Commodities" (see General Assembly decision 41/436 of 5 December 1986 and A/C.2/42/L.5)

Draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment" (see General Assembly decision 41/437 of 5 December 1986 and A/C.2/42/L.6)

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

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[15] The Second Committee will, in accordance with established practice and in pursuance of General Assembly decision 38/429, hold a general debate each year at the beginning of its work.

[16] The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized only after the Economic and Social Council completes its work each year.

[17] Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

[18] In its resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.91), the General Assembly decides to consider further the question of the consequences of the recent sharp fluctuations in the international financial and stock markets and their implications for the development of the developing countries in the light of the relevant discussions in the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other appropriate international organs and organizations.

[19] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Final Document, Resolutions and Conventions adopted by the first special session of the General Conference, 24-26 September 1986*, sects. I-IV.

(General Assembly resolution 42/… (A/C.2/42/L.84))

(c) *Food problems*

Documentation Report of the World Food Council[17]

Oral report by the Secretary-General on the liberalization of international agricultural trade (Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/90 of 9 July 1987)[17]

(d) *New and renewable sources of energy*

Documentation Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (General Assembly resolution 37/250 of 21 December 1982)[17]

(e) *Development of the energy resources of developing countries*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the development of the energy resources of developing countries (General Assembly resolution 37/251 of 21 December 1982)

(f) *Long-term trends in economic development*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 (General Assembly resolution 40/207 of 17 December 1985)[17]

(g) *A long-term strategy for sustainable and environmentally sound development*

Documentation Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (General Assembly resolution 42/… (A/C.2/42/L.81))[17]

Item 3. *External debt crisis and development*[20]

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the international debt situation (General Assembly resolution 42/… (A/C.2/42/L.94))

Item 4. *Operational activities for development*

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

Documentation Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities for development of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 35/81 of 5 December 1980, 41/171 of 5 December 1986 and 42/… (A/C.2/42/L.92))[17]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of its decision in October 1986 to improve the overall functioning and efficiency of its subsidiary machinery for operational activities (General Assembly resolution 42/… (A/C.2/42/L.92))[17]

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[17]

(c) *United Nations Population Fund*

Documentation Relevant chapters of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund

(d) *United Nations Children's Fund*

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

(e) *World Food Programme*

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Item 5. *Training and research*

(a) *United Nations Institute for Training and Research*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (General Assembly resolution 42/… (A/C.2/42/L.88))

(b) *United Nations University*

Documentation Report of the Council of the United Nations University[17]

Item 6. *Special economic and disaster relief assistance*

Documentation Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/201 of 8 December 1986 (General Assembly decision 42/… (A/C.2/42/L.82))

Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the preparations for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolution 42/… (A/C.2/42/L.86))

(a) *Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/47 of 22 July 1986)[17]

(b) *Special programmes of economic assistance*

Documentation Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries and regions

Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

1989[21]

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[22]

(a) *Development of human resources*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on human resources development and the activities of the United Nations system in that field (Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/81 of 8 July 1987)[17]

(b) *Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1991-1992*

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

(c) *International economic security*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on international economic security (General Assembly resolution 42/… (A/C.2/42/L.38/Rev.2))[17]

(d) *Protection against products harmful to health and the environment*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on protection against products harmful to health and the environment (General Assembly resolution 39/229 of 18 December 1984)[17]

(e) *Patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects of development*

Documentation Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council (General Assembly resolution 40/179 of 15 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/6 of 26 May 1987)

(f) *World Tourism Organization*

Documentation Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization on the further implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/

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[20] It was the understanding of the Second Committee that the text of the draft resolution entitled "External debt crisis and development" which is reproduced in document A/C.2/42/L.9 will be made available to the Second Committee. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 84, document A/40/989/Add.14, para. 11.

[21] The programme of work and documentation list for 1989 will be updated in 1988, taking into account the relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

[22] The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized only after the Economic and Social Council completes its work each year. Under this item the Second Committee will also have before it the report of the World Food Council. The Second Committee may wish to decide not to consider draft proposals on that report, except specific proposals requiring action by the General Assembly contained in the reports of the World Food Council or the Economic and Social Council.

172 (General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.26))[17]

(g) *International decade for natural disaster reduction*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the international decade for natural disaster reduction (General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.86))[17]

Item 2. *Development and international economic co-operation*

(a) *International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade* (1991-2000)

(b) *Trade and development*

Documentation Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)[17]

Report of the Secretary-General on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.50))

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.54/Rev.1))

(c) *Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries*

(d) *Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States*

Documentation Comprehensive and analytical report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (General Assembly resolution 40/182 of 17 December 1985 and Assembly decision 41/440 of 5 December 1986)[17]

(e) *Effective mobilization and integration of women in development*

Documentation World survey on the role of women in development (General Assembly resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985)[17]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports by the organizations of the United Nations system on the measures taken or proposed to implement the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development (Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/86 of 8 July 1987)[17]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.57))[17]

(f) *Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries*

Documentation Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978)[17]

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries (General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.72))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on technical co-operation among developing countries (General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.74))

Report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.55))

(g) *Environment*

Documentation Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (General Assembly resolutions 42/..., 42/... and 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.79, L.80 and L.81))[17]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.81))[17]

Report of the Secretary-General to review and co-ordinate the efforts of all the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to pursue sustainable and environmentally sound development (General Assembly resolutions 42/... and 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.80 and L.81))[17]

Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975)

Report of the Secretary-General on the traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes (General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.78))

Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the resolution on the protection of the ozone layer (General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.64))[17]

(h) *Desertification and drought*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa (General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.24))[17]

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977, 33/88 of 15 December 1978 and 42/... A and B (A/C.2/42/L.60))[17]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (General Assembly resolutions 42/... A, B and C (A/C.2/42/L.60))[17]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolutions 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973 and 40/209 of 17 December 1985)[17]

(i) *Human settlements*

Documentation Report of the Commission on Human Settlements (General Assembly resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/1 of 12 January 1978)[17]

Report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (General Assembly resoluton 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.23))[17]

(j) *Science and technology for development*[23]

Documentation Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (General Assembly resolutions 34/218 of 19 December 1979 and 39/217 of 18 December 1984)[17]

Item 3. *Operational activities for development*

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

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[23] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.70) on the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology, the general discussion on that question will be conducted at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in plenary meeting.

Documentation Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation for the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development undertaken by the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 35/81 of 5 December 1980, 41/171 of 5 December 1986 and 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.92))[17]

Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on developments related to the field office structure of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 42/... (A/C.2/42/L.92))[17]

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[17]

(c) *United Nations Capital Development Fund*

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(d) *United Nations technical co-operation activities*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities

Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(e) *United Nations Volunteers programme*

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Item 4. *Special programmes of economic assistance*

Documentation Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries

Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

DOCUMENTS A/42/803 AND ADD.1

Report of the Third Committee

DOCUMENT A/42/803

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*2 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 12, the item entitled:

"Report of the Economic and Social Council:

"(*a*) Report of the Council;

"(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General;

"(*c*) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees"

and to allocate to the Third Committee, for consideration and report, chapters I, II, III (sects. A to F and I), IV (sects. G and H), V, VI (sects. C and E), VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1987 (A/42/3).[2]

The chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council relating to agenda items 87 (on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination), 88 (on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress), 89 (on the question of aging), 90 (on policies and programmes involving youth), 93 (on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons), 94 (on crime prevention and criminal justice), 95 (on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women), 96 (on forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000), 97 (on the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women), 98 (on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance), 99 (on human rights and scientific and technological developments), 100 (on the question of a convention on the rights of the child), 101 (on the International Covenants on Human Rights), 103 (on the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), 104 (on the international campaign against traffic in drugs), 106 (on the new international humanitarian order) and 107 (on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment) were considered by the Committee under those items.

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 21 September 1987, the Committee decided that the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families should meet during the forty-second session of the General Assembly, from 22 September to 2 October 1987.

3. At its 27th meeting, on 28 October, the Committee decided to invite the Special Rapporteurs and Special Representatives of the Commission on Human Rights to introduce their reports submitted under item 12.

4. The Committee considered item 12 at its 51st to 53rd and 55th to 64th meetings, from 18 to 30 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.51-53 and 55-64).

5. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

6. At the 51st meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

7. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General, United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, made a statement.

8. Also at the same meeting, Mr. Felix Ermacora, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, introduced his interim report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (A/42/667 and Corr.1, annex), Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, Special Representative of the Commission, introduced his interim report on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/42/648, annex) and Mr. José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, Special Representative of the Commission, introduced his report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador (A/42/641 and Corr.1, annex).

9. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Commission on Human Rights introduced the report on the situation of human rights in Chile (A/42/556 and Corr.1, annex) on

behalf of Mr. Fernando Volio Jiménez, Special Rapporteur of the Commission.

10. At the 52nd meeting, Mr. Enrique Bernales Ballesteros, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights appointed to examine the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, made a statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.50

11. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.50) entitled "Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti", sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, as well as China, Equatorial Guinea, Honduras, Japan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 30 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.61

13. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.61) entitled "Assistance to refugees in Somalia", sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, the Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, as well as Brazil, India, Peru and Romania, subsequently joined by Trinidad and Tobago and Zimbabwe.

14. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Zaire revised it as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 6, the phrase ", as appropriate," was inserted after the words "to ensure" and the words "and, in this respect, requests the High Commissioner to do everything possible to restore the original programmes to their normal scale" were deleted after the words "are adequately covered";

(*b*) In paragraph 7, the words "the High Commissioner and" were added before the words "the World Bank".

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 30 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.64

16. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.64) entitled "Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad", sponsored by Algeria, Burkina Faso, the Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Japan, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Thailand, Togo and Zaire, as well as Rwanda.

17. Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire.

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 30 below, draft resolution III).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.65

19. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.65) entitled "Situation of refugees in the Sudan", sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Chad, China, the Comoros, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, as well as Bangladesh, Botswana, Canada, the Central African Republic, Jamaica, Liberia, Nepal, the Philippines, Romania, Tunisia and Uganda, subsequently joined by Colombia.

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 30 below, draft resolution IV).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.73/Rev.1

21. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Colombia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.73/Rev.1) entitled "Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", sponsored by Bahrain, Belize, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Jamaica, Liberia, Mauritania, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Rwanda,

Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Solomon Islands, Somalia, the Sudan and Yemen, as well as Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Lesotho, Malawi, Morocco, the Philippines, Singapore, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand and Uganda.

22. Following a statement by the representative of Ethiopia, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 30 below, draft resolution V).

23. At the 59th meeting, the representative of Somalia made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.74

24. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.74) entitled "Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights", sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Canada, the Central African Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as Costa Rica, Ecuador, Lebanon, Norway and the Philippines.

25. Following statements by the representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Egypt, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 30 below, draft resolution VI).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.75

26. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.75) entitled "Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi", sponsored by Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Suriname, Swaziland, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as Guinea, Jamaica, Kenya, the Philippines, the Sudan and Uganda, subsequently joined by Colombia.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 30 below, draft resolution VII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.79

28. At the 58th meeting, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.79) entitled "Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide", sponsored by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Poland.

29. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 30 below, draft resolution VIII).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

30. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VIII below:

Draft resolution I

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN DJIBOUTI

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/137 of 4 December 1986 on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti (A/42/497),

Deeply concerned about the plight of the refugees and displaced persons in the country, which has been aggravated by the devastating effects of the prolonged drought,

Aware of the heavy economic and social burden placed on the Government and people of Djibouti as a result of the presence of refugees and of the consequent impact on the development and infrastructure of the country,

Appreciating the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti, despite its modest economic resources and limited means, to cope with the growing needs of the refugees,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti,

Appreciating the assistance provided by Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti and appreciates the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to keep their situation under constant review;

2. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement adequate and lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti;

4. *Urges* the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to mobilize, on an emergency basis, the necessary resources to implement lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to support the determined and constant efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the urgent needs of the refugees and to implement lasting solutions in respect of their situation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN SOMALIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/180 of 15 December 1980, 36/153 of 16 December 1981, 37/174 of 17 December 1982, 38/88 of 16 December 1983, 39/104 of 14 November 1984, 40/132 of 13 December 1985 and 41/138 of 4 December 1986 on the question of assistance to refugees in Somalia, *Taking note* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on assistance to refugees in Somalia (A/42/498 and Add.1),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/645) on the refugee situation in Somalia and the comprehensive programme of assistance required to enable Somalia to cope with the situation,

Deeply concerned about the heavy burden that has been placed on the fragile economy of Somalia by the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees,

Aware of the additional burden imposed by the continued influx of refugees and the consequent urgent need for additional international assistance,

Concerned about the continuing and serious shortfalls in the provision of food assistance, which have resulted in severe ration restrictions, malnutrition and extreme hardship in refugee camps in Somalia,

Conscious of the pressure that the refugee presence continues to impose on the public services, in particular education, health, transport and communications, and water supplies,

Noting with concern the deleterious effect of the refugee presence on the environment, which has resulted in widespread deforestation, soil erosion and the threat of destruction to an already fragile ecological balance,

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for their reports;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Somalia for the measures it is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of its own limited resources and fragile economy;

3. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum and timely material, financial and technical assistance to enable the Government of Somalia to carry out the projects and activities described in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. *Endorses* for urgent and favourable consideration the list of projects contained in the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 55-66) as the basis for a comprehensive programme of action;

5. *Recommends* for urgent and favourable consideration by the Government of Somalia, as well as by the United Nations system and the international donor community, the suggestions proposed in paragraphs 67 to 69 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/645), which would facilitate the implementation of the programme of action recommended in the report;

6. *Calls upon* the High Commissioner to ensure, as appropriate, that the care, maintenance and rehabilitation needs of the refugees are adequately covered;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme to assume the leading role, as required by the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,[24] in the conceptualization, implementation and monitoring of refugee-related projects, and to be involved in the mobilization of the financial and technical means required, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner and the World Bank;

8. *Requests* the pertinent organizations of the United Nations system, namely the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Food Programme, to prepare, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, detailed project documentation for the implementation of those projects and activities identified in the report of the Secretary-General as priority endeavours for a comprehensive programme of action;

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to consult with the Government of Somalia on how best the international community can assist Somalia in protecting and rehabilitating its damaged environment;

10. *Recognizes* the important role that non-governmental organizations are playing with regard to programmes for the care, maintenance and rehabilitation of refugees, particularly in activities related to small-scale development projects, and in the fields of health and agriculture;

11. *Calls upon* the international community to support the activities of non-governmental organizations, both local and international, in Somalia, in the planning and implementation of refugee projects and refugee-related development activities;

12. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 of the progress made in their respective fields of responsibility with regard to those provisions of the present resolution which concern them;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner and the United Nations Development Programme, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN CHAD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/140 of 4 December 1986 on emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency humanitarian assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad (A/42/506),

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the drought and the invasion of locusts and predators, which are compounding the already precarious food and health situation in Chad,

Conscious that the large number of voluntary returnees and displaced persons resulting from the war and the drought in Chad poses a serious problem of integrating them into society,

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[24] See A/39/402, annex.

Considering the mass return to their home villages of persons displaced as a result of war and drought in the northern region of Chad,

Bearing in mind the many appeals made by the Government of Chad for international emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, who are victims of the war and of natural disasters,

1. *Endorses* the appeals made by the Government of Chad for emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

2. *Reiterates its appeal* to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, by generous contributions, the efforts being made by the Government of Chad to assist and resettle the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

3. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the action undertaken by the various organizations of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies with a view to mobilizing emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

4. *Again requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize special humanitarian assistance for the resettlement of displaced persons in the northern region of Chad;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV

SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN THE SUDAN

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/139 of 4 December 1986 and its other previous resolutions on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/646) on the situation of refugees in the Sudan and the report of the inter-agency mission annexed thereto,

Appreciating the important measures that the Government of the Sudan is taking in order to provide shelter, protection, food, education and health and other humanitarian services to a very large and persistent number of refugees in the Sudan,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the people and Government of the Sudan and the sacrifices they are making in caring for the refugees and the need for adequate international assistance to enable them to continue their efforts to provide assistance to the refugees;

Gravely concerned at the continuing serious social and economic impact of the massive presence of refugees, as well as its far-reaching consequences for the country's development, security and stability,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme in the Sudan,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations of the inter-agency mission to the Sudan reported to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, particularly the suggestion that the international community should explore new and effective approaches to ensure that the burden of dealing with refugees is shared more equitably,[25]

Recognizing the need to view refugee-related development projects within local and national development plans,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*) on the implementation of resolution 41/139 and welcomes the report of the inter-agency mission annexed thereto;

2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of the Sudan is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of the effects of the drought and the serious economic situation it faces, and stresses the need for additional resources to lessen the impact of the presence of refugees on the economy of this least developed country;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in the Sudan;

4. *Expresses grave concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the massive presence of refugees in the country for its security, stability and development, as reflected in the reports of the inter-agency missions;

5. *Also expresses grave concern* at the shrinking resources available for refugee programmes in the Sudan and the serious consequences of this situation for the country's ability to continue to act as host and provide assistance to refugees;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in following up on the reports of the inter-agency missions and furthering the integration of developmental and refugee aid, to take concrete steps, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, for the early implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the 1987 inter-agency mission (*ibid.*);

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees;

8. *Appeals* to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to provide the Government of the Sudan with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees;

9. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[25] See A/41/264, annex, para. 53.

Draft resolution V

ENLARGEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/89 of 9 July 1987 on the enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

1. *Decides* to increase the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from forty-one to forty-three;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to elect the two additional members at its first regular session of 1988;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner has begun to consider ways and means of improving the possibilities for observers to participate effectively in its work.

Draft resolution VI

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Considering that the year 1988 will mark the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[26] which, conceived as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations and having provided the basis for the development of the International Covenants on Human Rights,[27] has been and rightly continues to be a fundamental source of inspiration for national and international efforts for the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling, in this respect, its resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948, by which it officially proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, its resolutions 36/169 of 16 December 1981 and 38/57 of 9 December 1983, relating to the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as its resolution 41/150 of 4 December 1986, relating to the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration,

Convinced of the continuing need to promote the universal observance and enjoyment of human rights, which contribute to peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

Recalling that in its resolution 41/150 it decided to celebrate in 1988 the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration,

1. *Resolves* that the celebration in 1988 of the fortieth anniverary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights shall be used as an occasion to highlight the achievements of the United Nations in its efforts to promote and protect human rights universally, to renew the commitment of the Organization in this area and to encourage Member States to ensure the promotion and protection of the rights enshrined in the Declaration;

2. *Once again invites* Member States, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures, such as those set forth in the annex to resolution 41/150, and to support appropriate activities aimed at encouraging the promotion of the universal observance and enjoyment of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to carry out the activities indicated in the annex to resolution 41/150 in order to assure the success of the activities commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to disseminate appropriate public information, broadcasting and audio-visual material designed to draw attention to, and emphasize the importance of, the Declaration and the role played and the work done by the United Nations to ensure the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Urges* the United Nations Postal Administration to give special attention to the issuance of commemorative postage stamps on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration;

6. *Confirms* its decision to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights";

7. *Further confirms* its decision to devote one plenary meeting during its forty-third session to the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration, which falls on 10 December 1988, and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the programme of that meeting;

8. *Encourages* Governments in a position to do so to include in their delegations participating in the above-mentioned commemorative plenary meeting of the General Assembly persons from their respective countries who were associated with the drafting of the Declaration.

Draft resolution VII

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN MALAWI

The General Assembly,

Having heard the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees regarding the refugee situation in Malawi (see A/C.3/42/SR.45 and A/C.3/42/SR.50[28]),

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the Government of Malawi in providing shelter and asylum to the thousands of refugees and displaced persons,

Recognizing the consequences of the social and economic burden placed on the Government and people of Malawi as a result of the influx of refugees and displaced persons and the subsequent impact on national development and the infrastructure of that country,

Noting with appreciation the action already taken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international humanitarian organizations in establishing a programme of emergency assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in Malawi,

Noting that a United Nations inter-agency team is currently visiting Malawi to discuss with the Government ways and means of strengthening its capacity to cope with the burden imposed on its economy, vital resources and public services by the presence of refugees and displaced persons and to prepare a comprehensive programme of assistance, which will respond both to refugee-related humanitarian and to development needs for eventual submission to the international community,

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[26] Resolution 217 A (III).

[27] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[28] See also A/AC.96/693 (Part I) and Corr.1 and Add.1, paras. 1.10.1-1.10.7.

1. *Commends* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme for their timely action in sending an inter-agency mission to Malawi to ascertain the needs of the refugees and displaced persons in Malawi and the magnitude of assistance required;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to give the report of the inter-agency mission the widest possible circulation to all States, all pertinent international organizations and voluntary agencies;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to mobilize international assistance and to launch an international appeal for generous contributions to the projects and programmes recommended in the report of the inter-agency mission;

4. *Appeals* to Member States, the High Commissioner, the organizations concerned within the United Nations system and voluntary agencies to render maximum financial and material assistance to the Government of Malawi in its efforts to provide shelter, food and other services to the growing number of refugees and displaced persons in that country;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988 and to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VIII

STATUS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/142 of 13 December 1985 and 41/147 of 4 December 1986,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1986/18 of 10 March 1986[79] and 1987/25 of 10 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A),

Recalling its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, by which it approved and proposed for signature, ratification or accession the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,

Reaffirming once again its conviction that genocide is a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/391),

1. *Once again strongly condemns* the crime of genocide;

2. *Reaffirms* the necessity of international co-operation in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that many States have ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide or have acceded thereto;

4. *Expresses its conviction* that implementation of the provisions of the Convention by all States is necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide;

5. *Urges* those States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the status of the Convention.

DOCUMENT A/42/803/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*4 December 1987*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/42/L.2

1. The Third Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Promotion of the universal recognition of, and respect for, the rights of peoples, their equality and dignity", contained in a note by the Secretariat (A/C.3/42/L.2). The draft resolution had been introduced at the forty-first session of the General Assembly and was sponsored by Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam. Its consideration had been deferred until the forty-second session of the Assembly.[80] The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Considering* the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms with a view to the creation of the conditions of stability and well-being that are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations,
>
> "*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[26] which stresses the necessity of promoting the development of friendly relations between nations,
>
> "*Recalling further* that, in accordance with the International Covenants on Human Rights,[27] all peoples have the right to determine freely their political status and to pursue freely their economic, social and cultural development,
>
> "*Welcoming* the entry into force, on 21 October 1986, of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, which, *inter alia*, proclaims that all peoples shall be equal and shall enjoy the same respect and have the same rights,
>
> "*Bearing in mind* that various rights of peoples have been recognized in many of the documents and decisions of the General Assembly, as well as in decisions adopted by other organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies,
>
> "*Convinced* that violations of the inalienable rights of peoples, intervention in their internal affairs, coercion and constraint of any kind whatsoever, as well as impeding their free and independent development, undermine

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[79] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

[80] See decision 41/433.

the foundations of peace and international co-operation and lead to mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"*Guided* by the goal of creating conditions of common existence and co-operation in peace, equality, mutual confidence and understanding for all peoples,

"1. *Stresses* the importance of recognition of, and respect for, the rights of peoples, their equality and dignity, in order to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion;

"2. *Condemns* all encroachments upon the inalienable rights of peoples, in particular the policy of *apartheid*, all forms of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign domination and occupation, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, as well as the refusal to recognize the fundamental rights of all peoples to self-determination and of every nation to exercise full sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources;

"3. *Expresses its conviction* that violations of inalienable rights of peoples inevitably lead to mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and constitute obstacles to the maintenance of peace and to international co-operation;

"4. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion and constraint of any kind whatsoever;

"5. *Stresses* the necessity of developing further the equal international co-operation in promoting universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and the rights of peoples, and of strengthening the legal basis of such co-operation;

"6. *Reaffirms its conviction* that international co-operation in the field of human rights should be based on a profound understanding of the variety of problems existing in different societies and on the full respect for their economic, social and cultural realities;

"7. *Emphasizes*, in this connection, the importance of a greater flow of objective information needed for mutual acquaintance of peoples with the life of each other in order to strengthen among them the spirit of confidence, mutual understanding and respect;

"8. *Considers* it essential to attain throughout the world a more profound understanding of the necessity of universal recognition of, and respect for, the rights of peoples;

"9. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to study the question of promoting the universal recognition of, and respect for, the rights of peoples, their equality and dignity;

"10. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-second session under the agenda item entitled 'Report of the Economic and Social Council'."

2. At its 61st meeting, following a statement by the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Committee decided to take no action on draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.2.

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/42/L.5

3. On 25 September 1987, a note by the Secretariat (A/C.3/42/L.5) was circulated in which a draft resolution entitled "Need to enhance international co-operation in the field of the protection of and assistance for the family" had been reproduced, which the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1987/42 of 28 May 1987, had recommended to the General Assembly for adoption. The draft resolution was sponsored by Germany, Federal Republic of, Poland, Portugal and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, subsequently joined by Austria, Canada and Mongolia, and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Mindful* of the resolve of the peoples of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being, which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations between nations,

"*Recalling* that, in accordance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[27] the widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group unit of society,

"*Recalling also* the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[31] which provides that the family, as a basic unit of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members, particularly children and youth, should be assisted and protected so that it may fully assume its responsibilities within the community,

"*Convinced* of the urgency of meeting the diverse needs of the family, both as a beneficiary of and as an active participant in the development process,

"*Recognizing* the necessity of consolidating the efforts of all States in carrying out specific programmes concerning the family, in which the United Nations may have an important role to play,

"*Aware* of the international consensus on the importance of the role of the family as an agent of positive change in society,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/23 of 26 May 1983 and 1985/29 of 29 May 1985,

"*Convinced* that appropriate measures should be taken at the local, national, regional and international levels to mobilize efforts on behalf of the family,

"*Recalling*, in this connection, its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 concerning the guidelines for international years and anniversaries,

"1. *Invites* all States to make their views known concerning the possible proclamation of an international year of the family and to offer their comments and proposals thereon to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1988;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a comprehensive report, based on the comments and proposals of Member States, on the possible proclamation of such a year and other ways and means to improve the position and well-being of the family and intensify international co-operation as part of global efforts to advance special progress and development;

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[31] Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

"3. *Decides* to consider that report as a matter of high priority, and to take appropriate decisions thereon at its forty-third session, under an item of the provisional agenda entitled 'Families in the development process'."

4. At the 60th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced amendments (A/C.3/42/L.90) to the draft resolution, by which:

(*a*) In the fifth preambular paragraph, the words "and family-like group units of society" would be inserted after the words "concerning the family";

(*b*) In paragraph 2, the words "and family-like group units of society" would be inserted after the words "the position and well-being of the family".

5. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Algeria, the Netherlands, Poland, Egypt and Ethiopia.

6. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Egypt orally proposed amendments to the draft resolution, by which:

(*a*) The words "and peoples" would be added at the end of the first preambular paragraph;

(*b*) The words "based on the values and morality which developed through ages of human sufferings and the fight against all types of vices and evils" would be added at the end of the second preambular paragraph;

(*c*) In the fifth preambular paragraph, the words ", morally oriented," would be inserted after the words "specific programmes".

7. The representative of Egypt also orally proposed a sub-amendment to the amendments contained in document A/C.3/42/L.90, by which the words "if they are based on values of religion and morality" would be added after the word "society" in both amendments.

8. Statements were made by the representatives of Colombia, Poland, Belgium, Peru and India.

9. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands made a statement in which he withdrew the amendments contained in document A/C.3/42/L.90.

10. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Egypt and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

11. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee that the representative of Egypt had withdrawn his amendments to the draft resolution.

12. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Sweden orally proposed the deletion of the words "as a matter of high priority," in paragraph 3.

13. At the 62nd meeting, the representative of Poland made a statement in which he accepted, on behalf of the sponsors, the amendment proposed by the representative of Sweden.

14. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of the Netherlands, the United States of America and Egypt, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/42/L.5, as orally amended, by a recorded vote of 124 to 3, with 8 abstentions (see para. 112 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, Netherlands, United States of America.

Abstaining: Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

15. At the 63rd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of New Zealand, Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway) and Austria.

Draft decision contained in document A/C.3/42/L.8

16. The Committee had before it a draft decision entitled "Programme of work of the Third Committee", contained in a note by the Secretariat (A/C.3/42/L.8), which had been introduced at the forty-first session of the General Assembly as document A/C.3/41/L.80 and was sponsored by Morocco. Its consideration had been deferred until the forty-second session of the Assembly.[32] The draft decision read as follows:

> "The General Assembly decides to consider the following items every two years, beginning at its forty-first session:
>
> "Question of aging
>
> "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons
>
> "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance
>
> "Human rights and scientific and technological developments
>
> "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (with the exception of the question related to the right to development)."

17. At its 61st meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly to defer consideration of the draft decision until

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[32] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/41/874/Add.1, paras. 30 and 32.

its forty-third session (see para. 113 below, draft decision I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.40

18. At the 56th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.40) entitled "Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan", sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, subsequently joined by Samoa.

19. At its 61st meeting, following statements by the representatives of the Dominican Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Pakistan, Mongolia and Colombia, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 85 to 21, with 28 abstentions (see para. 112 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:[33]

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, Iraq, Kuwait, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

20. At the same meeting, the representative of Singapore made a statement in explanation of vote.

21. At the 63rd meeting, the representative of Afghanistan made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.48

22. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Belgium introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.48) entitled "Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran", sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as Antigua and Barbuda, subsequently joined by Samoa.

23. At the 61st meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Dominican Republic, Indonesia and Singapore.

24. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan, under rule 116 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, moved that no action be taken on the draft resolution.

25. Statements in favour of the motion were made by the representatives of India and the Syrian Arab Republic and against the motion by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium.

26. The Committee rejected the motion by a recorded vote of 57 to 19, with 37 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, China, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania.

Against: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Comoros, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

27. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 58 to 22, with 42 abstentions (see para. 112 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania.

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[33] The delegation of Afghanistan subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote against the draft resolution.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Hungary, India, Japan, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

28. At the 63rd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Japan and Morocco.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.62

29. At the 58th meeting, the representative of El Salvador introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.62) entitled "Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador", sponsored by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Equatorial Guinea and Honduras, as well as Belize. Subsequently, Guatemala withdrew as sponsor of the draft resolution. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> "*Guided* by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[26] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[27] and the humanitarian rules laid down in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[34] and Additional Protocols I and II thereto, of 1977,[35]
>
> "*Recalling* that, in its resolutions 35/192 of 15 December 1980, 36/155 of 16 December 1981, 37/185 of 17 December 1982, 38/101 of 16 December 1983, 39/119 of 14 December 1984, 40/139 of 13 December 1985 and 41/157 of 4 December 1986, it expressed its deep concern at the situation of human rights in El Salvador,
>
> "*Bearing in mind* Commission on Human Rights resolutions 32 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,[36] in which the Commission decided to appoint a special representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, 1982/28 of 11 March 1982,[37] 1983/29 of 8 March 1983,[38] 1984/52 of 14 March 1984,[39] 1985/35 of 13 March 1985[40] and 1986/39 of 12 March 1986,[29] as well as Commission resolution 1987/51 of 11 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A), whereby it extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session and to the Commission at its forty-fourth session,
>
> "*Noting* that the Special Representative points out in his report (A/42/641 and Corr.1, annex) that the question of respect for human rights continues to be an important element of the current policy of the Government of El Salvador, which, within the process of democratic normalization, is achieving increasingly significant and commendable results,
>
> "*Considering* that there is an armed conflict of a non-international character in El Salvador in which the parties involved are under an obligation to apply the minimum standards of protection of human rights and humanitarian treatment provided for in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and in Additional Protocol II thereto, of 1977,
>
> "*Considering*, as indicated by the Special Representative (*ibid.*, chap. VI), that despite the laudable and serious governmental plans and projects for the reform of the administration of justice, the capacity of the judicial system in that country continues to be unsatisfactory,
>
> "*Concerned* about the continuing situation in which a considerable number of Salvadorian citizens are obliged to leave their homes and become displaced persons or refugees,
>
> "*Noting with satisfaction* that the state of emergency in El Salvador was brought to an end on 12 January 1987, thereby making decree No. 50 inoperative,
>
> "*Recalling* that on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the Central American Governments signed the agreement on the 'Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America' (A/42/521-S/19085, annex), thus manifesting the political will and good faith to fulfil its provisions in order to achieve peace and stability in the region,
>
> "*Convinced* that the strict fulfilment of the commitments assumed by the Government of El Salvador in the agreement signed at Guatemala City will contribute to the promotion, respect and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country,
>
> "*Bearing in mind* the establishment of the International Verification and Follow-up Commission provided for in the agreement reached by the Central American Governments and comprising, in addition to them, the countries of the Contadora Group, the Support Group and the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States,
>
> "*Noting with satisfaction* that one of the measures adopted by the Government of El Salvador in implementation of the agreement signed at Guatemala City has been the renewal of the dialogue between the Government of El Salvador and the opposition groups Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional–Frente Democrático Revolucionario and reiterating that this procedure is one of the best ways of achieving national reconciliation and reaching a solution which will help to improve the situation of human rights and put an end to the climate of insecurity for the benefit of all Salvadorian people,
>
> "*Noting also* General Assembly resolution 42/1 of 7 October 1987 by which it expressed its firmest support for the agreement signed at Guatemala City; calls upon the Central American Presidents to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in the region; requests the Secretary-General to afford the fullest support to the Central American Governments for the effective functioning of the machinery for the verification and follow-up of the commitments made, which was provided for in the Agreement signed at Guatemala City; and urges the international community to increase technical, economic

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[34] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970 to 973.

[35] A/32/144, annexes I and II.

[36] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum, chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

[37] *Ibid., 1982, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[38] *Ibid., 1983, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum, chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[39] *Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum, chap. II, sect. A.

[40] *Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

and financial assistance to the Central American countries,

"*Aware* that the negotiated political solution of the Salvadorian conflict can be cut short if external forces do not support the resumption of the dialogue but instead seek in different ways to spur the prolongation or intensification of the war, with ensuing grave effects on the situation of human rights and the possibilities of economic recovery in El Salvador,

"1. *Commends* the Special Representative for his report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador;

"2. *Notes with interest and emphasizes* that it is important that the Special Representative indicated in his report that the question of respect for human rights is an important part of the policy of the Government of El Salvador, which is achieving increasingly significant and commendable results;

"3. *Expresses, nevertheless, its concern* at the fact that violations of human rights continue to take place in El Salvador owing to non-observance of the humanitarian rules of war, and therefore requests the parties concerned to adopt measures conducive to the humanization of the conflict by observing scrupulously the Geneva Conventions of 1949[34] and the Additional Protocols I and II thereto, of 1977;[35]

"4. *Urges* all the sectors and political forces of the country to adopt all the necessary measures to put an end to the attempts on the life, physical and mental integrity and freedom of the civilian population resulting from warlike actions and the placing of contact mines;

"5. *Reaffirms once again* the inalienable right of the Salvadorian people to determine freely their political, economic and social future without interference from outside, through a democratic process in which all political sectors are guaranteed participation, without ideological distinctions;

"6. *Regrets* that the capacity of the judicial system in El Salvador to investigate, prosecute and punish violations of human rights continues to be unsatisfactory, and therefore urges the competent authorities to expedite the adoption of vigorous measures needed to investigate in the speediest, most exemplary and most effective manner the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"7. *Welcomes* the measures taken by the Government of El Salvador to comply faithfully with the agreement on the 'Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America', the effective implementation of which would facilitate the search for a negotiated solution and help to improve the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Salvadorian people;

"8. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the resumption of the dialogue between the Government of El Salvador and the opposition groups Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional–Frente Democrático Revolucionario that took place on 4 and 5 October 1987, the results of which constitute positive and encouraging steps for the establishment of peace, stability and security in that country;

"9. *Urges* the Government of El Salvador and the opposition groups Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional–Frente Democrático Revolucionario to maintain and continue the dialogue in a flexible, open, serious and responsible spirit until they arrive at agreements that will put an end to the armed conflict, thereby avoiding the flow of refugees and displaced persons, in order to contribute to the perfecting of a democratic and pluralist system based on the full exercise of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights for all Salvadorians;

"10. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session to reassess the situation in El Salvador and to consider the possibility of terminating the mandate of the Special Rapporteur provided for in its resolution 1987/51 of 11 March 1987, in the light of the favourable evolution of the situation of human rights in that country, and on the basis of the new political climate in which the events in El Salvador are occurring and the measures taken in compliance with the agreement signed at Guatemala City;

"11. *Requests* the competent bodies of the United Nations system to provide any advice and assistance that the Government of El Salvador may require in order to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"12. *Decides* to continue to monitor the fulfilment of the commitments undertaken, and the development and evolution of any steps taken by the Government of El Salvador to improve the protection, promotion and observance of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Salvadorian people;

"13. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-third session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador and requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution."

30. At the 61st meeting, the representative of the Dominican Republic made a statement.

31. At the 62nd meeting, the representative of Norway introduced an amendment (A/C.3/42/L.92) to the draft resolution, sponsored by Denmark, Greece, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia, by which the text of paragraph 10 would be replaced by the following:

"10. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session to continue to consider the evolution of the situation of human rights in El Salvador;".

32. Statements were made by the representatives of Peru, Mexico and Norway.

33. At the 64th meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee that the amendment contained in document A/C.3/42/L.92 had been withdrawn by the sponsors.

34. At the same meeting, the representative of Peru introduced amendments (A/C.3/42/L.93) to the draft resolution, sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, by which the draft resolution, from the fourth preambular paragraph on, would read as follows:

[*For the text, see draft resolution IV in paragraph 112 below, from the fourth preambular paragraph on.*]

35. Statements were made by the representatives of Belgium and Peru, as well as by the Secretary of the Committee.

36. The representative of El Salvador, on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.62 made a statement in which he withdrew the draft resolution.

37. At the same meeting, the representative of Peru, on behalf of the sponsors of the amendment contained in document A/C.3/42/L.93, invoked rule 122 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and reintroduced draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.62, as amended by document A/C.3/42/L.93.

38. Also at the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Morocco, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and the Bahamas, as well as by the Chairman, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.62, as amended, without a vote (see para. 112 below, draft resolution IV).

39. Statements were made by the representatives of El Salvador and Sweden.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.70

40. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Lesotho introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.70) entitled "Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa", sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as Brazil, Cameroon, Indonesia, the Philippines and Sierra Leone, subsequently joined by Cuba.

41. At its 61st meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 112 below, draft resolution V).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.71

42. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Chile introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.71) entitled "Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Mexico", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Guided* by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[26] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[27]

"*Conscious* that one of the fundamental tasks of the United Nations is to ensure that Member States respect, promote and strengthen human rights,

"*Reaffirming* that the Governments of all Member States have a duty to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have entered into under various international instruments,

"*Expressing its profound concern* at the continuing serious violations of human rights in Mexico, particularly violations of the right to life, the right not to be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the right to freedom and personal safety and the right not to be subjected to arbitrary detention or imprisonment,

"*Concerned also* at the constant complaints of fraud and lack of freedom in Mexico's electoral process,

"*Alarmed* that the steady deterioration of the human rights situation in Mexico is particularly affecting that country's most vulnerable groups, namely the indigenous and peasant populations, especially in the states of Oaxaca and Chiapas,

"*Considering* certain reports drafted by various non-governmental organizations, publicizing serious human rights violations in Mexico,

"1. *Deplores* the fact that actions are taking place in Mexico which are incompatible with the provisions of international instruments binding on the Government of that country;

"2. *Requests* the Government of Mexico to respect and promote proper observance of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, particularly the victims of the main human rights violations, for instance, the indigenous population;

"3. *Urges* the Government of Mexico, as a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[27] and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[41] to put an immediate end to all forms of physical and psychological torture and show real respect for the rights to life and physical and moral integrity, as well as to intimidation or persecution, abduction, arbitrary arrest and imprisonment in solitary confinement for prolonged periods;

"4. *Expresses its profound concern* at the ineffectiveness of the Government authorities in preventing the ill-treatment of individuals, especially peasants and indigenous persons, by the police and security forces and, in particular, at the fact that the competent police authorities have failed to take the necessary steps to investigate thoroughly and prosecute those responsible for numerous unresolved cases of murder, abduction, disappearance and torture;

"5. *Demands* that, for the above reasons, the Mexican authorities take urgent judicial and administrative action to investigate all complaints of death, torture, abduction and other human rights violations by the police and security forces and to punish those responsible for such violations;

"6. *Further urges* the Government of Mexico to respond to the demands of different social and political sectors for the establishment of a system which would generate free political authorities with the necessary safeguards;

"7. *Expresses also its concern* at the continuing restrictions imposed by the Government of Mexico on the exercise of the rights of freedom of speech and freedom of the press, through the use of intimidation and repression against journalists and opposition politicians;

"8. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a Special Rapporteur to study the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Mexico;

"9. *Decides* to consider, during its forty-third session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Mexico."

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[41] Resolution 39/46, annex.

43. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Mexico and Chile.

44. At the 61st meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee that the representative of Chile had withdrawn the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.72

45. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.72) entitled "Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia", sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, China, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, subsequently joined by Austria, Cameroon, Colombia, Japan, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe.

46. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Ethiopia.

47. At the 60th meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced an amendment (A/C.3/42/L.91) to the draft resolution, by which, after paragraph 4, a new paragraph would be inserted as paragraph 5, reading:

> "5. *Calls upon* all parties to facilitate, in a manner consistent with individual human rights and fundamental freedoms, the dispersement of humanitarian assistance to displaced persons, refugees, victims of natural disasters and all civilians in need without distinction, and particularly ensure that convoys of humanitarian assistance are unmolested."

48. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Ethiopia, under rule 116 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, moved that no action be taken on the amendment contained in document A/C.3/42/L.91.

49. Statements in favour of the motion were made by the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Kenya and against the motion by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America.

50. The Committee adopted the motion by a recorded vote of 57 to 31, with 32 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Comoros, Ecuador, Fiji, Gabon, Greece, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Nepal, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay.

51. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.72 by a recorded vote of 137 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 112 below, draft resolution VI). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Saudi Arabia, United States of America.

52. At the 63rd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and France.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.76

53. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.76) entitled "Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers", sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Greece, India, Italy, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal,

Spain, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, as well as the Philippines.

54. At the 61st meeting, the Committee was informed that the statement by the Secretary-General of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was contained in document A/C.3/42/L.81.

55. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.76 by a recorded vote of 132 to 1, with 3 abstentions (see para. 112 below, draft resolution VII). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

56. At the 63rd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Canada.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.82

57. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Denmark introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.82) entitled "Summary or arbitrary executions", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zambia, subsequently joined by Ecuador and Samoa.

58. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Belgium and India.

59. At its 61st meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 112 below, draft resolution VIII).

60. At the 63rd meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.83

61. At the 58th meeting, the representative of France introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.83) entitled "Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances", sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Samoa and the United States of America.

62. At its 61st meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 112 below, draft resolution IX).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.84

63. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.84) entitled "Human rights in the administration of justice", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, New Zealand, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as the Netherlands, subsequently joined by Finland, Norway and Samoa. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> [*Text of the first to fourth, sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1 to 4 and 6 to 8 the same as the corresponding paragraphs in draft resolution X in paragraph 112 below.*]
>
> "*Further calling attention* to proposals for the elaboration of a second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on the elimination of the death penalty, as well as to the prohibition under article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below 18 years of age,
>
> "5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to devise strategies for the practical implementation of United Nations standards and norms on human rights in the administration of justice and to assist Member States, at their request, in this implementation, as well as in evaluating their impact and effectiveness, in particular under the advisory services of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat;".

64. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Austria revised it by adding a new paragraph at the end of the preamble, reading as follows:

> "*Convinced* of the need for further co-ordinated and concerted action in promoting respect for human rights in the administration of justice,".

65. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Morocco and Austria.

66. At the 62nd meeting, the representative of Austria further revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In the fifth preambular paragraph, the phrase "proposals for the elaboration of a second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on the elimination of the death penalty, as well as to" was deleted;

(*b*) In paragraph 5, the words "*Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to devise" were replaced by the words "*Encourages* the continuing development of" and the words "of measures" were inserted after the words "of justice and".

67. Statements were made by the representatives of Morocco and Burkina Faso.

68. At the same meeting, the Committee took action on the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) The fifth preambular paragraph, as orally revised, was adopted by 95 votes to 1, with 23 abstentions;

(*b*) The draft resolution as a whole, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (see para. 112 below, draft resolution X).

69. At the 63rd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Malaysia.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.85 and Rev.1

70. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.85) entitled "Human rights and mass exoduses", sponsored by Australia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Japan, Jordan, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Thailand and the United States of America, subsequently joined by Honduras, which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> [*Text of the first to seventh, ninth and tenth preambular paragraphs and paragraph 1 the same as the corresponding paragraphs in draft resolution XI in paragraph 112 below*.]
>
> "*Welcoming* the endorsement by the General Assembly at its forty-first session of the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,
>
> "2. *Welcomes* the recommendation of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees that the principal organs of the United Nations should make fuller use of their respective competencies under the Charter for the prevention of new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons, with a view to considering at the earliest possible stage situations and problems which could give rise to massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;
>
> "3. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's decision to establish an office for research and the collection of information, responsible, *inter alia*, for the provision of early warning of developing situations requiring his attention and the monitoring of factors related to possible flows of refugees and displaced persons and comparable emergencies and the preparation of plans for possible responses;
>
> "4. *Invites* all Governments and international organizations concerned to intensify their co-operation and assistance in world-wide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses;
>
> "5. *Requests* all Governments to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international instruments, in particular in the field of human rights, as this would contribute to averting new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;
>
> "6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on developments relating to the elaboration of this early warning unit;
>
> "7. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with a view to making appropriate recommendations concerning further measures to be taken in this matter;
>
> "8. *Decides* to continue consideration of the issue of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-third session."

71. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Canada introduced a revised version (A/C.3/42/L.85/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, sponsored by the same States, subsequently joined by Samoa. In introducing draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.85/Rev.1, the representative of Canada revised it by replacing the eighth preambular paragraph, which read:

> "*Reaffirming* its endorsement at its forty-first session of the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,"

with the following:

> "*Recalling* that the General Assembly at its forty-first session took note of the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,".

72. The representative of Senegal made a statement.

73. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.85/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 112 below, draft resolution XI).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.86

74. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.86) entitled "Improvement of social life", sponsored by Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nicaragua, as well as Viet Nam, which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> [*Text of the preamble and paragraph 1 the same as the corresponding part of draft resolution XII in paragraph 112 below*.]
>
> "2. *Notes with deep concern* the continuing deterioration of the economic and social situation of the world;
>
> "3. *Notes with great concern* the slow progress in the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;
>
> "4. *Reaffirms* that the social aspects and goals of development are an integral part of the overall development process and that it is the sovereign right of each

State freely to determine and implement appropriate policies for social development within the framework of its development plans and priorities;

"5. *Emphasizes* the importance, for the achievement of social progress, of the establishment of the new international economic order;

"6. *Calls upon* Member States to make all efforts to promote the speedy and complete elimination of such fundamental elements hindering economic and social progress and development as colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of racial discrimination, *apartheid*, foreign aggression, occupation and domination and all forms of inequality and exploitation of peoples, and also to undertake effective measures to lessen international tensions;

"7. *Reiterates* that it is the right of everyone to enjoy the greatest possible degree of physical and mental health;

"8. *Emphasizes* that participation in cultural, sports and recreational activities and the use of leisure without discrimination of any kind promotes the improvement of social life;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the improvement of social life in the world, taking into account the observations made by Member States in accordance with the present resolution;

"10. *Decides* to resume consideration of the question of the improvement of social life at its forty-third session."

75. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Cuba revised the draft resolution by deleting paragraph 2 and renumbering the subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

76. The representative of the United States of America made a statement.

77. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 111 to 18, with 7 abstentions (see para. 112 below, draft resolution XII). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Japan, Spain, Sweden.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.87

78. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Mongolia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.87) entitled "Realization of the right to adequate housing", sponsored by Afghanistan, Botswana, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Guyana, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam, subsequently joined by Kenya. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as draft resolution XIII in paragraph 112 below, with the exception of paragraphs 4 and 5.*]

"4. *Requests* the Commission on Social Development, the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council to give due consideration to the question at their sessions on a regular basis;

"5. *Decides* to consider the question at its forty-third session under the agenda item 'Report of the Economic and Social Council'."

79. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Mongolia made a statement.

80. At the 62nd meeting, the representative of Mongolia revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 4 was replaced by the following:

"4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council and its appropriate functional commissions to keep the question of the right to adequate housing under periodic review;"

(*b*) In paragraph 5, the words "forty-third session" were replaced by the words "forty-fourth session".

81. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Egypt and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

82. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia proposed an amendment to the draft resolution, by which paragraph 5 would be replaced by the following:

"5. *Decides* to consider the question again, following consideration thereof by the Economic and Social Council."

83. Statements were made by the representatives of Belgium and Malawi.

84. The representative of Mongolia, on behalf of the sponsors, accepted the amendment proposed by Australia.

85. The representative of the United States of America made a statement.

86. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 139 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 112 below, draft resolution XIII). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

87. At the 63rd meeting, the representative of Japan made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.88

88. At the 59th meeting, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.88) entitled "Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile", sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Austria, Cuba, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia, which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> [*Same text as draft resolution XIV in paragraph 112 below, with the exception of paragraph 10* (e).]
>
> "(*e*) To investigate and clarify the fate of persons who have been arrested and subsequently disappeared, without, however, allowing the application of amnesty law 2191 of 18 April 1978 to obstruct the identification and prosecution of those responsible;".

89. At the 61st meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Dominican Republic and Indonesia.

90. At the same meeting, the representative of Uruguay made a statement.

91. At the 62nd meeting, the representative of Mexico revised the draft resolution by replacing paragraph 10 (*e*) with the following:

> "(*e*) To investigate and clarify without further delay the fate of persons arrested for political reasons who have subsequently disappeared;".

92. Following statements by the representatives of Chile and Paraguay, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 81 to 5, with 47 abstentions (see para. 112 below, draft resolution XIV). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Chile, Indonesia, Lebanon, Paraguay, Thailand.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United States of America, Yemen, Zaire.

93. At the 63rd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Japan, Uruguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Canada.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.89 and Rev.1

94. At the 58th meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.89) entitled "Strengthening of international co-operation in the field of human rights", sponsored by Hungary and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, as well as Czechoslovakia and Viet Nam, subsequently joined by the Lao People's Democratic Republic, which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> "*Recalling* that the purposes of the United Nations include the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,
>
> "*Desirous* of achieving further progress in international co-operation in the field of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,
>
> "*Considering* that such international co-operation should be based on the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[26] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[27] the International

Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[27] and other relevant international instruments,

"*Deeply convinced* that such co-operation should be based on a profound understanding of the economic, social and cultural realities, the difference in levels of development and the variety of problems existing in different societies because of the different historical paths of development which they have followed,

"*Emphasizing* the necessity for the international community to continue its efforts to take practical measures to prevent mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms affected by situations that jeopardize international peace and security, all forms of discrimination, particularly *apartheid* and racism, colonialism, foreign occupation and domination, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, as well as the refusal to recognize the fundamental rights of peoples to self-determination,

"*Recalling* its resolution 41/155 of 4 December 1986 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/42 of 10 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A),

"*Taking into consideration* the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/612 and Add.1),

"*Noting* that not all States have yet communicated their views on means and methods of strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights,

"1. *Calls upon* all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international co-operation in this field, on the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international instruments and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with this international legal framework;

"2. *Considers* that such co-operation should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights, to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

"3. *Considers also* that respect for human rights and the development of co-operation between States in this field are closely bound up with the reduction of international tension and the establishment of relations of harmony and confidence between States;

"4. *Expresses its conviction* that the review and consideration of issues related to the promotion and exercise of human rights, as well as the adoption of decisions on these issues, should promote international political co-operation among States, the dispelling of prejudices and the identification of real problems with a view to their constructive solution;

"5. *Emphasizes* that co-operation in the field of human rights should be guided by justice and equality, with due respect for the dignity of all countries and people without any discrimination;

"6. *Emphasizes also* that in such co-operation, special importance should be attached to the identification of ideas and values which will facilitate the creation of a situation of mutual understanding and trust, and that no manifestations of hostility in relations and expressions of views should be tolerated;

"7. *Notes* the important place that the promotion and protection of human rights has secured on the international agenda and in relations between States, and emphasizes in this connection the importance and role of existing international mechanisms established on the basis of the international covenants and other conventions in assessing the activity of States in this sphere;

"8. *Invites* all States which have not yet done so to communicate their views on means and methods of strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights, and in so doing to reflect the measures they have taken for achieving such co-operation;

"9. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to consider at its forty-fourth session the question of the conduct of international co-operation in the field of human rights;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of the information received from Governments and taking into account the work of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session, a report on ways of developing and strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights, and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"11. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this question at its forty-third session under the item entitled 'Report of the Economic and Social Council'."

95. At the 60th meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a revised version (A/C.3/42/L.89/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, sponsored by the same States, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Conscious* that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"*Desirous* of achieving further progress in international co-operation in the field of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"*Considering* that such international co-operation should be based on the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[26] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[27] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[27] and other relevant international instruments,

"*Deeply convinced* that such co-operation should be based on a profound understanding of the economic, social and cultural realities, the difference in levels of development and the variety of problems existing in different societies because of the different historical paths of development which they have followed,

"*Considering* that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights can make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field among the regions and within the United Nations system could be improved,

"*Emphasizing* the necessity for the international community to continue its efforts to take practical measures to prevent mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms affected by situations that jeopardize international peace and security, all forms of discrimination, particularly *apartheid* and racism, colonialism, foreign occupation and domination, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, as well as the refusal to recognize the fundamental rights of peoples to self-determination,

"*Recalling* its resolution 41/155 of 4 December 1986 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/42 of 10 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A),

"*Taking into consideration* the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/612 and Add.1),

"*Noting* that not all States have yet communicated their views on means and methods of strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights,

"1. *Urges* all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations in its study of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the encouragement, protection and promotion of those rights and liberties in any part of the world, including by providing information in response to requests by the Secretary-General and United Nations working groups, special representatives and rapporteurs for such material;

"2. *Calls upon* all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international co-operation in this field, on the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international instruments and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with this international legal framework;

"3. *Considers* that such co-operation should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights, to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

"4. *Affirms* that a primary aim of international co-operation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom and dignity for each human being and for all peoples;

"5. *Considers also* that respect for human rights and the development of co-operation between States in this field are closely bound up with the reduction of international tension and the establishment of relations of harmony and confidence between States;

"6. *Expresses its conviction* that promotion of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the expansion of cultural, scientific and other ties among States and the development of human contacts are in the interest of all countries;

"7. *Reaffirms* that it is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States should undertake specific obligations through accession to, or ratification of, international instruments in this field and that they should fully and effectively discharge their international legal obligations pursuant to such instruments;

"8. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the various treaties in the field of human rights;

"9. *Expresses its conviction* that the review and consideration of issues related to the promotion and exercise of human rights, as well as the adoption of decisions on these issues, should promote international political co-operation among States, the dispelling of prejudices and the identification of real problems with a view to their constructive solution;

"10. *Emphasizes* that co-operation in the field of human rights should be guided by justice and equality, with due respect for the dignity of all people without any discrimination;

"11. *Emphasizes also* that in such co-operation, special importance should be attached to the identification of ideas and values which will facilitate the creation of a situation of mutual understanding and trust, and that no manifestations of hostility in relations and expressions of views should be tolerated;

"12. *Emphasizes further* that the collection, analysis and dissemination of information about human rights is an important task and should contribute to the understanding of problems existing in different societies and improve awareness of differing economic, social and cultural realities;

"13. *Notes* the important place that the promotion and protection of human rights has secured on the international agenda and in relations between States, and emphasizes in this connection the importance and role of existing international mechanisms established on the basis of the international covenants and other conventions in assessing the activity of States in this sphere;

"14. *Invites* all States which have not yet done so to communicate their views on means and methods of strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights, and in so doing to reflect the measures they have taken for achieving such co-operation;

"15. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to consider at its forty-fourth session the question of the conduct of international co-operation in the field of human rights;

"16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of the information received from Governments and taking into account the work of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session, a report on ways of developing and strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights, and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"17. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this question at its forty-third session under the item entitled 'Report of the Economic and Social Council'."

96. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Costa Rica and Peru.

97. At the 61st meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic made a statement.

98. At the 62nd meeting, the representative of Morocco proposed an amendment to the revised draft resolution, by which, in paragraph 11, the phrase, ", and that no mani-

festations of hostility in relations and expressions of views should be tolerated'' would be deleted.

99. At the same meeting, the representative of Costa Rica proposed amendments to the revised draft resolution, by which:

(*a*) In the third preambular paragraph and in paragraph 2, the words ''and the Optional Protocol thereto'' would be added after the words ''the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights'';

(*b*) Paragraph 15 would be deleted;

(*c*) In paragraph 16 the phrase ''and taking into account the work of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session'' would be deleted.

100. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Egypt proposed an amendment to the revised draft resolution, by which, in paragraph 1, the phrase, '', including by providing information in response to requests by the Secretary-General and United Nations working groups, special representatives and rapporteurs for such material'' would be deleted.

101. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia proposed amendments to the revised draft resolution, by which:

(*a*) In paragraph 1, the phrase ''including by providing information in response to requests by the Secretary-General and United Nations working groups, special representatives and rapporteurs for such material'' would be replaced by the words ''including by respecting procedures established by the United Nations in this field'';

(*b*) In paragraph 4, the word ''peoples'' would be replaced by the word ''people'';

(*c*) Paragraphs 5 and 9 would be redrafted and combined, as paragraph 5, to read as follows:

> ''5. *Considers also* that respect for human rights and the development of co-operation in this field are relevant and will contribute to the reduction of international tension, the establishment of better relations between States, the dispelling of prejudices and the identification of problems with a view to their constructive solution'';

(*d*) Paragraph 11 would be deleted;

(*e*) In paragraph 13, the phrase '', and emphasizes in this connection the importance and role of existing international mechanisms established on the basis of the international covenants and other conventions in assessing the activity of States in this sphere'' would be deleted.

102. Statements were made by the representatives of Colombia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Egypt, Belgium, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, France and Denmark, as well as by the Chairman.

103. At the 63rd meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, on behalf of the sponsors, revised draft resolution A/C.3/42/89/Rev.1 as follows:

(*a*) In the third preambular paragraph, the words ''the Charter of the United Nations,'' were inserted after the words ''principles embodied in'';

(*b*) The fourth preambular paragraph was deleted;

(*c*) The amendment to paragraph 1, proposed by Egypt, was accepted (see para. 100 above);

(*d*) The amendment to paragraphs 5 and 9, proposed by Australia, was accepted (see para. 101 (*c*) above);

(*e*) The amendment proposed by Australia to delete paragraph 11 was accepted (see para. 101 (*d*) above);

(*f*) The amendment to paragraph 13, proposed by Australia, was accepted (see para. 101 (*e*) above);

(*g*) The amendment proposed by Costa Rica to delete paragraph 15 was accepted (see para. 99 (*b*) above);

104. The draft resolution, as orally revised, read as follows:

''*The General Assembly*,

''*Conscious* that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

''*Desirous* of achieving further progress in international co-operation in the field of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

''*Considering* that such international co-operation should be based on the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[26] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[27] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[27] and other relevant international instruments,

''*Considering* that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights can make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field among the regions and within the United Nations system could be improved,

''*Emphasizing* the necessity for the international community to continue its efforts to take practical measures to prevent mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms affected by situations that jeopardize international peace and security, all forms of discrimination, particularly *apartheid* and racism, colonialism, foreign occupation and domination, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, as well as the refusal to recognize the fundamental rights of peoples to self-determination,

''*Recalling* its resolution 41/155 of 4 December 1986 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/42 of 10 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A),

''*Taking into consideration* the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/612 and Add.1),

''*Noting* that not all States have yet communicated their views on means and methods of strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights,

''1. *Urges* all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations in its study of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the encouragement, protection and promotion of those rights and liberties in any part of the world;

''2. *Calls upon* all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international co-operation in this field, on the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international instruments and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with this international legal framework;

"3. *Considers* that such co-operation should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights, to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

"4. *Affirms* that a primary aim of international co-operation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom and dignity for each human being and for all peoples;

"5. *Considers also* that respect for human rights and the development of co-operation in this field are relevant and will contribute to the reduction of international tension, the establishment of better relations between States, the dispelling of prejudices and the identification of problems with a view to their constructive solution;

"6. *Expresses its conviction* that promotion of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the expansion of cultural, scientific and other ties among States and the development of human contacts are in the interest of all countries;

"7. *Reaffirms* that it is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States should undertake specific obligations through accession to, or ratification of, international instruments in this field and that they should fully and effectively discharge their international legal obligations pursuant to such instruments;

"8. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the various treaties in the field of human rights;

"9. *Emphasizes* that co-operation in the field of human rights should be guided by justice and equality, with due respect for the dignity of all people without any discrimination;

"10. *Emphasizes further* that the collection, analysis and dissemination of information about human rights is an important task and should contribute to the understanding of problems existing in different societies and improve awareness of differing economic, social and cultural realities;

"11. *Notes* the important place that the promotion and protection of human rights has secured on the international agenda and in relations between States;

"12. *Invites* all States which have not yet done so to communicate their views on means and methods of strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights, and in so doing to reflect the measures they have taken for achieving such co-operation;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of the information received from Governments and taking into account the work of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session, a report on ways of developing and strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights, and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"14. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this question at its forty-third session under the item entitled 'Report of the Economic and Social Council'."

105. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia proposed an amendment to paragraph 1, by which the word "study" would be replaced by the word "examination".

106. Also at the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ireland, Sweden, Canada, the United States of America, Costa Rica, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Belgium, Morocco and Bulgaria, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly to defer consideration of the draft resolution, as orally revised, until its forty-third session (see para. 113 below, draft decision II).

DRAFT DECISION RELATING TO THE IN-DEPTH STUDY OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS

107. At the 63rd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Algeria, the German Democratic Republic and Tunisia, as well as by the Chairman of the Committee.

108. At the 64th meeting, statements were made by the representative of Guatemala (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) and the representatives of Australia, Bulgaria, Egypt, Mexico, India and Belgium.

109. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement in which he proposed, for the Committee's adoption, a draft decision, which read as follows:

[*Same text as draft decision III in paragraph 113 below.*]

110. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 113 below, draft decision III).

DRAFT DECISION ON THE REPORTS CONSIDERED IN CONNECTION WITH AGENDA ITEM 12

111. At its 63rd meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee recommended to the General Assembly that it take note of the note by the Secretary-General on strategy and policies for drug control (A/42/488); the report of the Secretary-General on human rights in southern Lebanon (A/42/504); the note by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (A/42/568); and the report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in drug abuse control (A/42/658) (see para. 113 below, draft decision IV).

Recommendations of the Third Committee

112. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to XIV below:

Draft resolution I

NEED TO ENHANCE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF THE PROTECTION OF AND ASSISTANCE FOR THE FAMILY

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the resolve of the peoples of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being, which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations between nations,

Recalling that, in accordance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[27] the widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group unit of society,

Recalling also the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[31] which provides that the family, as a basic unit of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members, particularly children and youth, should be assisted and protected so that it may fully assume its responsibilities within the community,

Convinced of the urgency of meeting the diverse needs of the family, both as a beneficiary of and as an active participant in the development process,

Recognizing the necessity of consolidating the efforts of all States in carrying out specific programmes concerning the family, in which the United Nations may have an important role to play,

Aware of the international consensus on the importance of the role of the family as an agent of positive change in society,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/23 of 26 May 1983 and 1985/29 of 29 May 1985,

Convinced that appropriate measures should be taken at the local, national, regional and international levels to mobilize efforts on behalf of the family,

Recalling, in this connection, its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 concerning the guidelines for international years and anniversaries,

1. *Invites* all States to make their views known concerning the possible proclamation of an international year of the family and to offer their comments and proposals thereon to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1988;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a comprehensive report, based on the comments and proposals of Member States, on the possible proclamation of such a year and other ways and means to improve the position and well-being of the family and intensify international co-operation as part of global efforts to advance social progress and development;

3. *Decides* to consider that report and to take appropriate decisions thereon at its forty-third session, under an item of the provisional agenda entitled "Families in the development process".

Draft resolution II

QUESTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN AFGHANISTAN

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[26] the International Covenants on Human Rights[27] and the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[34]

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Emphasizing the obligation of all Governments to respect and protect human rights and to fulfil the responsibilities they have assumed under various international instruments,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/55 of 15 March 1984,[39] in which the Commission expressed its concern and anxiety at the continuing presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council requested the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/38 of 13 March 1985[40] and 1986/40 of 12 March 1986,[29]

Recalling further Economic and Social Council decisions 1985/147 of 30 May 1985 and 1986/136 of 23 May 1986,

Recalling its resolutions 40/137 of 13 December 1985 and 41/158 of 4 December 1986,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/58 of 11 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A) and Economic and Social Council decision 1987/151 of 29 May 1987, by which the Council approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan,

Having carefully examined the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (A/42/667 and Corr.1, annex), in which, while it is recognized that there have been some improvements in the human rights situation in Afghanistan, continuing grave and massive violations of fundamental human rights in that country are revealed,

Recognizing that a situation of armed conflict continues to exist in Afghanistan, leaving large numbers of victims without protection or assistance, and that the continuation of the conflict increases the seriousness of the gross and systematic violations of human rights already existing in the country,

Welcoming the resumption of some of the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Afghanistan in the field of medical assistance,

1. *Commends* the efforts of the Special Rapporteur to fulfil his mandate and takes note of his interim report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan;

2. *Welcomes* the co-operation that the Afghan authorities have begun to extend to the Commission on Human Rights by permitting its Special Rapporteur access to facilities for conducting his investigation when he visited Afghanistan from 30 July to 9 August 1987;

3. *Expresses its deep distress and continuing alarm* at the continued violations of the right to life, liberty and security of person, as well as of the right to freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, freedom of movement and freedom of association reported by the Special Rapporteur;

4. *Expresses its deep concern* about the large number of persons detained without due process of law for seeking to exercise their fundamental human rights and their detention under conditions contrary to internationally recognized minimum standards, while noting a reduction in the number of political prisioners and the release of some prisoners as a result of limited amnesties;

5. *Notes with great concern* that such widespread violations of human rights, which have already caused millions of people to flee their homes and country, continue to cause large flows of refugees and displaced persons;

6. *Expresses once again its deep concern* that the Afghan authorities, with heavy support from foreign troops, are acting with great severity against their opponents and suspected opponents, in a manner contravening humanitarian law and without any respect for the international human rights obligations that they have assumed;

7. *Expresses its grave concern* at the intensification of the armed conflict, which is causing death and material destruction, leading to acts of brutality and to maltreatment of prisoners and which, in particular, has severe consequences for the civilian population, with rising numbers of wounded and dead as well as the destruction of houses, mosques, livestock and crops;

8. *Also expresses its grave concern*, in particular, at the severe consequences for the civilian population of indiscriminate bombardments and military operations primarily directed against villages and the agricultural structure;

9. *Continues to note with great concern* that the educational system does not appear to respect the liberty of parents to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own traditions and convictions;

10. *Calls once again upon* the parties to the conflict, in order to alleviate the suffering of the people of Afghanistan, to apply fully the principles and rules of international humanitarian law and to co-operate fully and effectively with international humanitarian organizations, in particular to facilitate the protection activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross;

11. *Urges* the authorities in Afghanistan to co-operate fully with the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur, in particular by permitting the Special Rapporteur access to all the places he wishes to visit;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

13. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-third session, the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan in order to examine this question anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

Draft resolution III

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[26] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[27]

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Recalling its pertinent resolutions, as well as the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Taking note, in particular, of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/55 of 11 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A), in which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of its Special Representative for one year and requested him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is and on new elements contained in his report to the Commission at its forty-third session (see E/CN.4/1987/23), for example, the allegations of violations affecting the medical profession, and to submit a final report to the Commission at its forty-fourth session,

Taking note of the opinion of the Special Representative that legal obligations and commitments on human rights do not foresee or admit of partial acceptance of instruments that have been conceived, drafted and adopted as a unified, coherent and complete set of norms,

Noting the opinion of the Special Representative that the persons appearing before him described violations of which they were truly victims and that their declarations were convincing,

Taking note of the Special Representative's view that the partial co-operation he received in 1986 from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran had improved, through both documents and personal contacts, and that, therefore, there are grounds to hope that it may improve further in the months preceding the presentation of the final report,

Concerned, none the less, at the Special Representative's conclusion that the co-operation extended to him has not reached the level that the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights have consistently requested in the resolutions concerning this matter,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Special Representative and the considerations and the observations contained therein (A/42/648, annex);

2. *Notes* that the Special Representative observes that the problem concerning the medical profession appears to have been solved;

3. *Welcomes* the pardoning of prisoners and shares the Special Representative's hope that this may be the first stage of a process leading to a general amnesty for political prisoners;

4. *Again expresses its deep concern* about the numerous and detailed allegations of grave human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran to which the Special Representative has referred in his report and, in particular, those related to the right to life, the right to freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the right to liberty and security of person and to freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, the right to a fair trial, the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion and to freedom of expression, and the right of religious minorities to profess and practise their own religion;

5. *Expresses its grave concern*, in particular, that although the Special Representative indicates that the number of alleged violations of the right to life has diminished over the past two years, according to information made available to him, some one hundred persons were alleged to have been executed in the period October 1986-September 1987 because of their political and religious convictions;

6. *Expresses its deep concern* at allegations that maltreatment and torture, both physical and psychological, are

common practice in Iranian prisons during interrogation and before and after the final verdict, and at the existence of extremely summary and informal proceedings, unawareness on the part of the prisoners of specific accusations, lack of legal counsel and other irregularities with respect to fair trial;

7. *Shares the opinion* of the Special Representative that the denial by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran of the allegations of violations of human rights as a whole, without details, is not sufficient for a sensible assessment of the situation on human rights in that country;

8. *Endorses* the conclusion of the Special Representative that acts continue to occur in the Islamic Republic of Iran that are inconsistent with the provisions of international instruments by which the Government of that country is bound, and that the persistence of certain facts continues to justify continuing international concern;

9. *Urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[27] to respect and ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in that Covenant;

10. *Once again urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to extend its full co-operation to the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights and, in particular, to permit him to visit that country;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative;

12. *Decides* to keep under consideration the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, during its forty-third session in order to re-examine this situation in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

Draft resolution IV

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN EL SALVADOR

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[26] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[27] and the humanitarian rules laid down in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[34] and Additional Protocols I and II thereto, of 1977,[35]

Recalling that, in its resolutions 35/192 of 15 December 1980, 36/155 of 16 December 1981, 37/185 of 17 December 1982, 38/101 of 16 December 1983, 39/119 of 14 December 1984, 40/139 of 13 December 1985 and 41/157 of 4 December 1986, it expressed its deep concern at the situation of human rights in El Salvador,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 32 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,[36] in which the Commission decided to appoint a special representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, 1982/28 of 11 March 1982,[37] 1983/29 of 8 March 1983, [38] 1984/52 of 14 March 1984,[39] 1985/35 of 13 March 1985[40] and 1986/39 of 12 March 1986,[29] as well as Commission resolution 1987/51 of 11 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A), whereby it extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session and to the Commission at its forty-fourth session,

Considering that there is an armed conflict of a non-international character in El Salvador in which the parties involved are under an obligation to apply the minimum standards of protection of human rights and humanitarian treatment provided for in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and in Additional Protocol II thereto, of 1977,

Noting that the Special Representative points out in his report (A/42/641 and Corr.1, annex) that the question of respect for human rights continues to be an important element of the current policy of the Government of El Salvador, which, within the process of democratic normalization, is achieving increasingly significant and commendable results,

Concerned, however, because violations of human rights are continuing in El Salvador, particularly through the non-compliance with the humanitarian rules of war,

Recalling that on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the Central American Governments signed the agreement on the "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" (A/42/521-S/19085), thus manifesting the political will and good faith to fulfil its provisions in order to achieve peace and stability in the region,

Convinced that the strict fulfilment of the commitments assumed by the Government of El Salvador in the agreement signed at Guatemala City will contribute to the promotion, respect and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country,

Recognizing that the resumption of the dialogue between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional–Frente Democrático Revolucionario in the context of the agreement signed at Guatemala City is one of the best ways of achieving a solution that will help to improve the situation of human rights of the Salvadorian people,

Aware that the negotiated political solution of the Salvadorian conflict can be cut short if external forces do not support the resumption of the dialogue but instead seek in different ways to spur the prolongation or intensification of the war, with ensuing grave effects on the situation of human rights and the possibilities of economic recovery in El Salvador,

1. *Commends* the Special Representative for his report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador;

2. *Notes with interest and emphasizes* that it is important that the Special Representative indicated in his report that the question of respect for human rights is an important part of the policy of the Government of El Salvador, which is achieving increasingly significant and commendable results;

3. *Expresses, nevertheless, its concern* at the fact that violations of human rights are continuing in El Salvador because, *inter alia,* of the non-observance of the humanitarian rules of war;

4. *Trusts* that the fulfilment of the undertaking assumed in the agreement on the "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" will lead to an improvement of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador;

5. *Expresses its consternation* at the assassination of the Co-ordinator of the Commission of Human Rights of El Salvador (non-governmental) and trusts that the authorities

of El Salvador will continue investigation leading to the punishment of those responsible;

6. *Recognizes* the efforts made by the Government of El Salvador related to the result of the most recent investigations designed to determine the responsibility of the instigators of the assassination of Monsignor Romero and also recognizes the importance of the return to El Salvador of the political leaders of the Frente Democrático Revolucionario;

7. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the fact that, with the intention of humanizing the conflict, the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional agreed this year that future evacuations of the war-wounded and war-injured for medical attention would not be made contingent on further prisoner exchanges and negotiations;

8. *Urges* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional–Frente Democrático Revolucionario to continue the dialogue, within the framework of the agreement signed at Guatemala City, until the achievement of a global political solution that will end the armed conflict and promote the broadening and strengthening of a pluralistic and participatory democratic process that will involve the promotion of social justice, respect for human rights and the full exercise of the right of the Salvadorian people to determine freely and without external interference of any kind its economic, political and social system;

9. *Requests* the competent bodies of the United Nations system to provide any advice and assistance that the Government of El Salvador may require in order to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

10. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session to consider the situation of human rights in El Salvador and the mandate of its Special Representative, taking into account the evolution of the situation of human rights in El Salvador and the developments linked to the fulfilment of the agreement signed at Guatemala City;

11. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-third session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador in order to re-examine this situation in the light of the information provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

Draft resolution V

ASSISTANCE TO STUDENT REFUGEES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/136 of 4 December 1986, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Having considered the report of the High Commissioner on the assistance programme to student refugees from South Africa and Namibia (A/42/496),

Noting with appreciation that some of the projects recommended in the report on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa continue to be successfully implemented,

Noting with concern that the discriminatory and repressive policies that continue to be applied in South Africa and Namibia cause a continued and increasing influx of student refugees into Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Conscious of the burden placed on the limited financial, material and administrative resources of the host countries by the increasing number of student refugees,

Appreciating the efforts of the host countries to deal with their student refugee populations, with the assistance of the international community,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for granting asylum and making educational and other facilities available to the student refugees, in spite of the pressure that the continuing influx of those refugees exerts on facilities in their countries;

3. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for the co-operation that they have extended to the High Commissioner on matters concerning the welfare of the refugees;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the financial and material support provided for the student refugees by Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

6. *Urges* all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue contributing generously to the assistance programme for student refugees, through financial support of the regular programmes of the High Commissioner and of the projects and programmes, including unfunded projects, that were submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;[42]

7. *Also urges* all Member States and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist the countries of asylum materially and otherwise to enable them to continue to discharge their humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

8. *Appeals* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and all other competent United Nations bodies, as well as other international and non-governmental organizations, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance so as to facilitate and expedite the settlement of student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

9. *Calls upon* agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue co-operating with the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner in the implementation

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[42] See A/CONF.125/1, para. 33

of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa;

10. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1988, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VI

ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS IN ETHIOPIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its resolutions, in particular resolution 41/141 of 4 December 1986, as well as all those of the Economic and Social Council, on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia (A/42/499),

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/42/12),

Recognizing the increasing number of voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned at the situation of displaced persons and voluntary returnees in the country, which has been aggravated by the devastating effect of the prolonged drought,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia and of the need for adequate assistance to displaced persons and victims of natural disasters, as well as to voluntary returnees and refugees,

1. *Commends* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and international organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance to refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

2. *Appeals* to Member States and to international organizations and voluntary agencies to provide Ethiopia with adequate material, financial and technical assistance in order to carry out relief and rehabilitation programmes for displaced persons, voluntary returnees and refugees;

3. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1988, of the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

Draft resolution VII

MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION AND ENSURE THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming once more the permanent validity of the principles and standards set forth in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[26] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[27] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[43] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[44]

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers and their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating that, in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles and standards, there is a need to make further efforts to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling its resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, in which it decided to establish a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/198 of 15 December 1980, 36/160 of 16 December 1981, 37/170 of 17 December 1982, 38/86 of 16 December 1983, 39/102 of 14 December 1984, 40/130 of 13 December 1985 and 41/151 of 4 December 1986, in which it renewed the mandate of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and requested it to continue its work,

Having examined the progress made by the Working Group at its sixth inter-sessional meeting, held from 1 to 12 June 1987, and at the current session of the General Assembly, from 22 September to 2 October 1987, during which the Group continued with the second reading of the draft convention,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the two most recent reports of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (A/C.3/42/1 and A/C.3/42/6) and, in particular, of the progress made by the Working Group on the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention;

2. *Decides* that, in order to enable it to complete its task as soon as possible, the Working Group shall again hold an inter-sessional meeting of two weeks' duration in New York, immediately after the first regular session of 1988 of the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the two most recent reports of the Working Group so as to enable the members of the Group to continue the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention during the inter-sessional meeting to be held in the spring of 1988, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting to the General Assembly for consideration during its forty-third session;

4. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to transmit the above-mentioned documents to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group;

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[43] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[44] Resolution 34/180, annex.

5. *Decides* that the Working Group shall meet during the forty-third session of the General Assembly, preferably at the beginning of the session, to continue the second reading of the draft international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to do everything possible to ensure adequate secretariat services for the Working Group for the timely fulfilment of its mandate, both at its inter-sessional meeting to be held after the first regular session of 1988 of the Economic and Social Council and during the forty-third session of the General Assembly.

Draft resolution VIII

SUMMARY OR ARBITRARY EXECUTIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[26] in which it is stated that every human being has the right to life, liberty and security of person,

Having regard to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[27] in which it is stated that every human being has the inherent right to life, that this right shall be protected by law and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Recalling also its resolution 34/175 of 17 December 1979, in which it reaffirmed that mass and flagrant violations of human rights are of special concern to the United Nations and urged the Commission on Human Rights to take timely and effective action in existing and future cases of mass and flagrant violations of human rights,

Recalling further its resolution 36/22 of 9 November 1981, in which it condemned the practice of summary or arbitrary executions, and its resolutions 37/182 of 17 December 1982, 38/96 of 16 December 1983, 39/110 of 14 December 1984, 40/143 of 13 December 1985 and 41/144 of 4 December 1986,

Deeply alarmed at the continued occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Recalling resolution 1982/13 of 7 September 1982 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[45] in which the Sub-Commission recommended that effective measures should be adopted to prevent the occurrence of summary or arbitrary executions,

Welcoming Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty annexed thereto, which resolution was endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in its resolution 15,[46] as well as the ongoing work on summary or arbitrary executions within the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in efforts to bring an end to summary or arbitrary executions,

Convinced of the need for appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions, which represents a flagrant violation of the most fundamental human right, the right to life,

1. *Once again strongly condemns* the large number of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions, that continue to take place in various parts of the world;

2. *Demands* that the practice of summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end;

3. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/35 of 7 May 1982, in which the Council decided to appoint for one year a special rapporteur to consider the questions related to summary or arbitrary executions;

4. *Also welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/60 of 29 May 1987, in which the Council decided to continue the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. S. A. Wako, for a further year and requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the question of summary or arbitrary executions as a matter of high priority at its forty-fourth session;

5. *Urges* all Governments and all others concerned to co-operate with and assist the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights in order that he may carry out his mandate effectively;

6. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, to respond effectively to information that comes before him, in particular when a summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or threatened, or when such an execution has recently occurred;

7. *Welcomes* the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur in his report (E/CN.4/1987/20) to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session with a view to eliminating summary or arbitrary executions;

8. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur on the need to develop international standards designed to ensure effective legislation and other domestic measures so that proper investigations are conducted by appropriate authorities into all cases of suspicious death, including provisions for adequate autopsy;

9. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur to continue to receive information from appropriate United Nations bodies and other international organizations and to examine the elements to be included in such standards and to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session on progress made in this respect;

10. *Considers* that the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, should continue to seek and receive information from Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur so that he may effectively carry out his mandate;

12. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standard of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[27] appears not to be respected;

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[45] See E/CN.4/1983/4-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1982/43 and Corr.1, chap. XXI, sect. A.

[46] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E.

13. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur to be prepared in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/35, 1983/36, 1984/35, 1985/40, 1986/36 and 1987/60, to make recommendations concerning appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions.

Draft resolution IX

QUESTION OF ENFORCED OR INVOLUNTARY DISAPPEARANCES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 concerning disappeared persons, and its resolution 41/145 of 4 December 1986 on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Deeply concerned about the persistence, in certain cases, of the practice of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Expressing its profound emotion at the anguish and sorrow of the families concerned, who are unsure of the fate of their relatives,

Convinced of the need to continue implementing the provisions of its resolution 33/173 and of the other United Nations resolutions on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances, with a view to finding solutions for cases of disappearances and helping to eliminate such practices,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/27 of 10 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A),

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for its humanitarian work and to those Governments that have co-operated with it;

2. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend for two years the term of the mandate of the Working Group, as defined in Commission resolution 20 (XXXVI) of 29 February 1980,[47] while maintaining the principle of annual reporting by the Group;

3. *Also welcomes* the provisions made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/55 of 13 March 1986[29] to enable the Working Group to fulfil its mandate with greater efficiency;

4. *Appeals* to the Governments concerned, particularly those which have not yet replied to the communications addressed to them by the Working Group, to co-operate fully with the Group so as to enable it, with respect for its working methods based on discretion, to perform its strictly humanitarian role;

5. *Encourages* the Governments concerned to consider the wish of the Working Group, when such a wish is expressed, to visit their countries, thus enabling the Group to fulfil its mandate even more effectively;

6. *Appeals* to the Governments concerned to take steps to protect the families of disappeared persons against any intimidation or any ill-treatment of which they may be the target;

7. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and to take any step it may deem necessary to the pursuit of the task of the Working Group when it considers the report to be submitted by the Group to the Commission at its forty-fourth session;

8. *Renews its requests* to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all necessary facilities.

Draft resolution X

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in articles 3, 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[26] as well as the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[27] in particular article 6, which explicitly states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Guided also by the relevant principles embodied in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[41] and in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[43]

Calling attention to the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power[48] and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[49] as well as to the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,[50] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials[51] and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[52]

Considering the importance of progress with regard to the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,

Further calling attention to the prohibition under article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below 18 years of age,

Recognizing the significant contributions of the programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to international co-operation in the field of human rights in the administration of justice, as reaffirmed, *inter alia*, by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 1987/49 and 1987/53 of 28 May 1987,

Acknowledging the important work accomplished by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session in this field, as reflected in its resolutions 1987/33 of 10 March 1987 on human rights in the administration of justice and 1987/57 of 11 March 1987 on summary or arbitrary executions (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A),

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[47] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[48] Resolution 40/34, annex.

[49] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E.15.

[50] *Ibid.*, sect. D.2.

[51] Resolution 34/169, annex.

[52] *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 22 August-3 September 1955: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4), annex I.A.

Convinced of the need for further co-ordinated and concerted action in promoting respect for human rights in the administration of justice,

1. *Reiterates its call* upon Member States to bring to an end the continued use of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, prohibited under international law, and strongly condemns the practice of summary or arbitrary executions;

2. *Urges* Member States to spare no effort in providing for effective legislative and other mechanisms and procedures and adequate resources to ensure more effective implementation of existing international standards relating to human rights in the administration of justice;

3. *Welcomes* the recommendations made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1987/33 on more effective implementation of existing international standards relating to human rights in the administration of justice and the need for strengthening co-ordinated national and international action in this regard;

4. *Encourages* the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, as well as regional and interregional human rights, crime prevention and criminal justice institutes and other entities of the United Nations system concerned to intensify their co-operation in matters relating to human rights in the administration of justice and invites the Economic and Social Council to coordinate such efforts;

5. *Encourages* the continuing development of strategies for the practical implementation of United Nations standards and norms on human rights in the administration of justice and of measures to assist Member States, at their request, in this implementation, as well as in evaluating their impact and effectiveness, in particular under the advisory services of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat;

6. *Notes with appreciation* the steps initiated by the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to ensure closer co-operation in this field, including preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

7. *Recognizes* the important role of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in promoting human rights in the administration of justice and invites them to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General to this effect;

8. *Decides* to consider at its forty-third session the question of human rights in the administration of justice.

Draft resolution XI

HUMAN RIGHTS AND MASS EXODUSES

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply disturbed by the continuing scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Conscious of the fact that human rights violations are one of the multiple and complex factors causing mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, as indicated in the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on this subject (E/CN.4/1503) and also in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,[53]

Aware of the recommendations concerning mass exoduses made by the Commission on Human Rights to its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to special rapporteurs to be taken into account when they are studying violations of human rights in any part of the world,

Deeply preoccupied by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed, particularly upon developing countries with limited resources of their own and upon the international community as a whole, by these sudden mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Stressing the need for international co-operation aimed at averting new massive flows of refugees in parallel with the provision of durable solutions to actual refugee situations,

Taking note once again of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses,[54]

Recalling that the General Assembly at its forty-first session took note of the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,[53]

Recalling its resolutions 35/196 of 15 December 1980, 37/186 of 17 December 1982, 38/103 of 16 December 1983, 39/117 of 14 December 1984, 40/149 of 13 December 1985, 41/70 of 3 December 1986 and 41/148 of 4 December 1986, and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 30 (XXXVI) of 11 March 1980,[47] 29 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,[36] 1982/32 of 11 March 1982,[37] 1983/35 of 8 March 1983,[38] 1984/49 of 14 March 1984,[39] 1985/40 of 13 March 1985,[40] 1986/45 of 12 March 1986[29] and 1987/56 of 11 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A),

Welcoming the steps taken by the Secretary-General to establish an early warning system, as mentioned in his report on the work of the Organization[55] submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first session,

1. *Welcomes* the steps taken so far by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes;

2. *Recalls* the recommendation of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees that the principal organs of the United Nations should make fuller use of their respective competencies under the Charter for the prevention of new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

3. *Invites* all Governments and international organizations concerned to intensify their co-operation and assistance in world-wide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses;

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[53] A/41/324, annex.

[54] A/38/538.

[55] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1.*

4. *Requests* all Governments to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international instruments, in particular in the field of human rights, as this would contribute to averting new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

5. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with a view to making appropriate recommendations concerning further measures to be taken in this matter;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on any developments relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

7. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-third session.

Draft resolution XII

IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIAL LIFE

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the Members of the United Nations have undertaken in the Charter to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recalling the principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[26] and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[31]

Mindful of the need to establish a harmonious balance between scientific, technological and material progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of mankind,

Considering that the improvement of social life must be based on respect for and the promotion of all human rights and particularly on the elimination of all forms of discrimination,

Recognizing that social progress and development are founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person,

Considering that healthy recreational, cultural and sports activities contribute to the achievement of a proper level of physical and mental health,

Considering also that the improvement of social life must take place in a continuous and uninterrupted manner,

Mindful that the existing inequalities and imbalances in the international economic system are widening the gap between developed and developing countries and thereby constitute a major obstacle to the development of the developing countries and adversely affect international relations and the promotion of world peace and security,

Conscious that each country has the sovereign right freely to adopt the economic and social system that it deems the most appropriate and that each Government has a primary role in ensuring the social progress and well-being of its people,

Convinced of the urgent necessity rapidly to eradicate colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of racial discrimination, *apartheid*, foreign aggression, occupation and domination and all forms of inequality, exploitation and subjugation of peoples, which constitute major obstacles to economic and social progress as well as to the promotion of world peace and security,

Recalling its resolutions 40/100 of 13 December 1985 and 41/152 of 4 December 1986,

1. *Acknowledges* that the progress achieved in the world social situation is still inadequate despite the efforts made and that efforts should therefore be redoubled;

2. *Notes with great concern* the slow progress in the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

3. *Reaffirms* that the social aspects and goals of development are an integral part of the overall development process and that it is the sovereign right of each State freely to determine and implement appropriate policies for social development within the framework of its development plans and priorities;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance, for the achievement of social progress, of the establishment of the new international economic order;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to make all efforts to promote the speedy and complete elimination of such fundamental elements hindering economic and social progress and development as colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of racial discrimination, *apartheid*, foreign aggression, occupation and domination and all forms of inequality and exploitation of peoples, and also to undertake effective measures to lessen international tensions;

6. *Reiterates* that it is the right of everyone to enjoy the greatest possible degree of physical and mental health;

7. *Emphasizes* that participation in cultural, sports and recreational activities and the use of leisure without discrimination of any kind promotes the improvement of social life;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the improvement of social life in the world, taking into account the observations made by Member States in accordance with the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to resume consideration of the question of the improvement of social life at its forty-third session.

Draft resolution XIII

REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, in which it proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Recognizing the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Bearing in mind that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[26] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[27] provide that all persons have the right to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing, and that States should take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right,

Noting that the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless are closely related to the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Recalling its resolution 41/146 of 4 December 1986, *Taking into account* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/62 of 29 May 1987,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* that millions of people do not enjoy the right to adequate housing;

2. *Reiterates* the need to take, at the national and international levels, measures to promote the right of all persons to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing;

3. *Calls upon* all States and international organizations concerned to pay special attention to the realization of the right to adequate housing in carrying out measures to develop national shelter strategies and settlement improvement programmes within the framework of the global strategy for shelter to the year 2000;

4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council and its appropriate functional commissions to keep the question of the right to adequate housing under periodic review;

5. *Decides* to consider the question again, following consideration thereof by the Economic and Social Council.

Draft resolution XIV

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN CHILE

The General Assembly,

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Noting the obligation of the Government of Chile to respect and protect human rights in accordance with the international instruments to which Chile is a party,

Bearing in mind that the concern of the international community at the situation of human rights in Chile was expressed by the General Assembly in a number of resolutions, particularly resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 on disappeared persons and resolution 41/161 of 4 December 1986, in which the Assembly invited the Commission on Human Rights to take the most appropriate steps for the effective restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country, including the extension of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur,

Considering that the Special Rapporteur proposes to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session a final report on the situation of human rights in Chile,

Recalling the pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, particularly resolution 1987/60 of 12 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A), in which the Commission decided, *inter alia,* to extend the mandate of the Special Raporteur for one year and to consider that subject as a matter of high priority, in view of the persistence of serious violations of human rights in Chile,

Deploring once again the fact that the repeated appeals of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and other international organs to re-establish human rights and fundamental freedoms have been ignored by the Chilean authorities,

Considering the reports prepared by various non-governmental organizations which have made public the serious violations of human rights in Chile,

Observing that the maintenance of states of emergency constitutes a source of frequent violations of human rights and gives rise to the arbitrary intervention of the authorities in the free exercise of democratic activities,

Noting that, although opposition publications have in some cases been authorized, these are frequently subjected to arbitrary restrictions and limitations, including the detention and prosecution of their editors,

Regretting that measures taken by the Government of Chile, such as signing international instruments against torture and authorizing the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit places of detention in some cases, have not put an end to the practice of torture and arbitrary detention,

Noting that, in the absence of an institutional framework for holding free elections, the adoption of laws on political parties and electoral registration does not constitute an expression of the people's sovereignty or meet the basic requirements of a democratic rule of law or comply with the principle of non-discrimination on grounds of political or other opinions recognized in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[27]

1. *Takes note with interest* of the preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile (A/42/556 and Corr.1, annex), submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/60;

2. *Welcomes* the positive fact that the Government of Chile permitted the Special Rapporteur to visit the country again in March 1987, providing him with its continuing co-operation and free access to the facilities for conducting his investigation and expresses its confidence that a further visit will be authorized on the same conditions in the immediate future; at the same time, it regrets that this co-operation of the Government of Chile with the efforts of the United Nations has not led to a substantial improvement in human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Expresses its deep distress* at the absence of a legal and political structure that protects the unrestricted exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms, a basic condition for the free expression of the people's sovereignty;

4. *Again expresses its conviction* that a legal and political order based on the expression of the people's will through an electoral process open, on an equal footing, to all citizens and on free elections is fundamental to the full respect for human rights in Chile as it is in any other country;

5. *Expresses its deep concern* at the seriousness of the significant and well-documented complaints of serious violations of human rights in Chile, as described in the report of the Special Rapporteur, which refers to violations of the rights to life, physical and moral integrity, liberty, security, due process and procedural guarantees, the right to enter and leave the country freely, and the rights to freedom of movement and freedom of speech and information;

6. *Expresses its distress* at the denial of fundamental rights and freedoms through the maintenance of arbitrary executive powers during the prolonged period in which states of emergency have been in force, at the climate of insecurity, the use of unlawful coercion, torture and ill-treatment by the security forces, the renewal of administrative banishments and the practice of forced disappearances, as well as the existence of bands and groups, whether private or connected with the security forces, that engage with impunity in actions ranging from intimidation to assassination;

7. *Expresses its concern* at the denial by the Chilian authorities of the exercise of the rights of free expression, assembly and association, through the use of repressive methods and violent responses to demonstrations of social and political opposition, in particular military searches of marginal settlements and university premises and acts of intimidation against journalists and religious and lay human rights bodies;

8. *Expresses its grave concern* at the ineffectiveness of the governmental authorities in preventing the ill-treatment of individuals by the military, police and security forces and expresses particular concern that the judiciary has often failed to act independently and that the competent authorities have failed to take the necessary steps to conduct full investigations and prosecute those responsible for the numerous unsolved cases of abduction, torture, disappearance and murder;

9. *Urges* the Chilean Government to respond to the requests of various social and political sectors for the early, unconditional re-establishment of a pluralist democracy;

10. *Emphasizes the need* for the Government of Chile to restore and respect human rights in conformity with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[26] and to comply with the obligations it has assumed under various international instruments, so that the principle of legality, democratic institutions and the effective enjoyment and exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms may be restored, and, in particular:

(*a*) To put an end immediately to the application of articles 8 and 9 of the Constitution, and supplementary legislation, under which serious and continuing violations of human rights, in particular the rights to life and freedom of thought, are being committed in the country;

(*b*) To put an immediate end to the state of emergency and to the arbitrary practice of declaring "constitutional states of emergency", and amend the legislation, including the laws permitting the arbitrary use of such states of emergency, so as to bring it into line with guarantees of human rights, as defined in international instruments;

(*c*) To end immediately all forms of physical and psychological torture and to respect effectively the right to life and to physical and moral integrity, and to desist, furthermore, from intimidation and persecution, abductions, arbitrary arrests, detention in secret locations, as well as the practices of detention incommunicado and assassination;

(*d*) To proceed as a matter of urgency, through judicial and administrative action, to investigate all reports of deaths, torture, abductions and other human rights violations by the military, police and security forces, as well as by bands and groups, whether private or connected with the security forces, and to punish those found guilty of such violations;

(*e*) To investigate and clarify without further delay the fate of persons arrested for political reasons who have subsequently disappeared;

(*f*) To ensure the independence of the judiciary and the maximum effectiveness of judicial remedies, particularly *amparo* or *habeas corpus*, and to prevent the intimidation of judges, defence lawyers and witnesses;

(*g*) To reorganize the police and security forces so as to help put an end to persistent human rights violations;

(*h*) To re-establish the jurisdiction of the civilian courts over matters within their competence that have been delegated to the military courts and to put an end to the appointment of *ad hoc* prosecutors by military judges, as well as to arbitrary procedural measures and death sentences imposed for political reasons;

(*i*) To guarantee that anti-terrorist legislation is not used against persons who have not committed terrorist acts, that persons accused of acts of violence or terrorism are accorded due process of law and respect for their rights, and that the accusation of terrorism is not adduced as justification for any abuse of authority, torture or inhumane treatment;

(*j*) To respect fully the right of nationals to live in and freely enter and leave their country, and to put a definite end to the practice of administrative banishment or internal exile and to forced exile;

(*k*) To restore the full enjoyment and exercise of economic, social and cultural rights, particularly labour and trade union rights and freedom of speech and information, and to preserve the socio-cultural identity of the indigenous population;

(*l*) To respect the activities of institutions, non-governmental organizations and persons related to the protection and promotion of human rights;

11. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to consider, as a matter of high priority, the report of the Special Rapporteur, taking account of the relevant information at its disposal; to take the most appropriate steps for the effective restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile, including extending the mandate of the Special Rapporteur; and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, with a view to examining the human rights situation in Chile.

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113. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to IV below:

Draft decision I

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft decision entitled "Programme of work of the Third Committee" (see A/C.3/42/L.8).

Draft decision II

STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of international co-operation in the field of human rights" (see paras. 104 and 105 above), as orally revised.

Draft decision III

IN-DEPTH STUDY OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS

The General Assembly requests all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in the economic and social fields that have not yet done so to submit their views and proposals to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovermental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, in accordance with Council decision 1987/112 of 6 February 1987.

Draft decision IV

REPORTS CONSIDERED IN CONNECTION WITH ITEM 12

The General Assembly decides to take note of the note by the Secretary-General on strategy and policies for drug control (A/42/488); the report of the Secretary-General on human rights in southern Lebanon (A/42/504); the note by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (A/42/568); and the report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in drug abuse control (A/42/658).

DOCUMENT A/42/888

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*17 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 12, the item entitled:

"Report of the Economic and Social Council:

"(*a*) Report of the Council;

"(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General;

"(*c*) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees",

and to allocate to the Fifth Committee, for consideration and report, chapters I, IV (sect. I), V (sect. A), VI (sects. C and E), VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/42/3).[2]

2. The Committee noted various chapters of the report of the Council in the context of its consideration of other agenda items, notably, item 41, concerning the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations, item 115, concerning the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 and item 116, concerning programme planning.

3. At its 63rd meeting, on 16 December 1987, the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council that had been allocated to the Fifth Committee (see para. 4 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The General Assembly takes note of chapters I, IV (sect. I), V (sect. A), VI (sects. C and E), VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/42/3).[2]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 26 October 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.7/Rev.1 without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 42/8.[56]

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to VIII submitted by the Third Committee in part I of its report (A/42/803, para. 30) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 42/126 to 42/133.[56]

At the same meeting, the Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to XIV and draft decisions I to IV submitted by the Third Committee in part II of its report (A/42/803/Add.1, paras. 112 and 113). Draft resolution I was adopted by 145 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions;* draft resolution II was adopted by 94 votes to 22, with 31 abstentions;* draft resolution III was adopted by 64 votes to 22, with 45 abstentions;* draft resolutions IV and V were adopted without a vote; draft resolution VI was adopted by 153 votes to none, with 2 abstentions;* draft resolution VII was adopted by 150 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions;* draft resolutions VIII and IX were adopted without a vote; the fifth preambular paragraph of draft resolution X was adopted by 109 votes to 4, with 21 abstentions,* and draft resolution X, as a whole, was adopted without a vote; draft resolution XI was adopted without a vote; draft resolution XII was adopted by 129 votes to 17, with 8 abstentions;* draft resolution XIII was adopted by 156 votes to none, with 1 abstention;* draft resolution XIV was adopted by 93 votes to 5, with 53 abstentions.* Draft decisions I, II and IV were adopted without a vote.

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[56] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

* *Recorded vote.*

For the final texts, see resolutions 42/134 to 42/147 and decisions 42/423 to 42/425.[56] With regard to draft decision III, the Assembly decided to defer its consideration until it had considered draft decision II submitted to the Assembly by the Second Committee in part II of its report (see A/42/820/Add.2, para. 50).

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, having considered part I of the report of the Second Committee (A/42/820), took note of chapters I, II, III (sects. B, F to H and J to L), IV, VI, VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/42/3[2]) (decision 42/427[56]).

At the same meeting, the Assembly took action on draft resolutions I and II and draft decisions I and II submitted by the Second Committee in part II of its report (A/42/820/Add.1, paras. 21 and 22). Draft resolution I was adopted without a vote; draft resolution II was adopted by 119 votes to 10, with 20 abstentions;* draft decision I was adopted without a vote; draft decision II was adopted by 133 votes to 13, with 7 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 42/164 and 42/165 and decisions 42/428 and 42/429.[56]

At the same meeting, the Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to VI and draft decisions I to VI submitted by the Second Committee in part III of its report (A/42/820/Add.2, paras. 49 and 50). Draft resolution I was adopted by 152 votes to 2;* draft resolutions II to VI were adopted without a vote; draft decisions I to VI were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 42/166 to 42/171 and decisions 42/430 to 42/435.[56]

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1987, the Assembly took note of chapters I, II, III (sect. B), VI (sects. C and D), VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/42/3[2]) (decision 42/449[56]).

At the same meeting, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council concerning broad representation in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, decided that:

(*a*) The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should, from 1988 onward, be composed of thirty-four States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

Nine seats for African States;
Seven seats for Asian States;
Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;
Seven seats for Western European and other States;
Four seats for Eastern European States;

(*b*) The new members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should be elected at the forty-second session of the General Assembly;

(*c*) For the purpose of electing the new members, the General Assembly would dispense with the requirements of nomination by the Council (decision 42/450[56]).

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/888, para. 4) without a vote. For the final text, see decision 42/451.[56]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1*
A/42/3 and Add.1	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1987	For the final text, see A/42/3/Rev. 1
A/42/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second session, Supplement No. 3*
A/42/12	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	*Ibid., Supplement No. 12*
A/42/67	Letter dated 30 December 1986 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/42/112	Letter dated 29 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General transmitting a copy of the Decree on the General Amnesty on the Occasion of the Declaration of National Reconciliation	
A/42/121	Letter dated 6 February 1987 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/137-E/1987/48	Letter dated 18 February 1987 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a speech made by the Prime Minister of Australia at a symposium at Davos, Switzerland, on 29 January 1987, and a paper released by the Prime Minister at the symposium concerning a proposal for resolving the world agricultural crisis	
A/42/138-E/1987/50	Role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/178-S/18753	Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987	
A/42/183-E/1987/53	Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/227-E/1987/65	Report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization: note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/232-E/1987/68	Co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/272-E/1987/72	Net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/288-E/1987/71	Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/289-E/1987/86 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1	Assistance to the Palestinian people: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/296-S/18873	Letter dated 19 May 1987 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General transmitting a communiqué dated 26 March 1987 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18873
A/42/302-E/1987/81	Implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/7 on population questions: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/310-E/1987/88	International year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agriculture in Africa: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/314-E/1987/77 and Add.1	Concept of international economic security: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/335-E/1987/84	Human resources development: note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/337	Letter dated 10 June 1987 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on East-West relations issued at the Venice Economic Summit, held from 8 to 10 June 1987	
A/42/341-E/1987/78	Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories: note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/354-E/1987/110	Letter dated 12 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document on the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its meeting held at Berlin on 28 and 29 May 1987	
A/42/359-E/1987/112	Letter dated 23 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Assistance rendered by the German Democratic Republic to developing countries and national liberation movements in 1986"	
A/42/381-E/1987/117	Letter dated 3 July 1987 from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Contributions to the development activities of the United Nations system"	
A/42/386-E/1987/114	Letter dated 25 June 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document concerning the economic co-operation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with the developing countries	
A/42/391	Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/402-S/18979	Letter dated 15 July 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration concerning East-West relations adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community at Copenhagen on 13 July 1987	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/18979
A/42/488	Strategy and policies for drug control: note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/496	Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	
A/42/497	Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/498 and Add.1	Assistance to refugees in Somalia: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	
A/42/499	Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/504	Human rights in southern Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/506	Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/521-S/19085	Letter dated 27 August 1987 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America", signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987	
A/42/556 and Corr.1	Protection of human rights in Chile: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile	
A/42/559	Implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa: note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/568	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations: note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/612 and Add.1	Strengthening of international co-operation in the field of human rights: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/625	Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the ministerial statement issued at the conclusion of the second ministerial meeting of the Cairns Group, held at Ottawa from 21 to 23 May 1987	
A/42/641 and Corr.1	Situation of human rights in El Salvador: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador	
A/42/645	Assistance to refugees in Somalia: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/646	Situation of refugees in the Sudan: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/648	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	
A/42/657	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/201: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/658	International co-operation in drug abuse control: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/661	Letter dated 14 October 1987 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of resolution 1987/19 of 2 September 1987 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, entitled "Violations of human rights in Cyprus"	
A/42/667	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver, Canada, from 13 to 17 October 1987	
A/42/685	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	
A/42/690	Letter dated 26 October 1987 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	
A/42/725	Letter dated 9 November 1987 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General	
A/42/734 and Corr.1	Letter dated 10 November 1987 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	
A/42/862	Letter dated 7 December 1987 from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the text of Council resolution 1987/94	
A/C.2/42/4	Letter dated 16 October 1987 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint statement of the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the question of international economic security	
A/C.2/42/L.4	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	See A/42/820/Add.2, para. 35
A/C.2/42/L.14	*Idem*	See A/42/820/Add.1, paras. 5 and 21, draft resolution I
A/C.2/42/L.22	Draft resolution	See A/42/820/Add.2, paras. 2, 3 and 49, draft resolution I
A/C.2/42/L.26	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 13 and 49, draft resolution II
A/C.2/42/L.27	Draft decision	*Ibid.*, paras. 15 and 50, draft decision I
A/C.2/42/L.28	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 17 and 49, draft resolution III
A/C.2/42/L.30	Draft decision	See A/42/820/Add.1, paras. 2 and 22, draft decision I
A/C.2/42/L.32	Draft resolution	See A/42/820/Add.2, para. 19

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.2/42/L.32/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 20
A/C.2/42/L.35	Draft resolution	See A/42/820/Add.1, para. 12
A/C.2/42/L.38	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 15
A/C.2/42/L.38/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 15 and 16
A/C.2/42/L.38/Rev.2	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 15, 17 and 21, draft resolution II
A/C.2/42/L.39	Draft resolution	See A/42/820/Add.2, para. 25
A/C.2/42/L.40	Draft decision	*Ibid.*, para. 30
A/C.2/42/L.41	*Idem*	See A/42/820/Add.1, paras. 8 and 22, draft decision II
A/C.2/42/L.46	Amendment to document A/C.2/42/L.22	See A/42/820/Add.2, para. 3
A/C.2/42/L.47	Amendment to document A/C.2/42/L.46	*Ibid.*, para. 4
A/C.2/42/L.73	Draft decision	*Ibid.*, paras. 36 and 50, draft decision III
A/C.2/42/L.82	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 38
A/C.2/42/L.85	Note by the Secretariat transmitting the draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1988-1989	Replaced by A/C.2/42/L.85/Rev.1
A/C.2/42/L.85/Rev.1	*Idem*	See A/42/820/Add.2, paras. 47 and 50, draft decision VI
A/C.2/42/L.86	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 21 and 49, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/42/L.87	Draft decision	*Ibid.*, paras. 31 and 50, draft decision II
A/C.2/42/L.89	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 26 and 49, draft resolution V
A/C.2/42/L.90	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 43 and 49, draft resolution VI
A/C.3/42/1	Report of the open-ended Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families	
A/C.3/42/3	Letter dated 18 September 1987 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Third Committee	
A/C.3/42/6	Report of the open-ended Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families	
A/C.3/42/8	Letter dated 17 November 1987 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/42/L.2	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	See A/42/803/Add.1, para. 1
A/C.3/42/L.5	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 3
A/C.3/42/L.8	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft decision	*Ibid.*, para. 16
A/C.3/42/L.40	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 18 and 112, draft resolution II
A/C.3/42/L.48	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 22 and 112, draft resolution III
A/C.3/42/L.50	*Idem*	See A/42/803, paras. 11 and 30, draft resolution I
A/C.3/42/L.61	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 13, 14 and 30, draft resolution II
A/C.3/42/L.62	*Idem*	See A/42/803/Add.1, para. 29
A/C.3/42/L.64	*Idem*	See A/42/803, paras. 16 and 30, draft resolution III
A/C.3/42/L.65	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 19 and 30, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/42/L.70	*Idem*	See A/42/803/Add.1, paras. 40 and 112, draft resolution V
A/C.3/42/L.71	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 42
A/C.3/42/L.72	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 45 and 112, draft resolution VI
A/C.3/42/L.73	*Idem*	Replaced by A/C.3/42/L.73/Rev.1
A/C.3/42/L.73/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	See A/42/803, paras. 21 and 30, draft resolution V
A/C.3/42/L.74	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 24 and 30, draft resolution VI
A/C.3/42/L.75	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 26 and 30, draft resolution VII
A/C.3/42/L.76	*Idem*	See A/42/803, Add.1, paras. 53 and 112, draft resolution VII
A/C.3/42/L.79	*Idem*	See A/42/803, paras. 28 and 30, draft resolution VIII

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.3/42/L.81	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/42/L.76: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/42/L.82	Draft resolution	See A/42/803/Add.1, paras. 57 and 112, draft resolution VIII
A/C.3/42/L.83	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 61 and 112, draft resolution IX
A/C.3/42/L.84	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 63
A/C.3/42/L.85	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 70
A/C.3/42/L.85/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 70, 71 and 112, draft resolution XI
A/C.3/42/L.86	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 74
A/C.3/42/L.87	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 78
A/C.3/42/L.88	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 88
A/C.3/42/L.89	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 94
A/C.3/42/L.89/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 94 and 95
A/C.3/42/L.90	Amendments to document A/C.3/42/L.5	*Ibid.*, para. 4
A/C.3/42/L.91	Amendment to document A/C.3/42/L.72	*Ibid.*, para. 47
A/C.3/42/L.92	Amendment to document A/C.3/42/L.62	*Ibid.*, para. 31
A/C.3/42/L.93	Amendments to document A/C.3/42/L.62	*Ibid.*, para. 34
E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-third session (2 February-13 March 1987)	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 5*
E/CN.4/1987/20	Summary or arbitrary executions: report of the Special Rapporteur	
E/CN.4/1987/23	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran: report of the Special Representative	
E/CN.4/1503	Human rights and mass exoduses: study of the Special Rapporteur	
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution VII submitted by the Third Committee in document A/42/803/Add.1	
A/C.5/42/52	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/851	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 115

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 14

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 14: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency*

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/42/L.6: Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary and Iraq: draft resolution	1
Action taken by the General Assembly	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item	2

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 42nd and 43rd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 14.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.6

Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary and Iraq: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*15 October 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1986 (see A/42/458 and Corr.1),

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 19 October 1987,[1] which provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities during 1987,

Recalling that this year the Agency is celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of its establishment in 1957,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency to promote further the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[2] and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in planning for the introduction of nuclear power in accordance with their needs,

Again stressing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment,

Welcoming the entry into force, on 27 October 1986 and 26 February 1987, of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency,[3] and that many States have already ratified them or consented to be bound by them provisionally pending ratification,

Noting with appreciation the entry into force on 8 February 1987 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material,

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(XXXI)/RES/470, GC(XXXI)/RES/472, GC(XXXI)/RES/473, GC(XXXI)/RES/474, GC(XXXI)/RES/475 and GC(XXXI)/RES/485 adopted on 25 September 1987 by the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-first regular session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Affirms* its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to health; in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system;

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 42nd meeting.

[2] Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

[3] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Final Document, Resolutions and Conventions adopted by the first special session of the General Conference, 24 to 26 September 1986*, sects. I-IV.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the forty-second session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 20 October 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.6. For the final text, see resolution 42/6.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/458 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the thirty-first report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	For the report, see International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1986* (Austria, July 1987), GC(XXXI)/800 and Corr.1
A/42/464	Letter dated 7 August 1987 from the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/42/599	Letter dated 30 September 1987 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 15

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 15: Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:*

(*a*) **Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;**
(*b*) **Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;**
(*c*) **Election of five members of the International Court of Justice**

CONTENTS

Page
Document A/42/589/Rev.1-S/19156/Rev.1: List of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General 1
Action taken by the General Assembly 2
List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 40th, 46th, 53rd, 55th and 64th to 66th meetings.

DOCUMENT A/42/589/REV.1-S/19156/REV.1

List of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*5 November 1987*]

1. By a communication dated 8 January 1987, addressed on behalf of the Secretary-General to States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, attention was drawn to the fact that the terms of office of the following five members of the International Court of Justice will expire on 5 February 1988:

Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy)
Mr. José Sette-Câmara (Brazil)
Mr. Stephen M. Schwebel (United States of America)
Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria)
Mr. Nikolai K. Tarassov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

In conformity with Articles 4 and 13 of the Statute of the Court, the General Assembly and the Security Council, during the forty-second regular session of the General Assembly, will elect five judges for a period of nine years, beginning on 6 February 1988. In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Statute of the Court, national groups were thus invited to undertake the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court, and to submit such nominations to the Secretary-General no later than 15 August 1987.

2. In accordance with Article 7 of the Statute of the Court, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly and to the Security Council a list in alphabetical order of the candidates thus nominated (A/42/589-S/19156). The nominations received after 15 August 1987 were listed in a separate document (A/42/590-S/19157).

3. Pursuant to a decision of the General Assembly at its 55th plenary meeting on 4 November 1987, the Secretariat has prepared the present document, which incorporates the information contained in documents A/42/589-S/19156 and A/42/590-S/19157 and a nomination subsequently received (see annex).

4. The composition of the Court and the voting procedure to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council are set out in a memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/42/588-S/19155). The curricula vitae of the candidates appeared in the note by the Secretary-General (A/42/591-S/19158).

ANNEX

List of candidates

Name and nationality of candidates	*Nominated by the national group of*
Ago, Roberto (Italy)	Algeria
	Argentina
	Austria
	Brazil
	Bulgaria
	Canada
	Colombia
	Dominican Republic
	France
	Germany, Federal Republic of
	Greece
	Honduras
	Hungary
	India
	Ireland
	Italy
	Japan
	Liechtenstein
	Luxembourg
	Madagascar
	Mexico
	Nigeria
	Peru
	Poland
	Senegal
	Spain

Name and nationality of candidates	*Nominated by the national group of*
Ago (*continued*)	Switzerland
	Thailand
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	United States of America
	Uruguay
	Venezuela
	Yugoslavia
Bedjaoui, Mohammed (Algeria)	Algeria
	Angola
	Argentina
	Belgium
	Benin
	Bolivia
	Brazil
	Bulgaria
	Burkina Faso
	Canada
	Colombia
	Comoros
	Cuba
	Cyprus
	Democratic Yemen
	Denmark
	El Salvador
	Finland
	France
	Greece
	Guinea-Bissau
	Honduras
	Hungary
	India
	Iraq
	Ireland
	Italy
	Jordan
	Liberia
	Liechtenstein
	Luxembourg
	Madagascar
	Mauritania
	Mexico
	New Zealand
	Nicaragua
	Nigeria
	Pakistan
	Peru
	Poland
	Sao Tome and Principe
	Senegal
	Spain
	Sweden
	Switzerland
	Syrian Arab Republic
	Thailand
	Tunisia
	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
	United Arab Emirates
	Uruguay
	Vanuatu
	Yugoslavia
Francis, Laurel B. (Jamaica)	Jamaica
	Lesotho
	Madagascar
	Netherlands
Riphagen, Willem (Netherlands)	Netherlands
	New Zealand
Schwebel, Stephen M. (United States of America)	Belgium
	Brazil
Schwebel (*continued*)	Canada
	Colombia
	Denmark
	Germany, Federal Republic of
	Greece
	India
	Italy
	Liechtenstein
	Luxembourg
	Netherlands
	Sweden
	Switzerland
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	United States of America
	Uruguay
Sette-Câmara, José (Brazil)	Algeria
	Argentina
	Belgium
	Brazil
	Bulgaria
	Canada
	Colombia
	Denmark
	Dominican Republic
	El Salvador
	Finland
	France
	Germany, Federal Republic of
	Greece
	Honduras
	India
	Italy
	Luxembourg
	Mexico
	Nigeria
	Peru
	Senegal
	Spain
	Sweden
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	United States of America
	Uruguay
	Venezuela
	Yugoslavia
Shahabuddeen, Mohamed (Guyana)	Guyana
	Ireland
	Syrian Arab Republic
Suy, Erik (Belgium)	Belgium
	Denmark
	Finland
	Hungary
	Ireland
	Poland
Tarassov, Nikolai K. (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	Algeria
	Germany, Federal Republic of
	Hungary
	Liechtenstein
	Poland
	Switzerland
	Syrian Arab Republic
	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	Venezuela

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 15 October 1987, the General Assembly elected Algeria, Brazil, Nepal, Senegal and Yugoslavia non-permanent members of the Security

Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988 (see decision 42/305[1]).

At its 46th and 53rd plenary meetings, on 21 October and 3 November 1987, the General Assembly elected Colombia, Cuba, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Ireland, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela and Yugoslavia members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988 (see decision 42/306[1]).

At its 64th and 66th plenary meetings, on 11 November 1987, the General Assembly, and at its 2760th and 2762nd meetings, on the same date, the Security Council, voting independently, elected the following persons members of the International Court of Justice for a term beginning on 6 February 1988 and ending on 5 February 1997: Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy), Mr. Stephen M. Schwebel (United States of America), Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria), Mr. Mohamed Shahabuddeen (Guyana) and Mr. Nikolai K. Tarassov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (see decision 42/308[1]).

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/588-S/19155	Memorandum by the Secretary-General	
A/42/589-S/19156	List of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	Replaced by A/42/589/Rev.1-S/19156/Rev.1
A/42/590-S/19157	List of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	*Idem*
A/42/591-S/19158	Curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 17

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 17: Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:*

- **(*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;**
- **(*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;**
- **(*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;**
- **(*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;**
- **(*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;**
- **(*f*) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;**
- **(*g*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission;**
- **(*h*) Appointment of a member to the Joint Inspection Unit**

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/241: Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item in item 17 of the agenda of the forty-second session 1

Document A/42/243: Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item in item 17 of the agenda of the forty-second session 2

Documents A/42/864 and Add.1 and 2: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*a*) 2

Document A/42/865: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*b*) 3

Document A/42/866: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*c*) 3

Document A/42/867: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*d*) 4

Document A/42/868: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*e*) 4

Document A/42/869: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*g*) 4

Action taken by the General Assembly 5

List of other documents pertaining to the item 6

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* At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 17, the question relating to appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments. At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate sub-items (*a*) to (*e*) to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report and also decided that sub-item (*f*) would be considered directly in plenary meeting. At its 24th plenary meeting, on 5 October 1987, the Assembly decided to include in item 17 an additional sub-item, (*g*), and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report. At its 95th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1987, the Assembly decided to include in item 17 an additional sub-item, (*h*), and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 53rd, 60th and 69th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 95th, 97th, 99th and 113th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 18.

DOCUMENT A/42/241

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item in item 17 of the agenda of the forty-second session

[*Original: English*]
[*29 September 1987*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. Agenda item 17 of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, concerning appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments, does not include a sub-item relating to the appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission since no term of office is to expire at the end of 1987.

2. However, as a result of the death of one member of the Commission and the resignation of another, the General Assembly will have to appoint two members of the Commission.

3. The Secretary-General accordingly suggests that the General Assembly should include in the agenda of its forty-second session an additional sub-item, (*g*), of item 17 reading as follows:

> "(*g*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission".

4. The Secretary-General also suggests that the General Assembly should, in accordance with established practice, allocate the additional sub-item to the Fifth Committee. (See asterisk footnote above.)

DOCUMENT A/42/243

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item in item 17 of the agenda of the forty-second session

[*Original: English*]
[*7 December 1987*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. Agenda item 17 of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, concerning appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments, does not include a sub-item relating to the appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit since no term of office is to expire at the end of 1987.

2. However, one member of the Joint Inspection Unit has resigned. The General Assembly will therefore have to appoint a member of that organ.

3. The Secretary-General accordingly suggests that the General Assembly should include in the agenda of its forty-second session an additional sub-item, (*h*), of item 17 reading as follows:

> "(*h*) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit".

4. The Secretary-General also suggests that the General Assembly should, in accordance with established practice, consider the additional sub-item directly in plenary meeting. (See asterisk footnote above.)

DOCUMENTS A/42/864 AND ADD.1 AND 2

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*a*)

DOCUMENT A/42/864

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: French*]
[*8 December 1987*]

1. At its 53rd meeting, on 3 December 1987, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/42/101) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as a result of the expiration of the term of office of five of its members on 31 December 1987. The Fifth Committee also considered an addendum (A/42/101/Add.1) to the note by the Secretary-General, advising the General Assembly of the resignation of a member of the Advisory Committee and containing the name of one person nominated by his Government to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member who had resigned, that is, until 31 December 1988.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/41/32) containing the names of five persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Advisory Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988, Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire), Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba), Mr. Richard Nygard (United States of America), Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands) and Mr. Viktor Aleksandrovich Vislykh (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), and, for a term of office beginning on ________ 1987[1] and ending on 31 December 1988, Mr. Ferguson O. Iheme (Nigeria).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

(*a*) For a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988:

Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya,
Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz,
Mr. Richard Nygard,
Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout,
Mr. Victor Aleksandrovich Vislykh;

(*b*) For a term of office beginning on ________ 1987[1] and ending on 31 December 1988:

Mr. Ferguson O. Iheme.

DOCUMENT A/42/864/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: French*]
[*11 December 1987*]

1. At its 60th meeting, on 11 December 1987, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/42/101/Add.2) concerning a vacancy that would arise in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as a result of the resignation of Mr. Yukio Takasu, effective 31 January 1988.

2. Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan) has been nominated by his Government to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of Mr. Takasu, that is, until 31 December 1989.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan) as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on 1 February 1988 and ending on 31 December 1989.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following person as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary

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[1] Date of adoption of the decision by the General Assembly.

Questions for a term of office beginning on 1 February 1988 and ending on 31 December 1989:

Mr. Tadanori Inomata.

DOCUMENT A/42/864/ADD.2

PART III OF THE REPORT

[*Original: French*]
[*13 May 1988*]

1. At its 69th meeting, on 13 May 1988, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/42/101/Add.3) concerning a vacancy that would arise in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as a result of the resignation of Mr. Luiz Sergio Gama Figueira, effective 1 July 1988.

2. Ms. Maria Elisa de Bittencourt Berenguer (Brazil) has been nominated by her Government to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of Mr. Figueira, that is, until 31 December 1989.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint Ms. Maria Elisa de Bittencourt Berenguer (Brazil) as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on 1 July 1988 and ending on 31 December 1989.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following person as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on 1 July 1988 and ending on 31 December 1989:

Ms. Maria Elisa de Bittencourt Berenguer.

DOCUMENT A/42/865

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*b*)

[*Original: French*]
[*8 December 1987*]

1. At its 53rd meeting, on 3 December 1987, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/42/102) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the Committee on Contributions as a result of the expiration of the term of office of six of its members on 31 December 1987. The Fifth Committee also considered two addenda (A/42/102/Add.1 and 2) to the note by the Secretary-General advising the General Assembly of the resignation of two members of the Committee on Contributions, which would require the appointment by the Assembly, at its current session, of two persons to fill the unexpired portions of the terms of office of the members who had resigned, that is, until 31 December 1989 and 31 December 1988, respectively.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/33) containing the names of six persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment or reappointment to the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office, beginning on 1 January 1988, as well as the names of two persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Committee on Contributions to fill the unexpired portions of the terms of office of the two members who had resigned.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend that the General Assembly should appoint as members of the Committee on Contributions, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988, Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan), Mr. Ernesto Battisti (Italy), Mr. Alain Catta (France), Mr. Yuri Chulkov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. Mauro Sergio da Fonseca Costa Couto (Brazil) and Mr. Wang Liansheng (China); for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988, Mr. Peter Gregg (Australia); and, for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988, Mr. Kenshiroh Akimoto (Japan).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions:

(*a*) For a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988:

Mr. Amjad Ali,
Mr. Ernesto Battisti,
Mr. Alain Catta,
Mr. Yuri Chulkov,
Mr. Mauro Sergio da Fonseca Costa Couto,
Mr. Wang Liansheng;

(*b*) For a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988:

Mr. Peter Gregg;

(*c*) For a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988:

Mr. Kenshiroh Akimoto.

DOCUMENT A/42/866

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*c*)

[*Original: French*]
[*8 December 1987*]

1. At its 53rd meeting, on 3 December 1987, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/42/103) concerning the vacancy that would occur in the membership of the Board of Auditors as a result of the expiration of the term of office of one of its members on 30 June 1988.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/34) indicating that the Auditor-General of Ghana had been nominated by his Government to fill the vacancy arising in the membership of the Board of Auditors.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend that the General Assembly should reappoint the Auditor-General of Ghana as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1988.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the Auditor-General of Ghana as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1988.

DOCUMENT A/42/867

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*d*)

[*Original: French*]
[*8 December 1987*]

1. At its 53rd meeting, on 3 December 1987, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/42/104) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the Investments Committee as a result of the expiration of the term of office of three of its members on 31 December 1987.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/30), in which, in accordance with the provisions of article 20 of the regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Secretary-General submitted for confirmation by the General Assembly the reappointment of Mr. Jean Guyot, Mr. George Johnston and Mr. Michiya Matsukawa as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should confirm the reappointment of Mr. Jean Guyot, Mr. George Johnston and Mr. Michiya Matsukawa as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988:

Mr. Jean Guyot,
Mr. George Johnston,
Mr. Michiya Matsukawa.

DOCUMENT A/42/868

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*e*)

[*Original: French*]
[*8 December 1987*]

1. At its 53rd meeting, on 3 December 1987, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/42/105) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal as a result of the expiration of the term of office of two of its members on 31 December 1987.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/35) containing the names of two persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Administrative Tribunal.

3. The Fifth Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should appoint as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988, Mr. Francisco Forteza (Uruguay) and Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania).

4. The representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the members of the European Community), New Zealand (also on behalf of Australia and Canada), the United States of America, Norway (also on behalf of Iceland and Sweden) and Japan spoke in explanation of position.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988:

Mr. Francisco Forteza,
Mr. Ioan Voicu.

DOCUMENT A/42/869

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*g*)

[*Original: French*]
[*8 December 1987*]

1. At its 53rd meeting, on 3 December 1987, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/36) advising the General Assembly of the death of one member of the International Civil Service Commission

and of the resignation of another, which would require that the Assembly at its current session appoint two persons to fill the unexpired portion of the terms of office of those members, that is, until 31 December 1989.

2. In the same document, the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of articles 4 and 5 of the Commission's statute, transmitted the names of two persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Commission for two-year terms of office beginning on 1 January 1988.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend that the General Assembly should appoint as members of the International Civil Service Commission, for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988, Mr. Michel Jean Bardoux (France) and Mr. Ku Tashiro (Japan).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988:

Mr. Michel Jean Bardoux,
Mr. Ku Tashiro.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Agenda item 17 (a)

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in part I of its report (A/42/864, para. 4) (see decision 42/312 A[2]).

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in part II of its report (A/42/864/Add.1, para. 4) (see decision 42/312 A[2]).

At its 113th plenary meeting, on 13 May 1988, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in part III of its report (A/42/864/Add.2, para. 4) (see decision 42/312 B[3]).

Agenda item 17 (b)

At its 97th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/865, para. 4) (see decision 42/313[2]).

Agenda item 17 (c)

At its 97th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/866, para. 4) (see decision 42/314[2]).

Agenda item 17 (d)

At its 97th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/867, para. 4) (see decision 42/315[2]).

Agenda item 17 (e)

At its 97th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/868, para. 5) (see decision 42/316[2]).

Agenda item 17 (f)

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/42/848, para. 2), extended the appointment of Mr. Bernt Carlsson as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988 (see decision 42/311[2]).

Agenda item 17 (g)

At its 97th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/869, para. 4) (see decision 42/317[2]).

Agenda item 17 (h)

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, and on the recommendation of the President (A/42/896, para. 4), appointed the following person as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 27 May 1988 and ending on 31 December 1992: Mr. Adib Daoudy (see decision 42/319[2]).

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

[3] *Ibid., Supplement No. 49A.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*
A/42/101 and Add.1-3	Note by the Secretary-General	17 (*a*)
A/42/102 and Add.1 and 2	*Idem*	17 (*b*)
A/42/103	*Idem*	17 (*c*)
A/42/104	*Idem*	17 (*d*)
A/42/105	*Idem*	17 (*e*)
A/42/848	*Idem*	17 (*f*)
A/42/870	*Idem*	17 (*h*)
A/42/896	Note by the President of the General Assembly	17 (*h*)
A/C.5/42/30	Note by the Secretary-General	17 (*d*)
A/C.5/42/32	*Idem*	17 (*a*)
A/C.5/42/33	*Idem*	17 (*b*)
A/C.5/42/34	*Idem*	17 (*c*)
A/C.5/42/35	*Idem*	17 (*e*)
A/C.5/42/36	*Idem*	17 (*g*)

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 18

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 18: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:*

(*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;**

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/730: Report of the Fourth Committee 1

Document A/42/L.38 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 16

Document A/42/L.39 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 18

Action taken by the General Assembly 19

List of other documents pertaining to the item 20

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fourth Committee*, 2nd and 10th to 23rd meetings and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 49th meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 90th to 92nd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 19.

** For the questions dealt with by the Special Committee in its report and considered by the General Assembly under other agenda items, see the annex fascicles for agenda items 36, 37, 108, 109 and 110 and 12.

DOCUMENT A/42/730***

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*10 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 18, the item entitled:

> "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:
>
> "(*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
>
> "(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General".

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to refer to the Fourth Committee, for consideration and report, the chapter of the report of the Special Committee relating to specific Territories, so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

2. The chapter of the Special Committee's report (A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX) concerning the Territories which were not covered by other agenda items, related to the following specific Territories: Western Sahara, Gibraltar, New Caledonia, Anguilla, Pitcairn, Montserrat, British Virgin Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tokelau, Cayman Islands, St. Helena, Bermuda, Guam, American Samoa, United States Virgin Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 23 September 1987, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 108, 110 and 12, 111 and 112, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately. The Committee held the general debate on those items at its 10th and 12th to 21st meetings, from 9 to 23 October.

4. The Committee considered item 18 at its 10th to 23rd meetings, from 9 to 28 October. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.4/42/SR.10-23).

5. At the 10th meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence

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*** Incorporating document A/42/730/Corr.2 of 4 December 1987.

to Colonial Countries and Peoples gave an account of the activities of the Special Committee during 1987 relating to the item and drew the Fourth Committee's attention to the chapter of the report of the Special Committee referred to in paragraph 2 above, containing, *inter alia*, the draft decisions and draft resolutions submitted by the Special Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee, as well as other relevant documentation of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/889-891, 892 and Add.1 and 2, 893 and Add.1, 894 and Add.1, 895, 896 and Add.1 and 2, 897, 898 and Add.1, 899-903, 904 and Corr.1, 905-912, 913 and Add.1, 914, 915, 918 and 921).

6. The Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/42/601) submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/16 of 31 October 1986.

7. In addition, the Committee had before it the following communications:

(*a*) Letter dated 29 January 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/42/111-S/18644);

(*b*) Letter dated 20 July from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Samoa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/42/417);

(*c*) Letter dated 2 October 1987 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Samoa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/42/606);

(*d*) Letter dated 10 October 1987 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/42/651).

8. At its 3rd to 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th and 13th meetings, held on 1, 5 to 7, 13 and 14 October, the Committee granted the following requests for hearing in connection with its consideration of the item: Mr. Glenn Alcalay, National Committee for Radiation Victims (A/C.4/42/2; A/C.4/42/4/Add.1); Ms. Felice D. Gaer, International League for Human Rights (A/C.4/42/2/Add.1; A/C.4/42/4/Add.5); Miss Sue Rabbitt Roff, Minority Rights Group (A/C.4/42/2/Add.2; A/C.4/42/4); Mr. Mouloud Said, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) (A/C.4/42/3); Mr. J. A. González-González (A/C.4/42/2/Add.3); Miss Susan Quass, United Methodist Office for the United Nations (A/C.4/42/2/Add.4); Miss Teresa K. Smith, Western Sahara Campaign, U.S.A. for Human Rights and Humanitarian Relief (A/C.4/42/3/Add.1); Dr. Arthur Lewis (A/C.4/42/4/Add.2); Miss Angela Gilliam, International Women's Anthropology Conference (A/C.4/42/4/Add.3); Mr. Jean-Marie Tjibaou, Front de libération nationale kanaque socialiste (A/C.4/42/4/Add.4); Mr. Benjamin L. Hooks, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (A/C.4/42/4/Add.6); Mr. Bill Felice (A/C.4/42/3/Add.2); Miss Deborah A. Jackson, American Association of Jurists (A/C.4/42/3/Add.3); Mr. Simon Loueckhote and Mr. Goine Wamo, Association de solidarité, liberté, culture et sécurité (A/C.4/42/4/Add.7).

9. The Committee heard statements of the petitioners as follows: Mr. Glenn Alcalay at the 10th meeting; Mr. Roger Clark (on behalf of the International League for Human Rights), Ms. Ingrid Kircher (on behalf of the Minority Rights Group), Mr. J. A. González-González, Miss Susan Quass, Mr. Jean-Marie Tjibaou and Dr. Arthur Lewis at the 11th meeting; Mr. Michael Lawrence (on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) at the 12th meeting; Miss Angela Gilliam and Mr. Simon Loueckhote at the 14th meeting; and Miss Deborah Jackson, Miss Cheri Attix (on behalf of Western Sahara Campaign, U.S.A. for Human Rights and Humanitarian Relief) and Mr. Omar Mansour (on behalf of Frente POLISARIO) at the 17th meeting.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

10. Following its consideration of the proposals relating to the 16 Territories referred to in paragraph 2 above, the Committee adopted 12 draft resolutions, 2 draft consensuses and a draft decision. An account of the Committee's consideration of the proposals is given in paragraphs 12 to 21 below.

11. At the 22nd meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, concerning the programme budget implications relating to the proposals on Western Sahara, New Caledonia, Anguilla, Montserrat, the British Virgin Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Tokelau, the Cayman Islands, Bermuda, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands and St. Helena.

Gibraltar and Pitcairn

12. At its 22nd meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection, the draft consensus concerning Gibraltar contained in document A/C.4/42/L.4 (see para. 23 below, draft consensus I).

13. At its 23rd meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted, without objection, the draft consensus concerning Pitcairn contained in paragraph 129 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1) (see para. 23 below, draft consensus II).

St. Helena

14. At the same meeting, the Fourth Committee took action on the draft decision on the question of St. Helena contained in paragraph 129 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee, as follows:

(*a*) At the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a separate vote was taken on the sixth sentence of the draft decision. The Committee decided to retain the sentence by a recorded vote of 73 to 31, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritius, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Zaire.

(*b*) The draft decision as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 112 to 2, with 29 abstentions (see para. 24 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi,[1] Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, Zaire.

The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote.

Western Sahara

15. At the 17th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee drew attention to draft resolution A/C.4/42/L.5, submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Iran, Islamic Republic of, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

16. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Madagascar introduced draft resolution A/C.4/42/L.5 on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Albania, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe and Uganda.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 93 to none, with 49 abstentions (see para. 22 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon,[2] German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Malta, Morocco, Norway, the Philippines, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zaire.

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[1] The delegation of Malawi subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

[2] The delegation of the Dominican Republic subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution and the delegation of Gabon that it had intended to abstain.

New Caledonia

18. At the same meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted, by a recorded vote of 69 to 27, with 46 abstentions, the draft resolution concerning New Caledonia, contained in paragraph 128 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (see para. 22 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Honduras, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Netherlands, Niger, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Togo, Zaire.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Belize, Canada, Finland, France, Greece, Iraq, Japan, Malta, the Netherlands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Sweden and Vanuatu.

Anguilla, Montserrat, British Virgin Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tokelau, Cayman Islands, Bermuda, Guam, American Samoa, United States Virgin Islands

19. At the 23rd meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee read out corrections to paragraph 6 of draft resolution IX, relating to Guam, and to paragraph 11 of draft resolution XI, relating to the United States Virgin Islands (A/42/23 (Part VI)/Corr.1), contained in the report of the Special Committee. Those corrections were reproduced in documents A/C.4/42/L.8 and L.9. The corrections were subsequently cancelled by documents A/C.4/42/L.8/Corr.1 and L.9/Corr.1.

20. At the same meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted, without objection, the draft resolutions submitted by the Special Committee in paragraph 128 of chapter IX of its report, relating to the following territories: Anguilla, Montserrat, British Virgin Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tokelau, Cayman Islands, Bermuda, Guam, American Samoa and United States Virgin Islands (see para. 22 below, draft resolutions III to XII).

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

21. At the 23rd meeting, the Chairman of the Fourth Committee suggested, on the basis of his consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee as well as with a number of delegations concerned, that the Fourth Committee should decide not to take any action at that stage on the draft resolution on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands submitted by the Special Committee in paragraph 128 of chapter IX of its report. The Fourth Committee decided, without objection, to adopt the Chairman's suggestion.

Recommendations of the Fourth Committee

22. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to XII below:

Draft resolution I

QUESTION OF WESTERN SAHARA

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 41/16 of 31 October 1986 on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) on Western Sahara,[4] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Taking note with appreciation of the part concerning Western Sahara (A/42/681, annex, paras. 50 and 51) of the final communiqué adopted by the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX),

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/42/601),

Noting with appreciation the continuation of the joint good offices process initiated in New York on 9 April 1986 by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to implementing resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) and General Assembly resolutions 40/50 of 2 December 1985 and 41/16,

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[3] The delegation of Afghanistan subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution and the delegation of Gambia that it had intended to abstain.

[4] For the text, see General Assembly resolution 38/40, para. 1.

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara;

2. *Reaffirms* that the question of Western Sahara is a question of decolonization which remains to be completed on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

3. *Reaffirms also* that the solution of the question of Western Sahara lies in the implementation of resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, in which ways and means were established for a just and definitive political solution to the Western Sahara conflict;

4. *Again requests*, to that end, the two parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, to undertake direct negotiations, in the shortest possible time, with a view to bringing about a cease-fire to create the necessary conditions for a peaceful and fair referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, a referendum without any administrative or military constraints, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote a just and definitive solution of the question of Western Sahara, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 40/50;

6. *Takes note* of the joint decision of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to send a technical mission to Western Sahara in order to collect the relevant technical information to assist them in discharging the mandate entrusted to them under General Assembly resolutions 40/50 and 41/16 and the present resolution;

7. *Invites* the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to exert every effort to persuade the two parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, to negotiate, in the shortest possible time and in conformity with resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX), General Assembly resolution 40/50 and the present resolution, the terms of a cease-fire and the modalities for organizing the said referendum;

8. *Appeals* to the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to display the political will necessary to implement resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX), General Assembly resolutions 40/50 and 41/16 and the present resolution;

9. *Reaffirms* the determination of the United Nations to co-operate fully with the Organization of African Unity with a view to implementing the relevant decisions of that Organization, in particular resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX);

10. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity relating to Western Sahara;

12. *Invites* the Secretary-General to follow the situation in Western Sahara closely with a view to the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

Draft resolution II

QUESTION OF NEW CALEDONIA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 41/41 A of 2 December 1986 by which the Assembly considered that, in the light of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV), New Caledonia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of the Charter,

Noting the decision adopted by the Special Committee on the question of New Caledonia on 17 March 1987 (*ibid.*, para. 35), as well as the resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 14 August 1987 (*ibid.*, para. 128, draft resolution I),

Noting also the section relating to New Caledonia in the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the eighteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Apia on 29 and 30 May 1987 (see A/42/417, annex), and in particular the call for a United Nations-sponsored referendum in the Territory consistent with the universally accepted principles and practices of self-determination and independence,

Noting further the provisions concerning New Caledonia contained in the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[5]

Conscious of the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in respect of New Caledonia,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to New Caledonia at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia;

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[5] A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 149-152.

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms* that an obligation exists on the part of the Government of France to transmit information on New Caledonia under Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and requests that Government to transmit to the Secretary-General such information as is called for under Chapter XI and in the related decisions of the General Assembly;

4. *Regrets* that the Government of France has not responded to the request to submit such information and calls upon it to do so;

5. *Considers* that, consistent with the principles laid down in its resolution 1514 (XV), the peaceful transition of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence should be undertaken in a manner which guarantees the rights and interests of the people of New Caledonia;

6. *Declares* that progress towards a long-term political solution in New Caledonia requires a free and genuine act of self-determination consistent with United Nations principles and practices of self-determination and independence;

7. *Emphasizes* that such an act of self-determination, in which all options should be made available, should be preceded by a comprehensive programme of political education in which all options are impartially presented and consequences fully explained;

8. *Calls upon* the Government of France to resume dialogue with all sections of the population of New Caledonia in order to facilitate rapid progress towards such an act of self-determination in which all sections of the community participate;

9. *Affirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote economic and social development and calls upon the administering Power to institute programmes designed to benefit all the people throughout the Territory;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to New Caledonia at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

Draft resolution III

QUESTION OF ANGUILLA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/42/23 (Part II), chap. III; A/42/23 (Part III), chap. IV; and A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including in particular General Assembly resolution 41/17 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting that the Constitutional Review Committee, which was appointed in October 1985, held a series of public meetings in 1986 in the Territory and with Anguillians residing in the United States Virgin Islands, and noting that the territorial Government recognizes the need to replace the outdated edition of the laws pertaining to the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Noting that the economy of the Territory grew in 1985 mainly as a result of an expansion in tourism, and that, while recommending restrictions on foreign investment and tourism, the Government of Anguilla recognizes the importance of balanced sectoral growth and continues to give the highest priority to the development of the Territory's economic and social infrastructure,

Expressing its concern at the illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla and its offshore fishing banks and welcoming, in view of the importance of the fishing industry to the diversification of the economy, the intention of the Government of Anguilla to introduce appropriate legislation to conserve the Territory's fish stocks,

Emphasizing the importance of elaborating an appropriate strategy for the efficient production and marketing of salt,

Underlining the need for effective instruments to regulate the commercial banking system and noting in that connection the Territory's decision to join the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank,

Noting with satisfaction the contributions of the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the development of the Territory,

Noting the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development,

Recalling the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla (A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-

determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Anguilla;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Anguilla as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV), and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Anguilla, to continue to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary to increase employment of the local population in the civil service, as well as in managerial, technical and other sectors of the economy;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla;

9. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development;

10. *Requests* the administering Power to continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

Draft resolution IV

QUESTION OF MONTSERRAT

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/42/23 (Part II), chap. III; A/42/23 (Part III), chap. IV; and A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular General Assembly resolution 41/21 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the view of the Government of Montserrat that independence was both inevitable and desirable, provided that it was preceded by the attainment by Montserrat of a level of economic and financial viability sufficient to sustain it as an independent State, and recalling also the intention of the Government to seek from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and from other sources the levels of assistance necessary to achieve such viability and not to seek independence without the support of the majority of the people of the Territory,

Noting that the economy of the Territory continued to recover in 1985, while agricultural productivity continued to decline and that of fisheries remained at a low level,

Noting also the measures taken by the territorial Government to increase the efficiency of the civil service and the high priority it continued to accord to the training of cadres,

Emphasizing the importance of broadening the educational programme of the Territory, including the provision of improved classrooms, teaching facilities and well-trained teachers,

Emphasizing the importance of the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, as well as in regional organizations such as the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions, including the Caribbean Development Bank,

Welcoming the contributions to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat, including the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Recalling the dispatch in 1975 and 1982 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat (A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-

determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat;

7. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Montserrat, to continue to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification in order to promote balanced growth and the economic and financial viability of the Territory;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including its territorial waters, and to establish and maintain control over their future development;

9. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary for the employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

10. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to overcome shortages in human resources by providing appropriate incentives to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad;

11. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory, and invites donor Governments and regional organizations to do the same;

12. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

Draft resolution V

QUESTION OF THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/42/23 (Part II), chap. III; and A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 41/19 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Noting that, while tourism increased during the year under review, the contribution of other sectors to the Territory's gross domestic product declined, and noting the expressed commitment of the Government of the British Virgin Islands to achieve sound fiscal management and economic diversification, as well as to establish a national development strategy,

Welcoming the contributions to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as by regional organizations, including the Caribbean Development Bank,

Emphasizing the importance of the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development and in all other regional and international organizations concerned, and noting that the Territory was host to the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of Government of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States,

Noting the critical need for the training of nationals in technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields, and taking note, in a related context, of the expressed intention of the Governor to accord priority to the creation of an institution for post-secondary education,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence

to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands (A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the British Virgin Islands, to intensify its efforts to broaden the base of the economy of the Territory;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

8. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional organizations concerned, to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the Territory;

9. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take all necessary measures to expand systematically the participation of the local population in the decision-making process in all sectors, as well as to appoint local persons to managerial and technical positions;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

Draft resolution VI

QUESTION OF THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/42/23 (Part II), chap. III; A/42/23 (Part III), chap. IV; and A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/22 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Turks and Caicos Islands and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting that a constitutional commission was appointed in 1986 to review the 1976 Constitution and make recommendations for the future administration of the Territory,

Noting the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory and welcoming the intention of the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme, to improve the primary and secondary educational system in the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands (A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable

right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Urges* the administering Power to continue its efforts to resolve the situation that led to the appointment of a constitutional commission in 1986;

6. *Reaffirms* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and, in particular, to intensify and expand its programme of assistance in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;

7. *Emphasizes* the need to accelerate the diversification of the economy in order to develop a wider economic base for the Territory and welcomes the proposal of the territorial Government to include, in its National Development Plan, provisions for the improvement of the regulatory practice governing the fisheries sector;

8. *Recalls* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power, in accordance with the wishes of the people, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the enjoyment of their natural resources, including their territorial waters, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional institutions concerned, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

10. *Urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the localization of the civil service at all levels and for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the development of various sectors of the economy and the society of the Territory;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

Draft resolution VII

QUESTION OF TOKELAU

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/42/23 (Part II), chap. III; and A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Tokelau, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/26 of 31 October 1986,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power (see A/C.4/42/SR.17, para. 32),

Welcoming the participation of the Chairman of the General *Fono* (Council) of Tokelau in the work of the Special Committee relating to the Territory,

Noting the continuing development of the General *Fono* as the highest political body of Tokelau and taking note of the view of the General *Fono* that such development of the indigenous political institutions of the Territory must proceed in full recognition of the distinct and valued cultural heritage and traditions of Tokelau and that further economic development is a prerequisite for continued devolution of political authority in Tokelau,

Noting with satisfaction the continued progress being made towards the drafting of a legal code to conform with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau,

Expressing its sympathy to the people of Tokelau for the losses incurred in natural disasters in 1987,

Taking note of the decision of the General *Fono* to include Tokelau in the Multilateral Fisheries Treaty between the United States of America and States members of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency,

Welcoming the appointment of a Tokelauan as head of the Tokelau Public Service,

Taking note of the strong opposition in Tokelau to nuclear testing in the Pacific area as it constitutes a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development,

Noting with satisfaction the assistance extended to Tokelau by the United Nations Development Programme and other regional and international institutions,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976, 1981 and 1986 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Tokelau (A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau;

4. *Welcomes* the statement of the Chairman of the General *Fono* (Council) of Tokelau that Tokelau wishes to see the devolution of authority to the General *Fono* consolidated and continued;

5. *Notes* that the people of the Territory are determined to manage their economic and political development in such a way as to ensure the preservation of the social, cultural and traditional heritage of Tokelau, and urges the administering Power and the specialized agencies and other or-

ganizations of the United Nations system to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in this regard;

6. *Urges* Member States, relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend to Tokelau the maximum assistance possible to help in its rehabilitation and reconstruction in order to overcome the losses incurred in natural disasters in 1987;

7. *Urges* the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, in co-operation with the General *Fono*, to ensure that the traditional fishing grounds of the people of Tokelau are protected in accordance with the Multilateral Fisheries Treaty between the United States of America and States members of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the General *Fono*, to continue and expand its development assistance to Tokelau;

9. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional institutions concerned, to continue to take all necessary measures, in close consultation with the Office for Tokelau Affairs, and taking due account of the decisions of the General *Fono* on the allocation of resources and development priorities, to accelerate progress in the social and the economic life of the Territory;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

Draft resolution VIII

QUESTION OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/42/23 (Part II), chap. III; A/42/23 (Part III), chap. IV; and A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/20 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that over 35 per cent of the civil servants of the Territory are expatriates,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands (A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide assistance for increased employment of the local population in the civil service;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

8. *Notes* the steps taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production and calls upon the administering Power to provide the necessary assistance in that field so as to reduce and resolve the Territory's heavy dependence on imported foodstuffs;

9. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

Draft resolution IX

QUESTION OF BERMUDA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/42/23 (Part II), chap. III; A/42/23 (Part III), chaps. IV and V; and A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/18 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting that, although the Senate of Bermuda did not adopt a bill calling for a referendum in April 1987[6] on the issue of independence, the issue has been the subject of debates in the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Welcoming the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda (A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their own future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

6. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementing of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

7. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. *Once again urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all effective measures to guarantee the right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development with a view to creating conditions for a diversified, balanced and viable economy;

9. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of Bermuda;

10. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide assistance for increased employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

11. *Emphasizes* the desirability of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

Draft resolution X

QUESTION OF GUAM

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/42/23 (Part II), chap. III; A/42/23 (Part III), chap. V; and A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/25 of 31 October 1986,

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[6] See General Assembly resolution 41/18.

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, relating to Guam (see A/C.4/42/SR.20, paras. 35 to 43),

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, which was appointed in February 1984, had completed its work on the draft text of a Commonwealth Act, and that voters would be required, in a referendum, to pronounce themselves on the draft text, and noting that the Guam Legislature had appropriated $183,000 to fund a voter education programme,

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the United States Department of Defense had planned to release an additional 1,435 hectares of land to the territorial Government in 1986,

Noting the potential offered for diversifying and developing the economy of the Territory, for example, by commercial fishing and agriculture, and taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the draft Commonwealth Act seeks to promote economic development by establishing a free trade zone between Guam and the United States of America,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that provisions of the draft Commonwealth Act would recognize the distinct cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and reiterating that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam (A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms its conviction* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the United States of America, as the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

5. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

8. *Reiterates* that one of the obstacles to economic growth in Guam, and particularly to agricultural development, is the holding of large tracts of land by the United States federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory;

9. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in the areas of agriculture and commercial fishing and to ensure development in those areas to the fullest extent;

10. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the right of the people of Guam to the natural resources of the Territory, including its territorial waters, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requests the administering Power to take the necessary steps to protect the property rights of the people of the Territory;

11. *Reaffirms* the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, towards promoting the Chamorro language and culture;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

Draft resolution XI

QUESTION OF AMERICAN SAMOA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/42/23 (Part II), chap. III; and A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX), *Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/23 of 31 October 1986,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to American Samoa (see A/C.4/42/SR.20, paras. 35 to 43),

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Noting the continuing process of constitutional reviews, through consultations with the people and through the work of a constitutional review committee,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa (A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, taking into account the rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in conditions leading to real self-determination, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Calls upon* the administering Power to consider favourably the expressed request of the people of American Samoa to appoint the Chief Justice and other members of the judiciary of the Territory themselves;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of American Samoa and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory and to make it more viable in order to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to create more employment opportunities for the people of the Territory;

7. *Expresses the hope* that the development planning process initiated under the first five-year development plan will be strengthened;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development with a view to creating conditions for a balanced, diversified and viable economy;

9. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to promote close relations between the people of the Territory and the neighbouring island communities and to facilitate co-operation between the Government of American Samoa and the regional institutions in order to enhance the economic and social welfare of the people of the Territory;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

Draft resolution XII

QUESTION OF THE UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/42/23 (Part II), chap. III; A/42/23 (Part III), chaps. IV and V; and A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/24 of 31 October 1986,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the people of the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands, through their democratically elected legislature and executive, have primary responsibility for local government and control of their future, including the possibility of modifying their present relationship with the United States of America, and that the administering Power fully supports the principle that it is the right of the people concerned to decide and determine their own destiny,

Taking note of the general elections held on 4 November 1986 in the Territory,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the territorial Government, that, owing to a lack of resources, the public education programmes envisaged by the Select Committee on Status and Federal Relations, established in 1983, had not been implemented, and that additional resources were also needed to initiate a study on the question of territorial jurisdiction over customs and immigration control and other areas of autonomy,

Taking note of the measures introduced by the territorial Government to strengthen the finances and economic development of the Territory by, *inter alia*, attracting foreign investments to industrial programmes and eliminating the budget deficit,

Emphasizing the importance of the continued participation of the United States Virgin Islands in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, and welcoming the recent participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology,

Noting with satisfaction the policy of the administering Power that representatives of the Territory should participate in forums at which the Territory is the subject of discussion,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands (A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territory to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory by, *inter alia*, taking additional measures of diversification and continuing to develop the Territory's infrastructure with a view to reducing the heavy economic dependence of the Territory on the administering Power;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

9. *Requests* the administering Power to seek for the territorial Government a status similar to that of other dependent Territories within the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development;

10. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power to facilitate further the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various intergovernmental bodies and organizations, including the organizations of the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations;

11. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

* * *

23. The Fourth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft consensuses I and II below:

Draft consensus I

QUESTION OF GIBRALTAR

The General Assembly, recalling its decision 41/407 of 31 October 1986, recalling at the same time that the Brussels statement,[7] agreed on by the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 27 November 1984, reads as follows:

> "(c) The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and at promoting co-operation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain

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[7] A/39/732, annex.

its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution";

takes note of the fact that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs met at Madrid on 5 and 6 December 1985 and in London on 13 and 14 January 1987 as part of this process, and urges both Governments to continue the negotiating process with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

Draft consensus II

QUESTION OF PITCAIRN

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX), reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session.

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24. The Fourth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

QUESTION OF ST. HELENA

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/42/23 (Part II), chap. III; and A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. IX), reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the critical unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. The Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalls all the United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly urges the administering Power to take all the necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist régime of South Africa. The Assembly considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.38 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*24 November 1987*]

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/42/23 (Parts I-V, VI and Corr.1 and VII)),

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, and 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration,

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* Document A/42/L.38/Add.1 of 4 December 1987 was issued in order to add two countries to the list of sponsors.

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolutions 41/41 A and B of 2 December 1986, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling its resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 on the question of Namibia and taking into account the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,[8] and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia adopted by the Conference,[9]

Condemning the continued colonialist and racist repression of Africans, particularly in Namibia, by the Government of South Africa through its persistent, illegal occupation of the international Territory, and its intransigent attitude towards all efforts being made to bring about an internationally acceptable solution to the situation obtaining in the Territory,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the last vestiges of colonialism, particularly in respect to Namibia where desperate attempts by South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation have brought untold suffering and bloodshed to the people,

Strongly condemning the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, have continued to collaborate with the Government of South Africa in its domination of the people of Namibia,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration, particularly in Namibia, and by the speediest possible complete elimination of the presence of the illegal occupying régime therefrom,

Conscious that the success of national liberation struggles and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the total elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the co-operation and active participation of the administering Powers concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Stressing the importance of the participation of the administering Powers in the related work of the Special Committee and noting with concern the negative impact which the non-participation of certain administering Powers has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under their administration,

Keenly aware of the pressing need of the newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. *Affirms once again* that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, *apartheid*, those activities of foreign economic and other interests contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the violations of the right to self-determination and basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories and continuous policies and practices to suppress legitimate national liberation movements—is incompatible with the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[10] and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

3. *Reaffirms its determination* to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Affirms once again* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal;

5. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering the work during 1987, including the programme of work envisaged for 1988 (A/42/23 (Part I), chap. I, sect. J);

6. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system within their respective spheres of competence, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Condemns* the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

8. *Strongly condemns* all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of

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[8] *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

[9] *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three, chaps. I and II.

[10] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

South Africa and calls upon the States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

9. *Requests* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Government of South Africa until the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay, has been restored, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the illegal occupation of Namibia by that régime;

10. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories, to refrain from establishing new ones and not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

11. *Urges* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of Namibia and, in respect of the other Territories, requests the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(*a*) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

(*b*) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(*c*) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia;

(*d*) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(*e*) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia;

13. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants and urges, in particular, those administering Powers which do not participate in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1988 session;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide or continue to provide to the newly independent and emerging States all possible assistance in the economic, social and other fields;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as the various resolutions and decisions on decoloniza- adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.39 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*24 November 1987*]

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (A/42/23 (Part II), chap. II),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/42 of 2 December 1986,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and mindful of the continuing pressing need to take all possible steps to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the problems of decolonization with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories in achieving self-determination, freedom and independence,

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* Document A/42/L.39/Add.1 of 4 December 1987 was issued in order to add two countries to the list of sponsors.

Noting with deep concern the increased measures of censorship imposed by the racist régime of South Africa upon the local and international media with respect to all aspects of the policies and practices of *apartheid* and developments in Namibia,

Aware of the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, and noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the Special Committee in enlisting the support of those organizations in that regard,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. *Considers* it incumbent upon the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of self-determination and independence and to intensify its efforts for the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to the further mobilization of international public opinion in support of complete decolonization;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, and, *inter alia:*

(*a*) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies, including the *Decolonization* series, and to select from them appropriate material for wider dissemination by means of reprints in various languages;

(*b*) To seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers concerned in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(*c*) To intensify the activities of all United Nations information centres;

(*d*) To maintain a close working relationship with the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic consultations and by systematically exchanging relevant information with that organization;

(*e*) To enlist, with the close co-operation of United Nations information centres, the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(*f*) To continue to provide full press release coverage for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(*g*) To ensure the availability of the necessary facilities and services to that end;

(*h*) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* all States, in particular the administering Powers, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1987, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to XII, draft consensuses I and II and the draft decision submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/42/730, paras. 22 to 24). Draft resolution I was adopted by 93 votes to none, with 50 abstentions;* draft resolution II was adopted by 69 votes to 29, with 47 abstentions;* draft resolutions III to XII were adopted without a vote. Draft consensuses I and II were adopted without a vote. The draft decision was adopted by 119 votes to 2, with 30 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 42/78 to 42/89 and decisions 42/418 to 42/420.[11]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A/42/L.38 and Add.1 and A/42/L.39 and Add.1 by 131 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions,* and by 135 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions,* respectively. For the final texts, see resolutions 42/71 and 42/72.[11]

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment, by its President, of Norway as a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, with effect from 1 January 1988, to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Sweden (see A/42/733). See decision 42/309.[11]

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* Recorded vote.

[11] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/23 (Parts I to V, VI and Corr.1 and VII)	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on its work during 1987	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23*
A/42/111-S/18644	Letter dated 29 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18644
A/42/178-S/18753	Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987	
A/42/224-S/18807	Letter dated 13 April 1987 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18807
A/42/357-S/18935	Letter dated 18 June 1987 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents issued at the conclusion of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987	
A/42/417	Letter dated 20 July 1987 from the representative of Samoa to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the eighteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Apia on 29 and 30 May 1987	
A/42/601	Question of Western Sahara: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/606	Letter dated 2 October 1987 from the representative of Samoa to the President of the General Assembly	
A/42/651	Letter dated 10 October 1987 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/733	Letter dated 9 November 1987 from the representative of Sweden to the President of the General Assembly	
A/42/763	Letter dated 11 November 1987 from the representative of Norway to the President of the General Assembly	
A/C.4/42/2 and Add.1 to 4	Question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: requests for hearing	
A/C.4/42/3 and Add.1 to 3	Question of Western Sahara: requests for hearing	
A/C.4/42/4 and Add.1 to 7	Question of New Caledonia: requests for hearing	
A/C.4/42/9	Letter dated 22 October 1987 from the representative of Samoa to the Chairman of the Fourth Committee	
A/C.4/42/L.4	Question of Gibraltar: draft consensus	See A/42/730, paras. 12 and 23, draft consensus II
A/C.4/42/L.5	Question of Western Sahara: draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 15, 16 and 22, draft resolution I
A/C.4/42/L.8 and Corr.1	United States of America: amendment to draft resolution IX, contained in document A/42/23 (Part VI), chap. IX, para. 128	*Ibid.*, para. 19
A/C.4/42/L.9 and Corr.1	United States of America: amendment to draft resolution XI, contained in document A/42/23 (Part VI), chap. IX, para. 128	*Ibid.*
A/AC.109/889	Question of New Caledonia: note by the Chairman	
A/AC.109/890	Tokelau: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/891	Pitcairn: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/892 and Add.1 and 2	New Caledonia: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/893 and Add.1	Turks and Caicos Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/894 and Add.1	Anguilla: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/895	Bermuda: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/896 and Add.1 and 2	Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Chairman of the Special Committee	
A/AC.109/897	Anguilla: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/898 and Add.1	British Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/AC.109/899	Montserrat: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/900	Bermuda: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/901	Montserrat: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/902	Bermuda: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/903	Letter dated 11 March 1987 from the representative of Fiji to the Chairman of the Special Committee	
A/AC.109/904 and Corr.1	Guam: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/905	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/906	American Samoa: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/907	United States Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/908	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/909	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/910	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/911	Cayman Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/912	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/913 and Add.1	St. Helena: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/914	Turks and Caicos Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/915	Gibraltar: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/918	Western Sahara: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/921	Question of New Caledonia: report of the Chairman of the Special Committee	
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/42/L.38 and Add.1 and A/42/L.39 and Add.1	
A/C.5/42/48	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/845	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 115

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 20

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 20: Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin: report of the Secretary-General*

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/L.10 and Add.1: Benin, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Morocco, Oman, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Yugoslavia and Zaire: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

DOCUMENT A/42/L.10 AND ADD.1**

Benin, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Morocco, Oman, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Yugoslavia and Zaire: draft resolution

[*Original: French*]
[*20 October 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3187 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975, 31/40 of 30 November 1976, 32/18 of 11 November 1977, 33/50 of 14 December 1978, 34/64 of 29 November 1979, 35/127 and 35/128 of 11 December 1980, 36/64 of 27 November 1981, 38/34 of 25 November 1983 and 40/19 of 21 November 1985,

Recalling also the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property[1] adopted on 14 November 1970 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (A/42/533),

Noting with satisfaction that following its appeal other Member States have become parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,

Aware of the importance attached by the countries of origin to the return of cultural property which is of fundamental spiritual and cultural value to them, so that they may constitute collections representative of their cultural heritage,

Reaffirming the importance of inventories as an essential tool for the understanding and protection of cultural property and for the identification of dispersed heritage and as a contribution to the advancement of scientific and artistic knowledge and intercultural communication,

Deeply concerned at the clandestine excavations and the illicit traffic in cultural property that continue to impoverish the cultural heritage of all peoples,

Again supporting the solemn appeal made on 7 June 1978 by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the return of irreplaceable cultural heritage to those who created it,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they have accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property, the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information to the public;

2. *Reaffirms* that the restitution to a country of its *objets d'art*, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributes to the strengthening of international co-operation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural values through fruitful co-operation between developed and developing countries;

3. *Recommends* that Member States adopt or strengthen the necessary protective legislation with regard to their own heritage and that of other peoples;

4. *Requests* Member States to study the possibility of including in permits for excavations a clause requiring archaeologists and palaeontologists to provide the national

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 47th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 20.

** Document A/42/L.10/Add.1 was issued to add five States to the list of sponsors.

[1] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Sixteenth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, p. 135.

authorities with photographic documentation of each object brought to light during the excavations immediately after its discovery;

5. *Invites* Member States to continue drawing up, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territory and of their cultural property abroad;

6. *Recommends* that Member States should ensure that inventories of museum collections include not only the items on display but also those in storage, and that they comprise all necessary documentation, particularly photographs of each item;

7. *Also invites* Member States engaged in seeking the recovery of cultural and artistic treasures from the sea-bed, in accordance with international law, to facilitate by mutually acceptable conditions the participation of States having a historical and cultural link with those treasures;

8. *Appeals* to Member States to co-operate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and to conclude bilateral agreements for this purpose;

9. *Also appeals* to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to its country of origin;

10. *Requests* States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization fully informed of the measures taken to ensure implementation of the Convention at the national level;

11. *Welcomes* the steady increase in the number of States parties to the Convention;

12. *Invites once again* those Member States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 22 October 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.10 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 103 to none, with 15 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 42/7.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/533	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/676	Letter dated 21 October 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 21

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 21: Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990:* report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/L.11: Zambia: draft resolution 1

Document A/42/L.11/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution 2

Action taken by the General Assembly 4

List of other documents pertaining to the item 4

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second session, Plenary Meetings*, 48th to 50th and 95th meetings; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 54th meeting and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 29.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.11

Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English/French*]
[*21 October 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/29 of 3 December 1984, 40/40 of 2 December 1985, S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 to which is annexed the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, and 41/29 of 31 October 1986,

Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (A/42/560 and Corr.1),

Appreciating the tremendous efforts undertaken and sacrifices made by African countries in implementing their commitments as set forth in the Programme of Action,

Deeply regretting the lack of adequate and effective response by the international community, and noting in particular that the efforts of African countries to implement the Programme of Action are being undermined by the absence of adequate external financial resources,

Concerned that, in spite of tremendous efforts by African countries, the critical economic situation still persists,

Highly concerned by the fact that the situation in southern Africa is deteriorating further owing to the continued policies of aggression and political and economic destabilization pursued by the South African régime, thus undermining the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Emphasizing that a close link exists between the availability to Africa of external resources largely on concessional terms, export earnings, especially from primary commodities, the debt-servicing obligation and development prospects,

Aware that a large number of African countries are still being stricken by natural calamities, in particular drought, desertification and grasshopper and locust infestations, which are serious obstacles to economic and social development,

Recognizing that the tremendous efforts undertaken by African countries in the implementation of the Programme of Action are adversely affected by the persistent deterioration of the international economic environment, in particular the worsening terms of trade, the collapse of commodity prices and the increased debt and debt-servicing burden,

Regretting the rapidly deteriorating external debt situation of African countries in spite of the far-reaching measures they have undertaken, for the most part at high social and political costs, and recognizing the need to take innovative approaches emphasizing the objectives of long-term, self-sustained development and the joint responsibility of all parties concerned with a view to finding an effective comprehensive solution to Africa's debt problem,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, and in this regard recognizes the several initiatives he has taken in pursuance of the mandate entrusted to him under the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, including the establishment of the Advisory Group on Resource Flows to Africa;

2. *Regrets* that the international community has not been able to provide the additional external financial requirements of African countries, but notes with interest the

encouraging proposals being pursued by a few developed countries and the action taken by certain international institutions in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

3. *Commends* African countries which have done their utmost to implement the Programme of Action;

4. *Reaffirms* that the Programme of Action based on mutual commitments and shared responsibility can be implemented only if all parties concerned respect their commitments and discharge their responsibilities accordingly, and in this regard notes the determination of African countries to continue to honour their commitments under the Programme;

5. *Regrets* that resource flows to African countries have been inadequate in the face of the dramatic fall in Africa's export earnings from commodities and the sharp rise in its debt-servicing obligations;

6. *Regrets* that African countries are still net transferors of resources to certain multilateral financial institutions, and in this regard calls upon donor countries to increase their contributions to multilateral financial and development institutions to enable them to increase their resources to African countries and to restructure the financial obligations of African countries, including the relaxation of lending conditionalities applied to them;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to increase substantially resource flows to Africa and to take concrete measures to resume non-concessional loans to sustain growth and development so that by the mid-term review of the Programme of Action in 1988, the substantial need for external financial assistance by African countries would have been met;

8. *Welcomes* the use of existing subregional economic groupings in Africa in the implementation of the Programme of Action, and calls upon the donor community, multilateral institutions and the Secretary-General to provide resources for projects and programmes identified at the subregional level in the priority areas of the Programme;

9. *Urges* the international community, in particular the creditor countries and commercial banks, to ensure that terms and conditions of debt rescheduling do not entail any burden or preclude the flow of additional resources and that they take into consideration development and investment needs of African countries as well as the repayment capacity of each country, its export earnings, import requirements and external resource flows;

10. *Calls upon* the international community and multilateral financial and development institutions to grant adequate and effective debt relief measures, including writing-off, or converting into grants, loans to African countries, particularly the least developed among them;

11. *Appeals* to the international community to adopt effective policy measures aimed at stabilizing primary commodity prices at remunerative levels, including support for the Common Fund for Commodities;

12. *Calls upon* the international community urgently to extend, as a matter of priority, all forms of assistance possible, including economic and humanitarian assistance, to the countries of southern Africa;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to ensure close and permanent co-ordination and collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the implementation and monitoring of the Programme of Action and to submit an updated report to the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 24 (*c*) of the Programme;

14. *Decides* to establish an *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly as the most appropriate mechanism to review and appraise the Programme of Action prior to the forty-third session.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.11/REV.1 AND REV.1/ADD.1*

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*2 December 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/29 of 3 December 1984, 40/40 of 2 December 1985, S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 to which is annexed the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, and 41/29 of 31 October 1986,

Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (A/42/560 and Corr.1),

Appreciating the considerable efforts and sacrifices made by African countries that have implemented their commitments as set forth in the Programme of Action, often at high social and political costs, and their will to continue these reform efforts,

Noting with appreciation the initiatives, proposals and efforts of those donor countries and multilateral financial and development institutions which are assisting African countries in implementing the Programme of Action and stressing the need for continued efforts and the urgent translation of such initiatives, proposals and efforts into concrete actions and measures,

Noting with concern that thus far the response of the international community has not been adequate to alleviate the severe constraints on the efforts of the African countries to implement the Programme of Action,

Concerned that the critical economic situation in Africa still persists,

Deeply concerned by the fact that the situation in southern Africa continues to be adversely affected by the policies of political and economic destabilization and acts of aggression pursued by the South African régime, thus undermining the implementation of the Programme of Action,

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* Document A/42/L.11/Rev.1/Add.1 was issued to add 35 States to the list of sponsors.

Emphasizing that a close relationship exists between development prospects and the availability of external resources to Africa, including increasing concessionality of external assistance, export earnings, especially from primary commodities, debt-servicing capability and a country's policies of mobilization and utilization of its resources,

Noting the continued commitment to the common points of reference outlined in paragraph 13 of the Programme of action, and with reference to paragraph 113 of the report of the Secretary-General,

Aware that a large number of African countries are still being stricken by natural calamaties, in particular drought, desertification and grasshopper and locust infestations, which are serious obstacles to economic and social development,

Recognizing that the implementation of the Programme of Action is affected adversely by continuing unfavourable developments in the international economic environment,

Regretting the worsening external debt situation of most African countries in spite of the measures undertaken nationally and internationally, and recognizing the need to continue efforts towards further innovative approaches emphasizing the objectives of long-term, self-sustaining development and the joint responsibility of all parties concerned with a view to finding effective and durable solutions to the economic, financial and debt problems of African countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, and in this regard recognizes the several initiatives he has taken in pursuance of the mandate entrusted to him under the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, including the establishment of the Advisory Group on Financial Flows to Africa;

2. *Takes note* of the endeavours of the donor community and the action taken by international financial and development institutions in the implementation of the Programme of Action, but notes with concern that the international community has not been able so far to provide sufficient resources to support and supplement African development efforts;

3. *Commends* African countries that have done their utmost to implement the Programme of Action, and stressing the need to continue its implementation, welcomes the continued determination of those countries to implement their commitments, including the reform efforts provided for in the Programme of Action;

4. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Programme of Action based on mutual commitments and shared responsibility requires that all parties concerned respect their commitments and discharge their responsibilities accordingly, and in this regard reaffirms the determination of all parties to continue to honour their commitments under the Programme;

5. *Regrets* that overall net resource flows to African countries have declined, in real terms, while their terms of trade have worsened, export earnings from commodities have decreased substantially and debt-servicing obligations have risen significantly;

6. *Notes with concern* that some African countries are currently net transferors of resources to certain multilateral financial institutions;

7. *Calls upon* donors countries in this regard to continue their support to multilateral financial and development institutions to enable them to increase their resources to African countries and to improve the possibilities of adopting flexible and effective measures that will assist African countries in dealing with their financial obligations, giving due regard to the economic, social and development needs of each country, and, in this respect, notes that the International Monetary Fund is undertaking a thorough examination of adjustment programmes and their supporting arrangements, including a comprehensive review of conditionality;

8. *Calls upon* the international community to intensify its efforts to provide the necessary resource flows to African countries, and underlines the importance of increasing urgently official development assistance to Africa, as well as the need for all countries to work to create the terms and conditions which would encourage the flow of non-concessional resources with a view to meeting the commitments under the Programme of Action as soon as possible, with the aim of making progress towards this end by the mid-term review of the Programme in 1988;

9. *Welcomes* the use of existing subregional economic groupings in Africa in the implementation of the Programme of Action, and invites the donor community, multilateral institutions and the operational bodies of the United Nations system to provide resources for projects and programmes identified at the subregional level in the priority areas of the Programme;

10. *Urges* the international community, in particular the creditor countries, to take into consideration development and investment needs of African countries as well as the repayment capacity of each country, its export earnings, import requirements and external resource flows when considering terms and conditions of debt rescheduling, and to ensure that such terms and conditions do not preclude the flow of additional resources;

11. *Calls upon* the international community to continue its efforts, *inter alia* in the context of the Paris Club, to grant adequate terms of rescheduling and other effective debt-relief measures as appropriate to African countries undertaking growth-oriented adjustment and reform efforts, in particular for the poorest and the most indebted of them retroactive terms adjustment, including converting into grants the official development assistance loans or taking equivalent actions having the same impact, and also considering the possibility of applying lower interest rates to their existing debt;

12. *Appeals* to the international community, in order to deal effectively with problems in the commodity area, to seek lasting solutions aimed at:

(*a*) Improving the functioning of commodity markets and achieving stable and more predictable conditions in commodity trade, including avoidance of excessive price fluctuations;

(*b*) Adequate expansion of resources for diversification and participation in the processing, marketing, distribution and transportation of the commodities of African countries;

(*c*) Improving market access conditions for commodities of export interest to African countries;

(*d*) Promoting diversification programmes in the context of growth-oriented structural adjustment, taking fully into account the development objectives of each country and long-term dynamic comparative advantage considerations of all countries;

13. *Calls upon* the international community to extend, as a matter of priority, humanitarian, economic and financial assistance to the countries of southern Africa;

14. *Decides* to establish an *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly as the most appropriate mechanism to prepare the review and the appraisal of the Programme of Action to meet for a period of ten working days in September 1988 prior to the forty-third session;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the concerned organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to ensure the necessary preparation of this meeting;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 24 (*c*) of the Programme of Action, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report including concrete recommendations for a speedy and full implementation of the Programme of Action and taking into account provisions of this resolution, which should be made available to the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to ensure closer co-operation and co-ordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the implementation and monitoring of the Programme of Action;

18. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session of 1988 to consider the appropriate contributions to be submitted to the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole by all parties concerned and to make provisions for a proper co-ordination of the contributions;

19. *Further requests* the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1988, to consider, as appropriate, the adoption of the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.11/Rev.1 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 42/163.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/178-S/18753	Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987	
A/42/262-S/18836	Letter dated 29 April 1987 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18836
A/42/354-E/1987/110	Letter dated 12 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document on the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its meeting held at Berlin on 28 and 29 May 1987	
A/42/359-E/1987/112	Letter dated 23 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/42/410	Letter dated 16 July 1987 from the representative of Nigeria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Abuja Statement on Economic Recovery and Long-term Development in Africa, issued at the conclusion of the International Conference on Africa: the challenge of economic recovery and accelerated development, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 15 to 19 June 1987	
A/42/411	Letter dated 6 July 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Pyongyang Declaration and Plan of Action on South-South Co-operation, adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation, held at Pyongyang from 9 to 13 June 1987	
A/42/560 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/582	Letter dated 23 September 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a background paper on the outcome of the second Francophone Summit of Heads of State and Government, held at Quebec from 2 to 4 September 1987	
A/42/603	Letter dated 30 September 1987 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/42/604 and Corr.1	Letter dated 2 October 1987 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77 at their eleventh annual meeting, held in New York form 28 September to 1 October 1987	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/614	Letter dated 28 September 1987 from the representative of Zambia and Chairman of the OAU Permanent Steering Committee to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Africa's Preliminary Assessment of the Implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990"	
A/42/674	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
	Programme budget implications of draft resolutions A/42/L.11 and A/42/L.11/Rev.1	
A/C.5/42/55 and Rev.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/854	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle agenda item 115

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 22

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 22: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference:* report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/42/L.4: Kuwait: draft resolution	1
Action taken by the General Assembly	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item	2

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 40th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 22.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.4

Kuwait: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*12 October 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (A/42/388 and Add.1),

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to co-operate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional co-operation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the strengthening of co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Taking note of the encouraging progress made in the five priority areas of co-operation as well as in the identification of other priority areas for developing trade and technical co-operation among the Islamic countries,

Convinced that the strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984, 40/4 of 25 October 1985 and 41/3 of 16 October 1986,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

4. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating co-operation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of focal points for co-operation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

6. *Recommends* that the third general meeting between the representatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the representatives of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system should be organized in 1988 at a time and place to be determined through consultations;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of co-operation between the

United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of co-operation between the two organizations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 15 October 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.4. For the final text, see resolution 42/4.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/178-S/18753	Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987	
A/42/388 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/876-S/19330	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	

United Nations **Agenda item 23**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 23: Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States:* report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/L.5: Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 40th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.5

Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 October 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, in particular resolution 41/4 of 17 October 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (A/42/394 and Add.1 and 2),

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional arrangements for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of the League of Arab States to consolidate and develop the existing ties with the United Nations in all areas relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to co-operate in every possible way with the United Nations in the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Aware of the vital importance for the countries members of the League of Arab States of achieving a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict,

Realizing that the strengthening of international peace and security is directly related, *inter alia*, to disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the work of the United Nations system and to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Strategy for Joint Arab Economic Development adopted by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 25 to 27 November 1980,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States of 15 October 1987 on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,[1] and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up actions and procedures on the recommendations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields adopted at the meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, held at Tunis from 28 June to 1 July 1983,[2] as well as on the recommendations relating to political matters contained in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him on the proposals adopted at the meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations sys-

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 40th meeting.

[2] A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.

tem held at Tunis and the sectoral meeting on social development in the Arab region, held at Amman from 19 to 21 August 1985,[3] as well as to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their efforts to facilitate the implementation of the Tunis and Amman proposals;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen co-operation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict;

4. *Requests* the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, further to intensify their co-operation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to co-ordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a mutlilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the multilateral proposals relating to social development adopted at the Amman meeting in 1985, including the following measures:

(*a*) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned;

(*b*) Setting up of joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

7. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies, and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(*a*) To continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the programmes, organizations and agencies concerned within the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding co-operation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

(*b*) To maintain and increase contacts and consultations with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects of a bilateral nature in order to facilitate their implementation;

(*c*) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1988, of the progress of their co-operation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the Tunis and Amman meetings;

8. *Takes note with appreciation* of the arrangements for the convening of a regional workshop on human resources development in the Arab region in Kuwait on 28 and 29 November 1987, in implementation of paragraph 6 (*c*) of resolution 41/4;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to arrange for a joint meeting in 1988 of the representatives of the United Nations system and the representatives of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to review, and appraise progress achieved in their co-operation during the past five years, with the objective of enhancing future co-operation;

10. *Requests* both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to initiate consultations for the purpose of drafting an agreement of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to hold periodic consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States on follow-up policies, projects, actions and procedures;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

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[3] See A/40/481/Add.1.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 15 October 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.5 by a recorded vote of 153 to 2. For the final text, see resolution 42/5.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/394 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/779-S/19274	Letter dated 17 November 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué adopted at the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Amman from 8 to 11 November 1987	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19274

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 24

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 24: The situation in Kampuchea:* report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/L.1 and Add.1: Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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[*] For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 37th to 39th meetings; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 8th meeting and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 25.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.1 AND ADD.1**

Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*2 October 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982, 38/3 of 27 October 1983, 39/5 of 30 October 1984, 40/7 of 5 November 1985 and 41/6 of 21 October 1986,

Recalling further the Declaration on Kampuchea[1] and resolution 1 (I)[2] adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea, which offer the negotiating framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/6 (A/42/608),

Deploring that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security,

Noting the continued and effective struggle waged against foreign occupation by the Coalition with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1987/155 of 29 May 1987 on the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation,

Greatly disturbed that the continued fighting and instability in Kampuchea have forced an additional large number of Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety,

Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has continued to reduce the food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people,

Emphasizing that it is the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland,

Emphasizing further that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Seriously concerned about reported demographic changes being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces,

Convinced that, to bring about lasting peace in South-East Asia and reduce the threat to international peace and

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[**] Document A/42/L.1/Add.1 was issued to add five States to the list of sponsors.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

[2] *Ibid.*, annex II.

security, there is an urgent need for the international community to find a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem that will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference,

Reiterating its conviction that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the countries of the South-East Asian region can pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region,

Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5, 40/7 and 41/6 and calls for their full implementation;

2. *Reiterates its conviction* that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1986-1987[3] and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;

4. *Authorizes* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

5. *Reaffirms* its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I);

6. *Renews its appeal* to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference;

7. *Requests* the Conference to report to the General Assembly on its future sessions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to consult with and assist the Conference and the *Ad Hoc* Committee and to provide them on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions;

9. *Expresses its appreciation once again* to the Secretary-General for taking appropriate steps in following the situation closely and requests him to continue to do so and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement;

10. *Expresses its deep appreciation once again* to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other humanitarian organizations, national and international, that have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue to provide emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who are still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the various encampments in Thailand;

11. *Reiterates its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to intensify such efforts as necessary;

12. *Urges* the States of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia;

13. *Reiterates the hope* that, following a comprehensive political solution, an intergovernmental committee will be established to consider a programme of assistance to Kampuchea for the reconstruction of its economy and for the economic and social development of all States in the region;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

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[3] A/CONF.109/12.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 14 October 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.1 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 117 to 21, with 16 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 42/3.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/68-S/18558	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18558

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/75-S/18565	Letter dated 7 January 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18565
A/42/83-S/18585	Letter dated 12 January 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18585
A/42/87-S/18607	Letter dated 16 January 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18607
A/42/97-S/18633	Letter dated 26 January 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18633
A/42/113-S/18646	Letter dated 29 January 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18646
A/42/114-S/18647	Letter dated 2 February 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18647
A/42/140-S/18716 and Corr.1	Letter dated 23 February 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18716
A/42/163-S/18736	Letter dated 4 March 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18736
A/42/213-S/18786	Letter dated 7 April 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18786
A/42/222-S/18802	Letter dated 14 April 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18802
A/42/233-S/18817	Letter dated 20 April 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18817
A/42/260-S/18832	Letter dated 29 April 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18832
A/42/280-S/18853	Letter dated 7 May 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18853
A/42/304-S/18877	Letter dated 22 May 1987 from the representative of Singapore to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee on 11 May 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18877
A/42/323-S/18899	Letter dated 5 June 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18899
A/42/327-S/18902	Letter dated 5 June 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18902
A/42/367-S/18948	Letter dated 25 June 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18948
A/42/376-S/18959	Letter dated 29 June 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18959
A/42/477-S/19048	Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Singapore on 15 and 16 June 1987	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19048
A/42/478-S/19051 and Corr.1	Letter dated [illegible] August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint press release issued at the conclusion of the [illegible] meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations held at Bangkok on 16 August 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19051
A/42/479-S/19055	Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19055
A/42/522-S/19087	Letter dated 31 August 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19087
A/42/525-S/19092	Letter dated 1 September 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19092
A/42/534-S/19102	Letter dated 3 September 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19102
A/42/536-S/19104	Letter dated 3 September 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19104
A/42/593-S/19159	Letter dated 28 September 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "The situation in Kampuchea: ASEAN explanatory note on the 'cocktail party' proposal", issued on 28 September 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19159
A/42/608	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/615-S/19173	Letter dated 4 October 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19173
A/42/616-S/19174	Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19174
A/42/622-S/19181	Letter dated 6 October 1987 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19181
A/42/626-S/19183	Letter dated 7 October 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19183

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/629-S/19186	Letter dated 7 October 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19186
A/42/632-S/19188	Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19188
A/42/634-S/19189	Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19189
A/42/663-S/19212	Letter dated 15 October 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19212
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/783-S/19276 and Corr.1	Letter dated 18 November 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19276
A/42/800-S/19299	Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19299
A/42/893-S/19349	Letter dated 16 December 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19349
A/42/900-S/19358 and Corr.1	Letter dated 17 December 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19358
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/42/L.1	
A/C.5/42/12	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/653	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 115

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 25

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 25: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity:* report of the Secretary-General

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CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/42/L.13/Rev.1: Madagascar: revised draft resolution	1
Action taken by the General Assembly	3
List of other documents pertaining to the item	3

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 51st meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 27.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.13/REV.1

Madagascar: revised draft resolution

[*Original: French*]
[*26 October 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (A/42/419 and Add.1),

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and the practical measures taken for their implementation,

Recalling also, in particular, its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-third ordinary session, which were held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July and from 27 to 29 July 1987, respectively (A/42/699, annexes I and II),

Considering the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 6 October 1987,[1]

Mindful of the need for continued and closer co-operation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination and oppression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by the minority racist régime of South Africa, and conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the peoples of the region and to their liberation movements in their struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Conscious of its responsibilities to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa to help them cope with the situation resulting from the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the situation of refugees in Africa and the urgent need for increased international assistance to help African countries of asylum,

Recognizing the important role that the United Nations information system could play in disseminating information to bring about a greater awareness of the grave situation prevailing in southern Africa as well as the social and economic problems and needs of African States and their regional and subregional institutions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and of his efforts to strengthen such co-operation;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the increasing and continued participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

3. *Commends* the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems of vital importance to the international community;

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 26th meeting.

4. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 is the responsibility of the international community as a whole, and commends the efforts undertaken by African countries in spite of the effects of the adverse international economic environment;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to ensure closer co-operation and co-ordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the implementation and monitoring of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

6. *Reaffirms* that all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, should continue to give their maximum support to Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985;[2]

7. *Requests* all Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and all other competent organizations within the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to activate and increase their programme of assistance to African subregional organizations for drought and desertification control such as the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development;

8. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for those African States facing grave economic difficulties, the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of the response of the international community to those special programmes of economic assistance and to continue to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by that organization;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for the assistance so far rendered to the African States in dealing with the emergency situation as well as with the critical economic problems that exist on the African continent;

11. *Reiterates* the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* in southern Africa;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and *apartheid* in southern Africa;

13. *Urges* the international community to contribute generously to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and *Apartheid* established by the Organization of African Unity and to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund, AFRICA Fund, established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (see A/42/422, annex III);

14. *Calls upon* the competent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to continue to guarantee the just and equitable representation of Africa at all levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional and field operations;

15. *Urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations to provide material and economic assistance to African countries of asylum to enable them to withstand the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructures by the presence in their countries of large numbers of refugees;

16. *Calls upon* the United Nations organs—in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the United Nations Council for Namibia—to continue to associate closely the Organization of African Unity with all their activities concerning Africa;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to reactivate the machinery for co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity through the convening of periodic meetings between the representatives of the two organizations;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite the representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to participate in the meetings of the Steering Committee created to follow up the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available to facilitate continued liaison and consultations on matters of common interest as well as for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, as required;

20. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system.

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[2] A/40/666, annex I, declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXI), annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 28 October 1987, the representative of Madagascar orally revised paragraph 14 of draft resolution A/42/L.13/Rev.1 by replacing the phrase "to continue to guarantee" by "to continue to ensure". The General Assembly then adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised. For the final text, see resolution 42/9.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/292	Letter dated 11 May 1987 from the representative of Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the statement and resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fifth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 23 to 28 February 1987	
A/42/419 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/699	Letter dated 28 October 1987 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the statement and resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session and of the declarations and resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July and from 27 to 29 July 1987, respectively	
A/42/874	Letter dated 9 December 1987 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Declaration on Africa's External Debt Crisis and the African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its third extraordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 30 November to 1 December 1987	
A/42/L.13	Madagascar: draft resolution	Replaced by A/42/L.13/Rev.1

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 26

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 26: International Year of Peace:* report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/L.12 and Add.1: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Samoa, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Venezuela and Zaire: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 52nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 21.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.12 AND ADD.1**

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Samoa, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Venezuela and Zaire: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*22 October 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/16 of 16 November 1982, 38/56 of 7 December 1983, 39/10 of 8 November 1984, 40/3 of 24 October 1985, 40/10 of 11 November 1985 and 41/9 of 24 October 1986 on the International Year of Peace,

Recalling also that the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace by its resolution 40/3 constituted a meaningful event in the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations,

Noting that the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace has generated an enthusiastic response on the part of the international community and provided impetus for increased international co-operation towards the attainment of peace,

Considering that the Proclamation and the programme of the International Year of Peace, as well as the numerous efforts and activities stimulated within the United Nations system and the international community, have made a concrete and substantive contribution towards understanding and dialogue among nations and peoples and towards the efforts required to achieve the goal of true peace,

Recalling that the programme of the Year was designed primarily to promote activities at the international, regional and national levels aimed at bringing about a sustained increase in understanding of and support for the work of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the objectives of the Year were of assistance in stimulating action for the promotion of international peace, security and co-operation, the solution of conflicts by peaceful means and the strengthening of the United Nations as an instrument of peace,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/487 and Corr.2 and Add.1) on the implementation of the programme of the International Year of Peace;

2. *Affirms* that peace is a fundamental element of human existence, that its promotion is one of the primary purposes of the United Nations and that its attainment is the common ideal of all the peoples of the world;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the secretariat of the International Year of Peace for all the activities undertaken in implementation of the programme of the Year, as well as for the recognition conferred by the Secretary-General on international and national non-governmental organizations and on cities through the award to them of "Peace Messenger" certificates;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international community as a whole for the enthusiastic welcome extended to the programme of the International Year of Peace and for the efforts made to promote it;

5. *Urges* Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the world community to persevere in those efforts, developing initiatives conducive

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** Document A/42/L.12/Add.1 was issued to add seven States to the list of sponsors.

to the objectives of the Year, and to join the United Nations in its noble purpose of ensuring that humanity reaches the threshold of the twenty-first century in the full enjoyment of a stable and lasting peace;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States and interested organizations to inform the Secretariat of their activities and initiatives in pursuit of those ends, and to submit a report on important new developments throughout the world to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session under an item entitled "Achievements of the International Year of Peace";

7. *Expresses the hope* that the ideals and objectives contained in the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace will continue to be an inspiration for concerted action during the closing years of this century which may materialize the vision of the year 2000 as the starting-point of a new era in international relations.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 28 October 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.12 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 42/13.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/63	Letter dated 8 December 1986 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/42/80-S/18571	Letter dated 9 January 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18571
A/42/99	Letter dated 27 January 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/42/126	Letter dated 30 January 1987 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/42/181	Letter dated 19 March 1987 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/42/186	Letter dated 20 March 1987 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/42/189-S/18768	Letter dated 30 March 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the concluding documents of the meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held in Moscow on 24 and 25 March 1987	
A/42/209	Letter dated 6 March 1987 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/42/226	Letter dated 14 April 1987 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	
A/42/235	Note verbale dated 28 March 1987 from the Mission of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/42/254	Letter dated 27 April 1987 from the representatives of Austria and Hungary to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Declaration and Final Document adopted at the second World Meeting of War Veterans, Resistants and War Victims, held at Vienna from 1 to 3 December 1986	
A/42/256	Letter dated 6 April 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/42/298	Note verbale dated 11 May 1987 from the Mission of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	
A/42/299	Letter dated 21 April 1987 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/42/313-S/18888	Letter dated 29 May 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Berlin on 28 and 29 May 1987	
A/42/433	Letter dated 31 July 1987 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	
A/42/487 and Corr.2 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 27

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 27: Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic:* report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/L.22 and Add.1: Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nepal, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 1

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 63rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 139.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.22 AND ADD.1**

Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nepal, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*6 November 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic",

1. *Commends* the efforts undertaken by States of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic to promote peace and regional co-operation pursuant to resolution 41/11, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/557 and Corr.1 and 2);

2. *Urges* the States of the region to continue their actions aimed at fulfilling the goals of the declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic, in particular through the adoption and carrying out of concrete programmes to that end;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

4. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate in the promotion of the objectives of the zone;

5. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from any action inconsistent with the Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations and which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

6. *Requests* the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all necessary assistance that the States of the region may seek in their joint endeavours to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, taking into account the views expressed by Member States as well as information from other sources;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic".

** Document A/42/L.22/Add.1 was issued in order to add one State to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 10 November 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.22 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 122 to 1, with 8 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 42/16.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/357-S/18935	Letter dated 18 June 1987 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents issued at the conclusion of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987	
A/42/464	Letter dated 7 August 1987 from the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/42/557 and Corr.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/599	Letter dated 30 September 1987 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/844-S/19314	Letter dated 30 November 1987 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the "Acapulco Commitment to Peace, Development and Democracy", signed on 29 November by the heads of State of the countries members of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19314

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 29

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 29: Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte:* report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/L.24: Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

DOCUMENT A/42/L.24

Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: French*]
[*10 November 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, 40/62 of 9 December 1985 and 41/30 of 3 November 1986, in which it, *inter alia*, affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385 (XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli,

Recalling further that, in accordance with the agreements between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island,

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Convinced further that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/602),

Bearing in mind the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on this question,

1. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. *Invites* the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

3. *Calls* for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

4. *Urges* the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 64th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 31.

with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 64th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.24 by a recorded vote of 128 to 1, with 22 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 42/17.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/178-S/18753	Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987	
A/42/602	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 30

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 30: Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance:* report of the Secretary-General

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CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/42/L.23: Nicaragua: draft resolution	1
Action taken by the General Assembly	1
List of other documents pertaining to the item	2

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 67th and 68th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 146.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.23

Nicaragua: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*9 November 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, and its resolution 41/31 of 3 November 1986,

Aware that, under the Charter of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and that each Member undertakes to comply with the decision of the Court in any case to which it is a party,

Considering that Article 36, paragraph 6, of the Statute of the Court provides that "in the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court",

Taking note of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua",[1]

Having considered the events that have taken place in and against Nicaragua since the Judgment was rendered, in particular the continued financing by the United States of America of military and other activities in and against Nicaragua,

Emphasizing the obligation of States, under customary international law, not to intervene in the internal affairs of other States,

1. *Urgently calls* for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua" in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed on the implementation of this resolution;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance".

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[1] Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, *I.C.J. Reports 1986*, p. 14.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 12 November 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.23 by a recorded vote of 94 to 2, with 48 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 42/18.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/357-S/18935	Letter dated 18 June 1987 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents issued at the conclusion of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987	
A/42/530-S/19099 and Corr.1	Letter dated 28 August 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19099
A/42/675-S/19226	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19226
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/705	Letter dated 3 November 1987 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/42/712	Report of the Secretary-General	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 31

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 31: The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security:* report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/L.16: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution 1

Document A/42/L.19: Democratic Yemen and Syrian Arab Republic: amendments to document A/42/L.16 2

Document A/42/L.21: Pakistan: amendments to document A/42/L.19 2

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 60th to 62nd meetings; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 24th meeting and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 26.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.16

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*28 October 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions ES-6/2 of 14 January 1980, 35/37 of 20 November 1980, 36/34 of 18 November 1981, 37/37 of 29 November 1982, 38/29 of 23 November 1983, 39/13 of 15 November 1984, 40/12 of 13 November 1985 and 41/33 of 5 November 1986,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming further the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned at the continuing foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan, in contravention of the above principles, and its serious implications for international peace and security,

Noting the increasing concern of the international community over the continued and serious sufferings of the Afghan people and over the magnitude of social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees, and the continuing increase in their numbers,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a political solution of the grave situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/600-S/19160) and the status of the diplomatic process initiated by him,

Recognizing the importance of the initiatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the efforts of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for a political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

1. *Reiterates* that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the problem;

2. *Reaffirms* the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

3. *Calls* for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan;

4. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the creation of the necessary conditions which would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour;

5. *Renews its appeal* to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

6. *Expresses its appreciation and support* for the efforts and constructive steps taken by the Secretary-General, especially the diplomatic process initiated by him, in the search for a solution to the problem;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue those efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for the non-use of force, or threat of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

DOCUMENT A/42/L.19

Democratic Yemen and Syrian Arab Republic: amendments to document A/42/L.16

[*Original: English*]
[*5 November 1987*]

1. In the draft resolution contained in document A/42/L.16, insert the following new operative paragraph as paragraph 4:

> "4. *Calls* for the strict observance of the principle of non-interference in relation to Afghanistan;".

2. Renumber the subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

3. Add the following phrase at the end of paragraph 6, which would become paragraph 7:

"and welcomes the progress at the Geneva talks".

DOCUMENT A/42/L.21

Pakistan: amendments to document A/42/L.19

[*Original: English*]
[*6 November 1987*]

1. Add the following phrase at the end of the amendment in paragraph 1:

", which has been violated by the continuing presence of the foreign troops".

2. Add to the amendment in paragraph 3 the words "so far achieved" after the words "the progress" and add at the end ", the early and successful completion of which demands the immediate provision of a short time-frame for withdrawal". The revised amendment would therefore read as follows:

> "and welcomes the progress so far achieved at the Geneva talks, the early and successful completion of which demands the immediate provision of a short time-frame for withdrawal;".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The amendments contained in document A/42/L.19 having been withdrawn, the General Assembly, at its 62nd plenary meeting, on 10 November 1987, adopted draft resolution A/42/L.16 by a recorded vote of 123 to 19, with 11 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 42/15.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/42/64-S/18543	Letter dated 23 December 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18543
A/42/65-S/18551	Letter dated 30 December 1986 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18551
A/42/71-S/18561	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18561
A/42/81-S/18583	Letter dated 8 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18583
A/42/84-S/18596	Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18596
A/42/90-S/18611	Letter dated 16 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18611
A/42/96-S/18627	Letter dated 23 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18627
A/42/124-S/18684	Letter dated 10 February 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18684
A/42/154-S/18722	Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18722
A/42/161-S/18734	Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18734
A/42/162-S/18735	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/18735
A/42/164-S/18737	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/18737
A/42/165-S/18739	Letter dated 5 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18739
A/42/172-S/18747	Letter dated 9 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18747
A/42/175-S/18750	Letter dated 11 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18750
A/42/178-S/18753	Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987	
A/42/180	Letter dated 17 March 1987 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the 12 States members of the European Community dated 16 March 1987	
A/42/188-S/18764	Letter dated 26 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18764
A/42/190-S/18770	Letter dated 30 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18770
A/42/212-S/18784	Letter dated 6 April 1987 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18784
A/42/215-S/18789	Letter dated 8 April 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18789
A/42/221-S/18801	Letter dated 13 April 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18801
A/42/258-S/18830	Letter dated 28 April 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18830
A/42/274-S/18846	Letter dated 4 May 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18846
A/42/291-S/18861	Letter dated 12 May 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18861
A/42/303-S/18876	Letter dated 21 May 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18876
A/42/316-S/18891	Letter dated 2 June 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18891
A/42/330-S/18904	Letter dated 8 June 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18904
A/42/337	Letter dated 10 June 1987 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on East-West relations issued at the Venice Economic Summit, held from 8 to 10 June 1987	
A/42/368-S/18950	Letter dated 26 June 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18950
A/42/389-S/18972	Letter dated 9 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/18972
A/42/403-S/18980	Letter dated 15 July 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration concerning Afghanistan adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community at Copenhagen on 13 July 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18980
A/42/406-S/18985	Letter dated 16 July 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18985
A/42/423-S/19000	Letter dated 27 July 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19000
A/42/477-S/19048	Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Singapore on 15 and 16 June 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19048

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/486-S/19056	Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19056
A/42/503-S/19069	Letter dated 21 August 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19069
A/42/558-S/19127	Letter dated 10 September 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19127
A/42/598-S/19168	Letter dated 29 September 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19168
A/42/600-S/19160	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19160
A/42/624-S/19182	Letter dated 6 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19182
A/42/656-S/19207	Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19207
A/42/671-S/19223	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19223
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/707-S/19247	Letter dated 30 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19247
A/42/711	Letter dated 3 November 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	
A/42/735-S/19264	Letter dated 11 November 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19264
A/42/830-S/19307	Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19307
A/42/839-S/19309	Letter dated 25 November 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19309
A/42/857-S/19321	Letter dated 4 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19321
A/42/859-S/19323	Letter dated 7 December 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on Afghanistan issued by the heads of State and Government of the 12 States members of the European Community meeting in the European Council at Copenhagen on 4 and 5 December 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19323
A/42/872-S/19327	Letter dated 7 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19327
A/42/890-S/19340	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19340
A/42/895-S/19351	Letter dated 15 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19351
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/42/L.16	
A/C.5/42/27	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/723	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 115

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 32

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 32: Law of the sea:* report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/L.20 and Add.1: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 32.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.20 AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*5 November 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/66 of 3 December 1982, 38/59 A of 14 December 1983, 39/73 of 13 December 1984, 40/63 of 10 December 1985 and 41/34 of 5 November 1986, regarding the law of the sea,

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[1] the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to refrain from any action to apply their provisions selectively, in a manner inconsistent with their object and purpose,

Emphasizing the need for States to ensure consistent application of the Convention, as well as the need for harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as well as the resources of the area, are the common heritage of mankind,

Recalling that the Convention provides the régime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Emphasizing that no State should undermine the Convention and related resolutions of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Recognizing also the need for co-operation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,[2]

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the work of the Preparatory Commission since its inception, including the registration of India as a pioneer investor in the mining of the sea-bed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

Noting the decision of the Preparatory Commission to convene its General Committee from 7 to 18 December 1987 for the purpose of considering the applications of France, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for registration as pioneer investors,

Noting also that the Preparatory Commission has decided to hold its sixth regular session at Kingston from 14 March to 8 April 1988 and that it will decide upon the summer meeting for 1988 during its next session (A/42/688, para. 132),

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** Document A/42/L.20/Add.1 was issued to add 9 States to the list of sponsors.

[1] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[2] *Ibid.*, document A/CONF.62/121, annex I.

Noting further the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention,

Recognizing that the Convention encompasses all uses and resources of the sea and that all related activities within the United Nations system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

Taking note of activities carried out in 1987 under the major programme on marine affairs, set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General,[3] as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 A, and the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/688),

Recalling its approval of the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking special note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 41/34 (*ibid.*),

1. *Recalls* the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, *inter alia*, by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures and thirty-four of the sixty ratifications or accessions required for entry into force of the Convention;

3. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal régime for the uses of the sea and its resources;

4. *Calls upon* all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith;

5. *Also calls upon* States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation;

6. *Further calls upon* States to desist from taking actions which undermine the Convention or defeat its object and purpose;

7. *Notes* the progress being made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in all areas of its work;

8. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the successful resolution of overlaps that had arisen in the claims of applicants for registration as pioneer investors and with those of certain potential applicants under resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

9. *Further expresses its satisfaction* at the historic decision of the Preparatory Commission of 17 August 1987 to register the first pioneer investor, namely India, and at the decision of the Preparatory Commission to convene its General Committee from 7 to 18 December 1987 for the purpose of considering the applications of France, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for registration as pioneer investors;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Convention and for the effective execution of the major programme on marine affairs set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989;

11. *Further expresses its appreciation* for the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/34 and requests him to continue to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the legal régime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

12. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the legal régime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom and invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate and lend assistance in these endeavours;

13. *Approves* the decision of the Preparatory Commission to hold its sixth regular session at Kingston from 14 March to 8 April 1988 and notes that the Preparatory Commission will decide upon the summer meeting for 1988 during its next session;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

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[3] A/38/570 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the 73rd plenary meeting, on 18 November 1987, the representative of Cape Verde orally revised draft resolution A/42/L.20 and Add.1 by replacing "thirty-four" by "thirty-five" in paragraph 2 and by inserting the words "conflicts of" after "successful resolution of" in paragraph 8. At the same meeting the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 142 to 2, with 6 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 42/20.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/688	Report of the Secretary-General	

United Nations **Agenda item 33**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 33: Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa:*

(*a*) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid;*

(*b*) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;

(*c*) Reports of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/765: Report of the Special Political Committee 2

Document A/42/L.26 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution........ 2

Document A/42/L.27 and Add.1: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution........ 3

Document A/42/L.28 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution........ 4

Document A/42/L.29 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sudan, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution........ 5

Document A/42/L.30 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution........ 5

Document A/42/L.31 and Add.1: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution........ 6

Document A/42/L.32 and Add.1: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution...... 7

Document A/42/L.36 and Add.1: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution ... 8

Action taken by the General Assembly........ 9

List of other documents pertaining to the item........ 9

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 69th, 71st, 72nd and 74th to 77th meetings; *ibid., Special Political Committee*, 21st and 23rd meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 37th meeting and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 33.

DOCUMENT A/42/765

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1987*]

1. In a letter dated 18 September 1987 (A/SPC/42/1), the President of the General Assembly informed the Chairman of the Special Political Committee that at its 3rd plenary meeting, on the same date, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, had decided that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the item "Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa" would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

2. In accordance with the above-mentioned decision of the General Assembly, the Special Political Committee decided at its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, that the Committee would devote two meetings to such hearings on 11 and 12 November, respectively, that organizations and individuals wishing to be heard by the Committee should submit their requests to the Chairman in writing, not later than 2 November, and that communications containing requests for hearings would be circulated as Committee documents, to be considered by the Committee at a subsequent meeting prior to the hearings.

3. At its 16th and 18th meetings, on 5 and 9 November, the Committee considered and approved 24 requests for hearings, contained in documents A/SPC/42/L.3 and Add.1 to 18.

4. At its 21st meeting, on 11 November, the Committee decided to grant the request for hearing contained in document A/SPC/42/L.3/Add.19, which had been received prior to the deadline for the submission of requests but which had required further clarification, on the understanding that Congressman George Crockett would speak in his personal capacity and not as a member of the delegation of the United States of America to the forty-second session of the General Assembly. The Committee, following an oral proposal by the representative of Malawi, also decided to grant four additional requests from Rev. Frank Chikane, General Secretary, South African Council of Churches; Assemblyman Roger Greene; Mr. Willis Logan, National Council of Churches; and Mr. Arnold Braithwaite, United States Peace Council.

5. At the 21st and 23rd meetings, pursuant to its decisions taken at the 16th, 18th and 21st meetings, the Committee heard statements by the following 19 persons:

Ms. Beatrice von Roemer—International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
Ms. Vicki Erenstein—National Lawyers Guild
Mr. William Johnston—Episcopal Churchpeople for a Free Southern Africa
Mr. Ralston Deffenbaugh, Jr.—Lutheran World Federation
Mr. Rob Jones—American Committee on Africa
Mr. Michael Fisher—Earth Against *Apartheid* Foundation, Inc.
Mr. James Warren—Socialist Workers Party
Mr. Arthur Kamell—Westchester People's Action Coalition
Mr. José Soler—Puerto Rican Socialist Party
Mr. Willis Logan—National Council of Churches
Mr. Christian Balslev-Olesen—Danchurchaid, Copenhagen
Congressman George Crockett
Rev. Jesse Jackson
Mr. W. Franklin Richardson—National Baptist Convention, Inc.
Mr. Damu Smith—Washington Office on Africa
Ms. Cheryl Howard—National Conference of Black Lawyers
Rev. Evelyn Bush
Mr. Arnold Braithwaite—United States Peace Council
Rev. Frank Chikane—South African Council of Churches.

6. At the 21st meeting, the representative of Zaire made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

7. Summaries of the statements are contained in the records of the 21st and 23rd meetings (A/SPC/42/SR.21 and 23).

8. At its 23rd meeting, the Committee decided to submit a report to the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.26* AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1987*]

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* Incorporating document A/42/L.26/Corr.1 dated 18 November 1987.
** Document A/42/L.26/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/35 A of 10 November 1986,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/42/22), in particular paragraphs 137 to 139 and 148,

Gravely concerned at the escalating repression of and State terror against opponents of *apartheid* and the increasing intransigence of the racist régime of South Africa, demonstrated by the extension of the state of emergency, the vast number of arbitrary detentions, trials, torture and killing, including of women and children, the increased use of vigilante groups and the muzzling of the press,

Outraged by the racist régime's escalation of acts of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring independent African States, including assassinations and abductions of South Africans in those States, and the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia,

1. *Reaffirms* its full support to the people of South Africa in their struggle, under the leadership of their national liberation movements, to eradicate *apartheid* totally, so that they can exercise their right to self-determination in a free, democratic, unfragmented and non-racial South Africa;

2. *Reaffirms further* the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa and their right to choose the necessary means, including armed resistance, to attain the eradication of *apartheid;*

3. *Condemns* the policy and practice of *apartheid* and, in particular, the execution of patriots and captured freedom fighters in South Africa, and demands that the racist régime:

(*a*) Stay the execution of those now on death row;

(*b*) Abide by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[1] and Additional Protocol I of 1977 thereto;[2]

4. *Demands again* that the racist régime end repression against the oppressed people of South Africa; lift the state of emergency; release unconditionally Nelson Mandela, Zephania Mothopeng, all other political prisoners, trade union leaders, detainees and restrictees and, in particular, detained children; lift the ban on the African National Congress of South Africa, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and other political parties and organizations; allow free political association and activity of the South African people and the return of all political exiles; put an end to the policy of bantustanization and forced population removals; eliminate *apartheid* laws and end military and paramilitary activities aimed at the neighbouring States;

5. *Considers* that the implementation of the above demands would create the appropriate conditions for free consultations among all the people of South Africa with a view to negotiating a just and lasting solution to the conflict in that country;

6. *Appeals* to all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, mass media, and city and other local authorities as well as individuals to increase urgently political, economic, educational, legal, humanitarian and all other forms of necessary assistance to the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements;

7. *Also appeals* to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to step up material, financial and other forms of support to the front-line and other member States of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and thus assist them in resisting the aggression, terrorism, destabilization, political subversion and economic blackmail perpetrated by the racist régime;

8. *Urges* all States to contribute generously to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund set up by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries with the aim of increasing support to the liberation movements fighting the *apartheid* régime and to the front-line States;

9. *Decides* to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity—namely, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and other appropriate bodies;

10. *Requests* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exert their influence towards the implementation of this resolution.

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[2] A/32/144, annex. I.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.27* AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1987*]

APPLICATION OF CO-ORDINATED AND STRICTLY MONITORED MEASURES AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions on sanctions against South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/42/22), in particular paragraphs 10 and 11 and 141 to 149,

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* Incorporating document A/42/L.27/Corr.1 dated 18 November 1987.

** Document A/42/L.27/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

Considering that measures taken by States individually and collectively, while commendable, vary in coverage and degree of enforcement, which allows the racist régime to exploit existing gaps,

Commending the action taken by labour unions, women's organizations, student groups and other anti-*apartheid* organizations for the total isolation of the *apartheid* régime,

1. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, to adopt legislative and/or comparable measures so as to impose effective sanctions against South Africa and, in particular:

(*a*) To impose embargoes on the supply of all products, technologies and services that can be used for the military and nuclear industry of South Africa, including military intelligence;

(*b*) To impose an embargo on the supply of oil and petroleum products;

(*c*) To prohibit the import of coal, gold, strategic minerals and agricultural products from South Africa and Namibia;

(*d*) To induce transnational corporations, banks and financial institutions to withdraw effectively from South Africa and prevent them from:

(i) Investing in South Africa and Namibia;

(ii) Supplying directly or indirectly materials and technology to South Africa and Namibia;

(iii) Engaging in commercial transactions with South Africa;

(iv) Granting loans and credits to South Africa;

(*e*) To take appropriate measures to ensure the effectiveness of the sports and cultural boycott of the racist régime of South Africa;

2. *Further urges* all States to monitor strictly the implementation of the above measures and impose penalties on individuals and enterprises within their jurisdiction that are involved in violating them;

3. *Encourages* States to ratify the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports;[3]

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on measures taken by States and on their implementation.

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[3] Resolution 40/64 G, annex.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.28* AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1987*]

COMPREHENSIVE AND MANDATORY SANCTIONS AGAINST THE RACIST RÉGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 41/35 B of 10 November 1986,

Recalling its resolutions and those of the Security Council calling for concerted international action to force the racist régime of South Africa to eradicate *apartheid,*

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/42/22), in particular paragraphs 138 to 150, and the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,[4]

Gravely concerned at the continuing defiance by the *apartheid* régime of the will of the international community, the régime's provocative non-compliance with resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, its escalating terror against the people of South Africa, its continuing illegal occupation of Namibia, and its acts of military aggression and political and economic destabilization against independent African States,

Expressing serious concern at the continued violation of the arms embargo against South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security, and that it is a primary responsibility of the United Nations to assist in efforts to eliminate *apartheid* without further delay;

2. *Decides once again* that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations would be the most appropriate, effective and peaceful means to bring *apartheid* to an end and to discharge the responsibilities of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, which are threatened and violated by the *apartheid* régime;

3. *Urgently requests* the Security Council, therefore, to take immediate action under Chapter VII of the Charter with a view to applying comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa and urges the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and

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[*] Incorporating document A/42/L.28/Corr.1 dated 18 November 1987.

[**] Document A/42/L.28/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

[4] *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

Northern Ireland, the United States of America and others that are opposed to the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions to reassess their policies and cease their opposition to the application of such sanctions by the Security Council;

4. *Urges* the Security Council to strengthen the mandatory arms embargo imposed by its resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 in order to bring to an end the continued violations of the arms embargo.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.29* AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sudan, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1987*]

RELATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions on relations between Israel and South Africa, in particular resolution 41/35 C of 10 November 1986,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa (A/42/22/Add.1),

Noting the measures recently announced by the Government of Israel concerning its relations with South Africa (*ibid.*, sect. II),

1. *Calls upon* Israel to desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of military, nuclear, intelligence, economic and other collaboration, particularly its long-term contracts for military supplies to South Africa;

2. *Further calls upon* Israel to abide scrupulously by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to continue to monitor developments in the relations of Israel with South Africa, including the implementation of the measures recently announced by Israel;

4. *Further requests* the Special Committee to keep the matter under constant review and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

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* Incorporating document A/42/L.29/Corr.1 dated 18 November 1987.

** Document A/42/L.29/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.30* AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1987*]

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/42/22),

1. *Commends* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for its work in the discharge of its responsibilities, in particular the promotion of international action against *apartheid;*

2. *Duly takes note* of the report of the Special Committee and endorses the recommendations contained in paragraph 150 of the report relating to its programme of work;

3. *Decides* to make a special allocation of $390,000 to the Special Committee for 1988 from the regular budget of the United Nations to cover the cost of special projects to be decided upon by the Committee;

4. *Requests* Governments and organizations to provide financial and other assistance for the special projects of the Special Committee and to make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid;*

5. *Appeals* to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, information media and individuals to co-operate with the Centre against *Apartheid* and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in disseminating information on the the deteriorating situation in South Africa in order to mitigate the effects of the restraints on the press in South Africa and to effectively counteract South African propaganda.

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* Incorporating document A/42/L.30/Corr.1 dated 18 November 1987.

** Document A/42/L.30/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.31 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1987*]

OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa (A/42/45),

Recalling its resolutions on an oil embargo against South Africa, in particular resolution 41/35 F of 10 November 1986,

Noting that, while oil-exporting States have committed themselves to an oil embargo against South Africa, very few major shipping States have done so,

Concerned that the racist régime of South Africa has been able to circumvent the oil embargoes and comparable measures adopted by States,

Commending action taken by labour unions, student groups and anti-*apartheid* organizations against companies involved in the violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, and for the enforcement of the embargo,

Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would complement the arms embargo against the *apartheid* régime, and serve to curtail both its acts of aggression against the front-line States and its repression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;

2. *Again urges* the Security Council to take action without further delay to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa as well as the supply of equipment and technology to its oil industry and coal liquefaction projects;

3. *Requests* all States concerned, pending a decision by the Security Council, to adopt effective measures and/or legislation to broaden the scope of the oil embargo in order to ensure the complete cessation of the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia, whether directly or indirectly, and in particular:

(*a*) To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;

(*b*) To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate to each nation, to desist from selling, reselling or otherwise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia, whether directly or indirectly;

(*c*) To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibility for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;

(*d*) To prevent access by South Africa to other sources of energy, including the supply of raw materials, technical know-how, financial assistance and transport;

(*e*) To prohibit all assistance to *apartheid* South Africa, including the provision of finance, technology, equipment or personnel for the prospecting, development or production of hydrocarbon resources, the construction or operation of oil-from-coal plants or the development and operation of plants producing fuel substitutes and additives such as ethanol and methanol;

(*f*) To prevent South African corporations from maintaining or expanding their holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa;

(*g*) To terminate the transport of oil to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;

(*h*) To develop a system for registration of ships, registered or owned by their nationals, that have unloaded oil in South Africa in contravention of embargoes imposed;

(*i*) To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo;

(*j*) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo;

4. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including a proposal for the strengthening of the mechanism to monitor the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

5. *Requests* all States to extend their co-operation to the Intergovernmental Group in the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Intergovernmental Group with all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution.

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* Document A/42/L.31/Add.1 was issued to add 14 States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.32 AND ADD.1*

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1987*]

CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa caused by the policy of *apartheid*, and in particular by the continuation of the nation-wide state of emergency,

Convinced that the root-cause of the crisis in southern Africa is the policy of *apartheid*,

Noting with grave concern that in order to perpetuate *apartheid* in South Africa the authorities there have increasingly committed acts of aggression and breaches of the peace,

Convinced that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of the free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution in South Africa,

Noting that the so-called reforms in South Africa have the effect of further entrenching the *apartheid* system and further dividing the people of South Africa,

Recognizing that the policy of bantustanization deprives the majority of the people of their citizenship and makes them foreigners in their own country,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to take all necessary action for the eradication of *apartheid*, and, in particular, the need for increased and effective pressure on the South African authorities as a peaceful means of achieving the abolition of *apartheid*,

Encouraged, in this context, by the growing international consensus, as demonstrated by the adoption of Security Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985, and the increase in and expansion of national, regional and intergovernmental measures to this end,

Taking note of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,[4]

Convinced of the vital importance of the strict observance of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Council instituted a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, and Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 concerning the import of arms, ammunition and military vehicles produced in South Africa, and of the need to make these embargoes fully effective in conformity with Council resolution 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986,

Commending the national policies not to sell and export oil to South Africa,

Considering that measures to ensure effective and scrupulous implementation of such embargoes through international co-operation are essential and urgent,

Taking note, in this respect, of the efforts undertaken by the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa (see A/42/45),

Noting with deep concern that, through a combination of military and economic pressures, in violation of international law, the authorities of South Africa have increasingly resorted to economic reprisals and aggression against, and destabilization of, the neighbouring States,

Considering that contacts between *apartheid* South Africa and the front-line and other neighbouring States, necessitated by geography, colonial legacy and other reasons, should not be used by other States as a pretext for legitimizing the *apartheid* system or justifying attempts to break the international isolation of that system,

Convinced that the existence of *apartheid* will continue to lead to ever-increasing resistance by the oppressed people, by all possible means, and increased tension and conflict that will have far-reaching consequences for southern Africa and the world,

Convinced that policies of collaboration with the *apartheid* régime, instead of respect for the legitimate aspirations of the genuine representatives of the great majority of the people, will encourage its repression and aggression against neighbouring States and its defiance of the United Nations,

Expressing its full support for the legitimate aspiration of African States and peoples, and of the Organization of African Unity, for the total liberation of the continent of Africa from colonialism and racism,

1. *Strongly condemns* the policy of *apartheid* which deprives the majority of the South African population of their citizenship, fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. *Strongly condemns* the South African authorities for the killings, arbitrary mass arrests and detention of members of mass organizations as well as of individuals, the overwhelming majority of whom belong to the majority population, who oppose the *apartheid* system and the state of emergency, and for the detention of and use of violence against children;

3. *Further condemns* the overt and the covert aggressive actions, which South Africa has increasingly carried out for the destabilization of neighbouring States, as well as those aimed against refugees from South Africa and Namibia;

4. *Demands* that the authorities of South Africa:

(*a*) Release immediately and unconditionally Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, detainees and restrictees;

(*b*) Immediately lift the state of emergency;

(*c*) Abrogate discriminatory laws and lift bans on all organizations and individuals, as well as end restrictions on and censorship of news media;

(*d*) Grant freedom of association and full trade union rights to all workers of South Africa;

(*e*) Initiate without pre-conditions a political dialogue with genuine leaders of the majority population with a view to eradicating *apartheid* without delay and establishing a representative Government;

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* Document A/42/L.32/Add.1 was issued to add 13 States to the list of sponsors.

(*f*) Eradicate the bantustan structures;

(*g*) Immediately withdraw all their troops from southern Angola and end the destabilization of front-line and other States;

5. *Urges* the Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of effective mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

6. *Further urges* the Security Council to take steps for the strict implementation of the mandatory arms embargo instituted by it in resolution 418 (1977) and of the arms embargo requested in its resolution 558 (1984) and, within the context of the relevant resolutions, to secure an end to military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from South Africa;

7. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so, pending mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, to consider national legislative or other appropriate measures to increase the pressure on the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, such as:

(*a*) Cessation of further investment in, and financial loans to, South Africa;

(*b*) An end to all promotion of and support for trade with South Africa;

(*c*) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa;

(*d*) Cessation of all forms of military, police or intelligence co-operation with the authorities of South Africa, in particular the sale of computer equipment;

(*e*) An end to nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

(*f*) Cessation of export and sale of oil to South Africa;

8. *Appeals* to all States, organizations and institutions recognizing the pressing need, existing and potential, of South Africa's neighbouring States for economic assistance:

(*a*) To increase assistance to the front-line States and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in order to increase their economic strength and independence from South Africa;

(*b*) To increase humanitarian, legal, educational and other such assistance and support to the victims of *apartheid*, to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to all those struggling against *apartheid* and for a non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;

9. *Appeals* to all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action for the cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations that would support the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, as well as relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on *apartheid;*

10. *Commends* the States that have already adopted voluntary measures against the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/64 I of 10 December 1985 and invites those which have not yet done so to follow their example;

11. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the total eradication of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society in which all the people, irrespective of race, colour or creed, enjoy fundamental freedoms and human rights;

12. *Pays tribute to and expresses solidarity with* organizations and individuals struggling against *apartheid* and for a non-racial, democratic society in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;[5]

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[5] Resolution 217 A (III).

DOCUMENT A/42/L.36 AND ADD.1*

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1987*]

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 41/35 G of 10 November 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (A/42/659), to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Gravely concerned at the tightening of the nation-wide state of emergency and security regulations which criminalize and stifle political dissent and protest,

Increasingly alarmed by the continued repression of leaders of democratic political mass organizations, community and church leaders, trade unionists, students, young people and children through political trials, detention without charge or trial and severe sentences, including the death penalty,

Reaffirming that increased humanitarian and legal assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia is more than ever necessary to meet the rapidly increasingly needs for such assistance,

Strongly convinced that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the growing needs for humanitarian and legal assistance,

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* Document A/42/L.36/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

3. *Appeals* for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund;

4. *Also appeals* for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia;

5. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 16 November 1987, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee (A/42/765) (decision 42/409[6]).

At its 77th plenary meeting, on 20 November 1987, the General Assembly took action on the eight draft resolutions before it.

Draft resolution A/42/L.26 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 129 to 3, with 22 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/42/L.27 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 128 to 3, with 24 abstentions.*

With regard to draft resolution A/42/L.28 and Add.1, the Assembly decided, by a vote of 78 to 38, with 27 abstentions,* to retain the words "the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and" in paragraph 3. The draft resolution was then adopted by a vote of 126 to 11, with 17 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/42/L.29 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 103 to 29, with 23 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/42/L.30 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 145 to 1, with 10 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/42/L.31 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 138 to 4, with 12 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/42/L.32 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 149 to 2, with 4 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/42/L.36 and Add.1 was adopted.

For the final texts, see resolutions 42/23 A to H.[6]

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* Recorded vote.

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/22	Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 22*
A/42/22/Add.1	Special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*	*Ibid., Supplement No. 22A*
A/42/45	Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa	*Ibid., Supplement No. 45*
A/42/60-S/18535	Letter dated 19 December 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18535
A/42/153	Letter dated 19 February 1987 from the representative of Saint Lucia to the Secretary-General	
A/42/178-S/18753	Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987	
A/42/182	Note verbale dated 20 March 1987 from the Mission of Israel to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/223-S/18804	Letter dated 14 April 1987 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18804
A/42/224-S/18807	Letter dated 13 April 1987 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18807
A/42/239-S/18821	Letter dated 22 April 1987 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18821
A/42/262-S/18836	Letter dated 29 April 1987 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18836
A/42/265-S/18838	Letter dated 30 April 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18838
A/42/266-S/18840	Letter dated 1 May 1987 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the 12 Governments of the States members of the European Community on 25 April 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18840
A/42/285-S/18857	Letter dated 9 May 1987 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18857
A/42/308-S/18883	Letter dated 28 May 1987 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community on 25 May 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18883
A/42/312-S/18887	Note verbale dated 1 June 1987 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18887
A/42/322-S/18898	Letter dated 3 June 1987 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18898
A/42/329	Letter dated 4 June 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	
A/42/331-S/18905	Letter dated 8 June 1987 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community on 3 June 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18905
A/42/332-S/18908	Letter dated 10 June 1987 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18908
A/42/340-S/18916	Letter dated 11 June 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18916
A/42/349-S/18927	Letter dated 15 June 1987 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18927
A/42/351-S/18929	Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Maputo Declaration, adopted at the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18929
A/42/352-S/18930	Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18930
A/42/355-S/18931	Letter dated 19 June 1987 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18931
A/42/357-S/18935	Letter dated 18 June 1987 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents issued at the conclusion of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987	
A/42/361-S/18943	Letter dated 23 June 1987 from the representative of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18943
A/42/404-S/18982	Letter dated 15 July 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/18982
A/42/407	Letter dated 15 July 1987 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final statement issued at the fifth session of the InterAction Council, held at Kuala Lumpur from 19 to 21 April 1987	
A/42/417	Letter dated 20 July 1987 from the representative of Samoa to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the eighteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Apia on 29 and 30 May 1987	
A/42/421	Letter dated 24 July 1987 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General	
A/42/425-S/19003	Note verbale dated 28 July 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19003
A/42/441-S/19015	Note verbale dated 31 July 1987 from the Mission of India to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19015
A/42/477-S/19048	Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Singapore on 15 and 16 June 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19048
A/42/520-S/19084	Letter dated 21 August 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué on the situation in Namibia issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 21 August 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19084
A/42/554-S/19126	Letter dated 9 September 1987 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Dakar Declaration, adopted at a conference of South Africans and representatives of the African National Congress, held at Dakar from 9 to 12 July 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19126

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/617-S/19176	Letter dated 2 October 1987 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19176
A/42/644-S/19196	Note verbale dated 12 October 1987 from the Mission of Brazil to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19196
A/42/654-S/19202	Note verbale dated 13 October 1987 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19202
A/42/659	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	
A/42/665-S/19218	Letter dated 15 October 1987 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted at the International Student Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the Students of Southern Africa, held in London from 31 July to 3 August 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19218
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the Forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/691	Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports	
A/42/695	Letter dated 22 October 1987 from the representative of Peru to the Secretary-General	
A/42/710	Report of the Secretary-General on the concerted international action for the elimination of *apartheid*	
A/42/762-S/19266	Letter dated 12 November 1987 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted at the International Conference against *Apartheid* Sport, held at Harare from 5 to 7 November 1987	
A/42/779-S/19274	Letter dated 17 November 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué adopted at the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Amman from 8 to 11 November 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19274
A/42/782-S/19275	Letter dated 18 November 1987 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19275
A/42/795-S/19295	Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community on 23 November 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19295
A/42/797	Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to the President of the General Assembly	
A/42/876-S/19330	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/42/1	Allocation of agenda items: letter dated 18 September 1987 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/42/L.3 and Add.1-19	Requests for hearing	
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/42/L.26, L.27, and L.29 to L.31	
A/C.5/42/41	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/785	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 115

United Nations **Agenda item 34**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 34: The situation in Central America:* threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives: report of the Secretary-General

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CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/L.2: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution 1

Document A/42/L.49 and Add.1: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution 2

Action taken by the General Assembly 3

List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 28th, 110th to 112th and 116th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 42.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.2

Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*5 October 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985 and its resolutions 38/10 of 11 November 1983, 39/4 of 26 October 1984 and 41/37 of 18 November 1986, as well as the initiative of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States of 18 November 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/37 (A/42/127-S/18686),

Recognizing the far-sighted and unfailing determination, as well as the decisive contribution, of the Contadora Group and its Support Group in favour of peace in Central America,

Convinced that the peoples of Central America wish to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, without outside interference, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Aware that the agreement signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua (A/42/521-S/19085, annex) is the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America,

Aware also of the political will which inspires them to settle their differences by means of dialogue, negotiation and respect for the legitimate interests of all States, establishing commitments to be fulfilled in good faith, through the verifiable performance of actions aimed at achieving peace, democracy, security, co-operation and respect for human rights,

Taking note with satisfaction of the establishment, at Caracas on 22 August 1987, of the International Verification and Follow-up Commission provided for in the agreement reached by the Central American Governments and comprising, in addition to them, the countries of the Contadora Group and its Support Group and the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States,

Deeply concerned at the need to improve the conditions of life of the people of Central America,

1. *Commends* the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" (*ibid.*);

2. *Expresses* its firmest support for the agreement;

3. *Calls upon* the Presidents to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and requests the international community to lend its full support;

4. *Welcomes* the acceptance by the Secretary-General of the invitation from the Central American countries to participate in the International Verification and Follow-up

Commission, and recognizes the importance of the initiative which he took jointly with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States on 18 November 1986;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to afford the fullest support to the Central American Governments in their effort to achieve peace, especially by granting the assistance requested of him for the effective functioning of the machinery for the verification and follow-up of the commitments made, which was provided for in the agreement signed at Guatemala City;

6. *Urges* the international community to increase technical, economic and financial assistance to the Central American countries and requests the Secretary-General to promote a special plan of co-operation for Central America;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed of the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives".

DOCUMENT A/42/L.49 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*10 May 1988*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/1 of 7 October 1987, in which it expressed its firmest support for the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" (A/42/521-S/19085, annex), signed by Central American Presidents at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987, at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, and its resolution 42/204 of 11 December 1987, in which it requested the Secretary-General to formulate, in consultation with the Governments of the region and the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system, a special plan of co-operation for Central America to be submitted for consideration by the General Assembly at the current session,

Bearing in mind the Joint Declaration of Central American Presidents, issued at San José, on 16 January 1988 (A/42/911-S/19447, annex), and the agreement adopted at Guatemala City on 7 April 1988 (A/42/948-S/19764, annex) by the Executive Commission, composed of the Central American Ministers for Foreign Affairs in accordance with the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,

Reiterating its appreciation to the Contadora Group and the Support Group for their contribution to the peace process in Central America,

Noting with satisfaction the Joint Political Declaration[1] and the Joint Economic Communiqué[2] adopted by the European Community and the States parties to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and Panama at the Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Co-operation between the European Community and its member States, and the States of Central America and of the Contadora Group, held at Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, on 29 February and 1 March 1988,

Considering that fulfilment of the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting and the implementation of a special plan of economic co-operation for Central America require political will and determination so that peace and development can be consolidated in the region,

Reaffirming its conviction that peace and development are inseparable,

Deeply concerned about the emergency situation in Central America and alarmed by the seriousness of the economic and social crisis it is facing,

Aware of the complexity and seriousness of the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in the Central American region, and of its effect on the social and economic development of the area,

Convinced of the urgent need for concerted action by the international community in support of the commitments made by the Central American countries to improve the living conditions of their peoples and to achieve social justice as a foundation for a stable and lasting peace,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for formulating and submitting the special plan of economic co-operation for Central America (A/42/949, annex), prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 42/1 and 42/204;

2. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the important support provided by the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the various regional integration and co-operation bodies in the preparation of the special plan;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme and in close co-ordination with the Governments of Central America and in consultation with donors, to use his best efforts in the promotion, co-ordination, monitoring and follow-up of the special plan and to make, as soon as possible, institutional arrangements in order to facilitate the fulfilment of the commitments of the international community;

4. *Emphasizes* the urgent need to provide the Central American countries with financial resources on concessional and favourable terms, in addition to those they are already receiving from the international community;

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* Document A/42/L.49/Add.1 was issued to add 16 States to the list of sponsors.

[1] A/43/258, annex I.

[2] *Ibid.*, annex II.

5. *Requests* all bodies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system, taking into account the emergency situation faced by the Central American countries, to take immediate steps to mobilize additional financial resources and to participate actively in the implementation of the activities supporting the goals and objectives of the special plan;

6. *Urges* the organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to continue and expand, to the extent possible, their assistance programmes on a priority basis, and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the activities supporting the goals and objectives of the special plan;

7. *Urges* the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial co-operation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the activities supporting the goals and objectives of the special plan, as a way of assisting the efforts being made under the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting (A/42/521-S/19085, annex) to attain peace and development;

8. *Recognizes* the vital importance of the Central American economic integration process as a fundamental element for the economic and social development of the region and urges all Governments and international organizations to contribute to strengthen this process;

9. *Decides* to review and evaluate the progress in the implementation of the special plan of economic co-operation for Central America at its forty-fourth session and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution with whatever recommendations are deemed appropriate.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 28th plenary meeting, on 7 October 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.2. For the final text, see resolution 42/1.[3]

At its 112th plenary meeting, on 12 May 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.49 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 42/231.[4]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

[4] *Ibid., Supplement No. 49A.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/61-S/18536	Letter dated 22 December 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18536
A/42/98-S/18637	Letter dated 27 January 1987 from the representative of Mexico to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18637
A/42/109-S/18639	Letter dated 27 January 1987 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18639
A/42/120	Letter dated 4 February 1987 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/42/125-S/18685	Letter dated 11 February 1987 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18685
A/42/127-S/18686	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18686
A/42/129-S/18694	Letter dated 17 February 1987 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18694
A/42/130-S/18697	Letter dated 17 February 1987 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General transmitting the proposal put forward by the President of Costa Rica at the meeting with the Presidents of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras held at San José on 15 February 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18697
A/42/139-S/18715	Letter dated 23 February 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18715
A/42/156-S/18726	Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Joint Political Declaration and Joint Economic Communiqué issued following the Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Co-operation between the European Community, Central America and the Contadora Group, held in Guatemala on 9 and 10 February 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18726
A/42/184-S/18758	Letter dated 19 March 1987 from the representative of Uruguay to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18758

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/211-S/18783	Letter dated 6 April 1987 from the representatives of Guatemala and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18783
A/42/261-S/18833	Letter dated 27 April 1987 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18833
A/42/339-S/18915	Letter dated 11 June 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18915
A/42/352-S/18930	Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the VII Summit Conference of Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18930
A/42/357-S/18935	Letter dated 18 June 1987 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents issued at the conclusion of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987	
A/42/358-S/18936	Letter dated 22 June 1987 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18936
A/42/365-S/18946	Letter dated 25 June 1987 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18946
A/42/380-S/18964	Letter dated 29 June 1987 from the representatives of Nicaragua and Panama to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18964
A/42/400-S/18976	Letter dated 7 July 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/18976
A/42/447-S/19022	Letter dated 5 August 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19022
A/42/466	Letter dated 7 August 1987 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Honduras proposals with regard to the peace initiatives for Central America	
A/42/472-S/19039	Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19039
A/42/473	Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Ecuador to the Secretary-General	
A/42/475-S/19046	Letter dated 14 August 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19046
A/42/476-S/19047	Letter dated 14 August 1987 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19047
A/42/495-S/19064	Letter dated 14 August 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19064
A/42/502	Letter dated 20 August 1987 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	
A/42/511-S/19076	Letter dated 25 August 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19076
A/42/521-S/19085	Letter dated 27 August 1987 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19085
A/42/529-S/19097	Letter dated 1 September 1987 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19097
A/42/566	Letter dated 14 September 1987 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General	
A/42/618	Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the representative of Costa Rica to the President of the General Assembly	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/689	Letter dated 27 October 1987 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	
A/42/717	Letter dated 16 October 1987 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General	
A/42/799-S/19298	Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19298
A/42/844-S/19314	Letter dated 30 November 1987 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the "Acapulco Commitment to Peace, Development and Democracy"	*Ibid.*, document S/19314

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/907 and Corr.1	Letter dated 18 January 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	
A/42/911-S/19447	Letter dated 19 January 1988 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the "Joint Declaration of the Central American Presidents"	*Ibid., Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19447
A/42/912	Letter dated 27 January 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	
A/42/913	Letter dated 3 February 1988 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/42/914-S/19486	Letter dated 9 February 1988 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19486
A/42/917-S/19508	Letter dated 12 February 1988 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19508
A/42/918-S/19509	Letter dated 16 February 1988 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19509
A/42/927-S/19560	Letter dated 1 March 1988 from the representative of Colombia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19560
A/42/931-S/19643	Letter dated 17 March 1988 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19643
A/42/933-S/19656 and Corr.1	Letter dated 18 March 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19656
A/42/934-S/19660	Letter dated 21 March 1988 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19660
A/42/935-S/19661	*Idem.*	*Ibid.*, document S/19961
A/42/936-S/19663	Letter dated 21 March 1988 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19663
A/42/937-S/19666	Letter dated 21 March 1988 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19666
A/42/938-S/19671	Letter dated 22 March 1988 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19671
A/42/941-S/19673	Letter dated 22 March 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19673
A/42/942-S/19677	Letter dated 23 March 1988 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19677
A/42/943-S/19678	*Idem.*	*Ibid.*, document S/19678
A/42/944-S/19681	Letter dated 23 March 1988 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19681
A/42/945	Letter dated 23 March 1988 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	
A/42/946-S/19698	Letter dated 25 March 1988 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19698
A/42/947-S/19703	Letter dated 29 March 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19703
A/42/948-S/19764	Letter dated 11 April 1988 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19764
A/42/949	Note by the Secretary-General submitting to members of the General Assembly the special plan of economic co-operation for Central America	
A/42/951-S/19838	Letter dated 25 April 1988 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19838
A/42/953-S/19899	Letter dated 25 May 1988 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19899
A/42/959-S/20073	Letter dated 28 July 1988 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1988*, document S/20073
A/42/960-S/20079	Letter dated 1 August 1988 from the representative of Mexico to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20079
A/42/962-S/20127	Letter dated 15 August 1988 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20127

United Nations

Agenda item 36

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 36: Question of Namibia:*

(*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(*b*) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/698: Report of the Fourth Committee 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of documents pertaining to the item 2

DOCUMENT A/42/698

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*29 October 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 36, the item entitled:

> "Question of Namibia:
>
> "(*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
>
> "(*b*) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
>
> "(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General".

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided that the item would be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that hearings of the representatives of organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee.

2. At its 4th, 5th, 7th and 9th to 11th meetings, held on 1, 5 to 7, 9 and 12 October 1987, the Fourth Committee granted the following requests for hearing concerning the item: Mrs. Elizabeth S. Landis, National Namibia Concerns (A/C.4/42/6); Mr. William Johnston, Episcopal Churchpeople for a Free Southern Africa (A/C.4/42/6/Add.1); Mr. Ralston H. Deffenbaugh, Jr., Luthern World Federation (A/C.4/42/6/Add.2); Miss Leila McDowell and Miss Gwen McKinney, Namibia Information Service (A/C.4/42/6/Add.3); Mr. Anwar M. Barkat, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (A/C.4/42/6/Add.4); Ms. Cecelia McCall, Women's International Democratic Federation (A/C.4/42/6/Add.5); Mr. Damu Smith, Washington Office on Africa (A/C.4/42/6/Add.6); Mr. Lennox S. Hinds, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (A/C.4/42/6/Add.7); Miss Deborah A. Jackson, American Association of Jurists (A/C.4/42/6/Add.8); Miss Jennifer Davis, The American Committee on Africa (A/C.4/42/6/Add.9); Miss Gay J. McDougall, Southern Africa Project (A/C.4/42/6/Add.10); Mr. Alun R. Roberts, Namibia Support Committee (A/C.4/42/6/Add.11); Mr. Michael Myerson, United States Peace Council (A/C.4/42/6/Add.12); Miss Sylvia Hill, Southern Africa Support Project (A/C.4/42/6/Add.13); Miss Vicki Erenstein, National Lawyers Guild (A/C.4/42/6/Add.14).

3. The Fourth Committee heard statements by the following petitioners: Miss Angela Gilliam (on behalf of the Namibia Information Service), Mrs. Elizabeth S. Landis, Mr. William Johnston, Mr. Ralston H. Deffenbaugh, Jr., Mr. Anwar M. Barkat and Miss Deborah A. Jackson, at the 10th meeting, on 9 October; Miss Gail Hovey (on behalf of The American Committee on Africa) and Miss Vicki Erenstein, at the 11th meeting, on 12 October; Mr. Lennox S. Hinds, Mr. Damu Smith, Mr. Alun R. Roberts and Mr. Arnold Braithwaite (on behalf of the United States Peace Council), at the 12th meeting, on 13 October; and Miss Sylvia Hill, at the 14th meeting, on 16 October. Ms. Cecelia McCall and Miss Gay J. McDougall did not appear before the Committee.

4. In connection with the hearings of organizations concerned, the Permanent Observer of the South West Africa People's Organization made a statement at the 12th meeting.

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fourth Committee*, 10th to 12th, 14th and 23rd meetings and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 22nd meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 54th to 59th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 36.

5. At the 23rd meeting, on 28 October, the representative of Turkey made a statement on behalf of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

6. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.4/42/SR.10-12, 14 and 23).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 4 November 1987, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (A/42/698) (decision 42/408[1]).

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 6 November 1987, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions A to E contained in the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia (A/42/24, part five, chapter I). In accordance with special rule F of annex III and with rule 84 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, decisions of the Assembly on those draft resolutions or on parts thereof put to the vote separately required a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

Draft resolution A was adopted by a vote of 131 to none, with 24 abstentions;* draft resolution B by a vote of 130 to none, with 24 abstentions;* draft resolution C by a vote of 149 to none, with 6 abstentions;* draft resolution D by a vote of 133 to none, with 22 abstentions;* and draft resolution E by a vote of 149 to none, with 5 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 42/14 A to E.[1]

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* Recorded vote.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/23	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23*
A/42/24	Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia	*Ibid., Supplement No. 24*
A/42/178-S/18753	Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987	
A/42/217-S/18790	Letter dated 9 April 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18790
A/42/224-S/18807	Letter dated 13 April 1987 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18807
A/42/324-S/18900	Letter dated 5 June 1987 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General	
A/42/325-S/18901	*Idem*	
A/42/357-S/18935	Letter dated 18 June 1987 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents issued at the conclusion of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987	
A/42/404-S/18982	Letter dated 15 July 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/18982
A/42/414	Letter dated 23 July 1987 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General	
A/42/520-S/19084	Letter dated 21 August 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué on the situation in Namibia issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 21 August 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19084
A/42/565-S/19138	Letter dated 11 September 1987 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19138
A/42/596	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/631-S/19187	Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/719-S/19254	Letter dated 6 November 1987 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1987,* document S/19254
A/42/722-S/19259	Letter dated 9 November 1987 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19259
A/42/779-S/19274	Letter dated 17 November 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué adopted at the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Amman from 8 to 11 November 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19274
A/42/782-S/19275	Letter dated 18 November 1987 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19275
A/42/795-S/19295	Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community on 23 November 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19295
A/42/876-S/19330	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/C.4/42/6 and Add.1-14	Requests for hearing	
	Programme budget implications of draft resolutions A to E contained in document A/42/24	
A/C.5/42/26 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/716	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 115

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 37

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 37: Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas):* report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/731: Report of the Fourth Committee 1

Document A/42/L.17 and Add.1: Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 70th and 72nd meetings; and *ibid., Fourth Committee*, 24th meeting and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28.

DOCUMENT A/42/731

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*17 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 37, the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General". At the same meeting, the Assembly decided that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that interested bodies and individuals would be heard in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

2. At its 20th meeting, on 23 October 1987, the Fourth Committee granted requests for hearing concerning the item to the following petitioners: Mr. J. E. Cheek and Mr. T. S. Betts (A/C.4/42/8), Mr. James Douglas Lewis (A/C.4/42/8/Add.1) and Mr. Alexander Jacob Betts (A/C.4/42/8/Add.2).

3. At its 24th meeting, on 17 November, following a statement on a point of order by the representative of Venezuela, on behalf also of the delegations of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, the Committee heard statements by Mr. T. S. Betts, Mr. J. E. Cheek, Mr. A. J. Betts and Mr. J. D. Lewis. Mr. Lewis replied to questions put to him by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Mr. Cheek replied to questions put to him by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Papua New Guinea and Argentina. Mr. A. J. Betts replied to a question put to him by the representative of Papua New Guinea. Mr. T. S. Betts replied to questions put to him by the representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom.

4. Statements in connection with the hearings were made by the representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom.

5. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.4/42/SR.24).

DOCUMENT A/42/L.17 AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English/French/Spanish*]
[*30 October 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and having received the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/732),

Aware of the interest of the international community in the peaceful and definitive settlement by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of all their differences, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the interest repeatedly expressed by both parties in normalizing their relations,

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** Document A/42/L.17/Add.1 was issued to add seven States to the list of sponsors.

Convinced that such purpose would be facilitated by a global negotiation between both Governments that will allow them to rebuild mutual confidence on a solid basis and to resolve the pending problems, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continued his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 above, and to take the necessary measures to that end;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 17 November 1987, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (A/42/731) (decision 42/410[1]).

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.17 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 114 to 5, with 36 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 42/19.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/23	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23.*
A/42/76	Letter dated 6 January 1987 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/42/118-S/18659	Letter dated 3 February 1987 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987,* document S/18659
A/42/357-S/18935	Letter dated 18 June 1987 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents issued at the conclusion of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/732	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/844-S/19314	Letter dated 30 November 1987 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the "Acapulco Commitment to Peace, Development and Democracy" signed on 29 November by the heads of State of the countries members of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1987,* document S/19314
A/C.4/42/8 and Add.1 and 2	Requests for hearing	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 38

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 38: Question of Palestine:*

(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/L.33 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 1

Document A/42/L.34 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 2

Document A/42/L.35 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 2

Document A/42/L.40 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 3

Action taken by the General Assembly 4

List of other documents pertaining to the item 4

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 78th to 82nd and 89th meetings; and *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 42nd meeting and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 35.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.33 AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 of 2 December 1977, 33/28 of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A and B of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C and D of 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 of 15 December 1980, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/86 A of 10 December 1982, 38/58 A of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A of 12 December 1985 and 41/43 A of 2 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/42/35),

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 92 to 9[illegible] of its report and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the Committee's recommendations, as repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and subsequently, is still awaited;

3. *Requests* the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights[1] and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

4. *Authorizes* the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, including representation at conferences and meetings and the sending of delegations, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of seminars and symposia and meetings for non-governmental organizations as it may con-

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** Document A/42/L.33/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August–7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B.

sider necessary, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session and thereafter;

5. *Requests* the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the Committee's recommendations, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194 (III), as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to co-operate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

7. *Decides* to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.34 and ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/42/35),

Taking note, in particular, of the relevant information contained in paragraphs 56 to 80 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982, 38/58 B of 13 December 1983, 39/49 B of 11 December 1984, 40/96 B of 12 December 1985 and 41/43 B of 2 December 1986,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with General Assembly resolution 41/43 B;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 32/40 B, paragraph 2 (*b*) of resolution 34/65 D, paragraph 3 of resolution 36/120 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 38/58 B and paragraph 3 of resolution 40/96 B, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued co-operation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division for Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

4. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, and of the issuance by them of special postage stamps for the occasion.

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* Document A/42/L.34/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.35 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/42/35),

Taking note, in particular, of the information contained in paragraphs 81 to 91 of that report,

Recalling its resolution 41/43 C of 2 December 1986,

Convinced that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 41/43 C;

2. *Requests* the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian

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* Document A/42/L.35/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

People, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine during the biennium 1988-1989, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America and, in particular:

(*a*) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine, including reports of the work carried out by the relevant United Nations organs;

(*b*) To continue to issue and update publications on the various aspects of the question of Palestine, including Israeli violations of the human rights of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories as reported by the relevant United Nations organs;

(*c*) To expand its audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of special series of radio programmes and television broadcast;

(*d*) To organize fact-finding news missions to the area for journalists;

(*e*) To organize regional and national encounters for journalists.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.40 AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*30 November 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/58 C of 13 December 1983, 39/49 D of 11 December 1984, 40/96 D of 12 December 1985 and 41/43 D of 2 December 1986, in which it, *inter alia*, endorsed the call for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 39/49 D, 40/96 D and 41/43 D, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1987 (A/42/714-S/19249), in which he, *inter alia*, stated that "the major obstacle at present, however, is one of a different kind, namely, the inability of the Government of Israel as a whole to agree on the principle of an international conference under United Nations auspices",

Expressing its regret that, owing to the attitudes of some Member States, the difficulties regarding the convening of the Conference have remained essentially the same, and expressing its hope that those Member States will reconsider their attitudes,

Having heard the statements made by numerous representatives, including the statement by the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization,

Taking note of the resolutions as well as the Final Declaration of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 8 to 11 November 1987, in which, *inter alia*, the Arab leaders declared that "in the context of promoting peaceful efforts and endeavours seeking to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East region in accordance with international legality and the resolutions of the United Nations and on the basis of the return of all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, the leaders supported, as the only appropriate means of settling the Arab-Israeli conflict in a peaceful, just and comprehensive manner, the convening of the International Peace Conference under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation, on an equal footing, of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, and the permanent members of the Security Council" (see A/42/779-S/19274, annex),

Noting with satisfaction the growing international consensus in favour of convening the Conference under the auspices of the United Nations, and in conformity with its relevant resolutions, to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the just solution of the question of Palestine, which is the core of this conflict,

Emphasizing the need to bring about a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, which has persisted for nearly four decades,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/42/277-S/18849 and A/42/714-S/19249);

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the ever-increasing international consensus in favour of the early convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, as reflected in the statements made during the debate;

3. *Determines once again* that the question of Palestine is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East;

4. *Reaffirms once again* its endorsement of the call for convening the Conference in conformity with the provisions of resolution 38/58 C, particularly the guidelines and participation determined therein;

5. *Reiterates its endorsement* of the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference;

6. *Stresses once again* the urgent need for additional concrete and constructive efforts by all Governments in order to convene the Conference without further delay;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the General Assembly not later than 31 March 1988;

8. *Decides* to consider at its forty-third session the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution.

** Document A/42/L.40/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 2 December 1987, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions before it: draft resolution A/42/L.33 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 131 to 2, with 22 abstentions;* draft resolution A/42/L.34 and Add.1 by a vote of 133 to 2, with 20 abstentions;* draft resolution A/42/L.35 and Add.1 by a vote of 133 to 3, with 18 abstentions;* and draft resolution A/42/L.40 and Add.1 by a vote of 129 to 2, with 24 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 42/66 A to D.[2]

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* Recorded vote.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/35	Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 35*
A/42/79-S/18569	Note verbale dated 10 December 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by a plenary meeting of States members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York on 8 December 1986	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18569
A/42/115-S/18653	Letter dated 3 February 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18653
A/42/122-S/18682	Letter dated 11 February 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18682
A/42/135-S/18713	Letter dated 20 February 1987 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18713
A/42/152-S/18720	Letter dated 24 February 1987 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18720
A/42/176-S/18751	Letter dated 12 March 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18751
A/42/177-S/18752	Letter dated 11 March 1987 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document A/18752
A/42/178-S/18753	Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987	
A/42/218-S/18795	Letter dated 9 April 1987 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18795
A/42/229-S/18812	Letter dated 15 April 1987 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18812
A/42/267-S/18841	Letter dated 30 April 1987 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18841
A/42/277-S/18849	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18849
A/42/278-S/18850	Letter dated 7 May 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18850
A/42/284-S/18856	Letter dated 5 May 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final document adopted at the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine held at Harare on 14 and 15 April 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18856
A/42/297-S/18874	Letter dated 20 May 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18874
A/42/318-S/18893	Letter dated 3 June 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18893
A/42/338-S/18914	Letter dated 11 June 1987 from the representative of Sudan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18914
A/42/342-S/18919	Letter dated 9 June 1987 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18919
A/42/352-S/18930	Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18930
A/42/477-S/19048	Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Singapore on 15 and 16 June 1987	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19048
A/42/550-S/19122	Letter dated 9 September 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19122

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/569-S/19139	Letter dated 15 September 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the 12 States members of the European Community on 14 September 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19139
A/42/575-S/19150	Letter dated 22 September 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19150
A/42/655-S/19203	Letter dated 13 October 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19203
A/42/666	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the meeting of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 19 October 1987	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/696-S/19237	Letter dated 27 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York on 16 October 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19237
A/42/768-S/19270	Letter dated 13 November 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19270
A/42/779-S/19274	Letter dated 17 November 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué adopted at the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Amman from 8 to 11 November 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19274
A/42/876-S/19330	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/42/877-S/19337	Letter dated 11 December 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19337
A/42/889-S/19360	Letter dated 15 December 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by a meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York on 15 December 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19360
A/42/892-S/19348	Letter dated 15 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by a meeting of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held at New York on 15 December 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19348
A/42/899-S/19357	Letter dated 17 December 1987 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19357
A/42/902-S/19361	Letter dated 18 December 1987 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19361
A/42/903-S/19362	Letter dated 18 December 1987 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19362
A/42/904-S/19365	Letter dated 21 December 1987 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19365

Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/42/L.33 to L.35

A/C.5/42/45 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/801	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 115

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 39

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 39: The situation in the Middle East:* reports of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/L.41/Rev.1 and Add.1: Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia and United Arab Emirates: revised draft resolution 1

Document A/42/L.42 and Add.1: Bahrain, Cuba, Djibouti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 2

Document A/42/L.43 and Add.1: Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 4

Document A/42/L.44 and Add.1: Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 5

Action taken by the General Assembly 5

List of other documents pertaining to the item 6

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 86th to 89th and 97th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 37.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.41/REV.1 AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia and United Arab Emirates: revised draft resolution

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*9 December 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Recalling its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1987 (A/42/714-S/19249),

Taking note with appreciation of the resolutions of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 8 to 11 November 1987,

Taking note with appreciation of the growing international consensus in favour of convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict, of which the question of Palestine is the core,

1. *Reaffirms once again* that the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and at the invitation of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing, is the appropriate way to a peaceful, comprehensive and just settlement of the conflict which will ensure the restoration of the occupied Arab territories and the solution of the Palestinian question in all its aspects and guarantee the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people;

2. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to lend their support to the convening of the Conference;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to apprise the General Assembly of the results of his consultations no later than September 1988.

** Document A/42/L.41/Rev.1/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.42 AND ADD.1[*]

Bahrain, Cuba, Djibouti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 F of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 38/180 A to D of 19 December 1983, 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 A to C of 16 December 1985 and 41/162 A to C of 4 December 1986,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, 512 (1982) of 19 June 1982, 513 (1982) of 4 July 1982, 515 (1982) of 29 July 1982, 516 (1982) of 1 August 1982, 517 (1982) of 4 August 1982, 518 (1982) of 12 August 1982, 519 (1982) of 17 August 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982 and 555 (1984) of 12 October 1984,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 7 May 1987 (A/42/277-S/18849), 10 August 1987 (A/42/465 and Add.1) and 13 November 1987 (A/42/714-S/19249),

Reaffirming the need for continued collective support for the decisions adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,[1] reiterating its previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and considering that the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C and other relevant resolutions related to the question of Palestine, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region,

Welcoming all efforts contributing towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East,

Welcoming the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine and on the situation in the Middle East,

Gravely concerned that the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, still remain under Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] to all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem,

Reaffirming also all relevant United Nations resolutions which stipulate that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Reaffirming further the imperative necessity of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

Gravely concerned also at the continuing Israeli policies involving the escalation and expansion of the conflict in the region, which further violate the principles of international law and endanger international peace and security,

Stressing once again the great importance of the time factor in the endeavours to achieve an early comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

2. *Reaffirms further* that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

3. *Declares once more* that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensures the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its in-

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[*] Document A/42/L.42/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

[1] See A/37/696-S/15510, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982*, document S/15510, annex.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

alienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A to D of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A to D of 12 December 1985 and 41/43 A to D of 2 December 1986;

4. *Considers* the Arab Peace Plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,[1] and reiterated by the Extraordinary Summit Conference of the Arab States, held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 7 to 9 August 1985,[3] as well as relevant efforts and action to implement the Fez plan, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. *Condemns* Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967;

6. *Rejects* all agreements and arrangements which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

7. *Deplores* Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981; determines that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status are null and void and demands that they be rescinded immediately; and calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions;

8. *Condemns* Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and outside these territories, including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions;

9. *Strongly condemns* the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declares that all these measures are null and void and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

10. *Considers* that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel, signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and *matériel* to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, including the recently concluded Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the two Governments, have encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and have had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and pose a threat to the security of the region;

11. *Calls once more upon* all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people;

12. *Strongly condemns* the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constitutes a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enables Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail;

13. *Reaffirms its call* for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, as specified in paragraph 5 of the Geneva Declaration on Palestine[4] and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/58 C;

14. *Endorses the call* for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

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[3] See A/40/564 and Corr.1, annex.

[4] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. A.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.43 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1987 (A/42/714-S/19249),

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 A of 16 December 1982, 38/180 A of 19 December 1983, 39/146 B of 14 December 1984, 40/168 B of 16 December 1985 and 41/162 B of 4 December 1986,

Recalling its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression, *inter alia*, as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof" and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression",

Reaffirming the fundamental principles of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] to the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem,

Noting that Israel's record, policies and actions establish conclusively that it is not a peace-loving Member State and that it has not carried out its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting further that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981), thus failing to carry out its obligations under the Charter,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/1, 37/123 A, 38/180 A, 39/146 B, 40/168 B and 41/162 B;

2. *Declares once more* that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan constitute an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX);

3. *Declares once more* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

4. *Declares* all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Determines once more* that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Arab Golan are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

6. *Reaffirms its determination* that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[5] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances;

7. *Determines once more* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan since 1967 and its annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security;

8. *Strongly deplores* the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council;

9. *Further deplores* any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encourages it to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of the occupied Arab territories;

10. *Firmly emphasizes once more* its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

11. *Reaffirms once more* the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, which is an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East;

12. *Determines once more* that Israel's record, policies and actions confirm that it is not a peace-loving Member State, that it has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it has carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under General Assembly resolution 273 (III) of 11 May 1949;

13. *Calls once more upon* all Member States to apply the following measures:

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* Document A/42/L.43/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

[5] Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

(*a*) To refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel receives from them;

(*b*) To refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel;

(*c*) To suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel;

(*d*) To sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel;

14. *Reiterates its call* to all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields;

15. *Urges* non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

16. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.44 AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985 and 41/162 C of 4 December 1986, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from that Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1987 (A/42/714-S/19249),

1. *Determines* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

** Document A/42/L.44/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the 97th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the representative of Jordan orally revised revised draft resolution A/42/L.41/Rev.1 by adding at the end of the fifth preambular paragraph the phrase "on the Arab-Israeli conflict and on the International Peace Conference on the Middle East". The General Assembly then took action on the draft resolutions before it: draft resolution A/42/L.41/Rev.1 and Add.1, as orally revised, was adopted by a vote of 124 to 3, with 22 abstentions.* Paragraph 10 of draft resolution A/42/L.42 and Add.1 was adopted by a separate vote of 64 to 33, with 41 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole by a vote of 99 to 19, with 33 abstentions.* Draft resolution A/42/L.43 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 82 to 23, with 43 abstentions,* and draft resolution A/42/L.44 and Add.1 by a vote of 140 to 3, with 7 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 42/209 A to D.[6]

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* Recorded vote.

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/69-S/18559	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18559
A/42/70-S/18560	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18560
A/42/78-S/18567	Letter dated 8 January 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18567
A/42/82-S/18584	Letter dated 12 January 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18584
A/42/94-S/18621	Letter dated 20 January 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18621
A/42/116-S/18654	Letter dated 3 February 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18654
A/42/119-S/18660	Letter dated 3 February 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18660
A/42/134-S/18709	Letter dated 19 February 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18709
A/42/151-S/18718	Letter dated 24 February 1987 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community on 23 February 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18718
A/42/173	Letter dated 10 March 1987 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/42/178-S/18753	Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987	
A/42/202-S/18771	Letter dated 31 March 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18771
A/42/208-S/18782	Letter dated 3 April 1987 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18782
A/42/259-S/18831	Letter dated 29 April 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18831
A/42/267-S/18841	Letter dated 30 April 1987 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18841
A/42/268-S/18843	Letter dated 1 May 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18843
A/42/276-S/18848	Letter dated 7 May 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18848
A/42/277-S/18849	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18849
A/42/281-S/18854	Letter dated 8 May 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18854
A/42/284-S/18856	Letter dated 5 May 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final document adopted at the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine held at Harare on 14 and 15 April 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18856
A/42/311-S/18886	Letter dated 31 May 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18886
A/42/342-S/18919	Letter dated 9 June 1987 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18919
A/42/345-S/18921	Letter dated 15 June 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18921
A/42/352-S/18930	Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18930
A/42/356-S/18934	Letter dated 19 June 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18934
A/42/357-S/18935	Letter dated 18 June 1987 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents issued at the conclusion of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987	
A/42/401-S/18978	Letter dated 15 July 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community on 13 July 1987	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/18978
A/42/424-S/19001	Letter dated 28 July 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19001
A/42/439-S/19013	Letter dated 31 July 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19013
A/42/465 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/470-S/19032	Letter dated 12 August 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19032
A/42/471-S/19034	Letter dated 11 August 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19034
A/42/477-S/19048	Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Singapore on 15 and 16 June 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19048

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/535-S/19103	Letter dated 3 September 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the 12 States members of the European Community on 3 September 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19103
A/42/538-S/19111	Letter dated 8 September 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19111
A/42/546-S/19120	Letter dated 9 September 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19120
A/42/569-S/19139	Letter dated 15 September 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the 12 States members of the European Community on 14 September 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19139
A/42/643-S/19195	Letter dated 12 October 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19195
A/42/666	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the meeting of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 19 October 1987	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/696-S/19237	Letter dated 27 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York on 16 October 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19237
A/42/702-S/19243	Letter dated 30 October 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19243
A/42/708 and Corr.1	Letter dated 2 November 1987 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Prague on 28 and 29 October 1987	
A/42/714-S/19249	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19249
A/42/779-S/19274	Letter dated 17 November 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué adopted at the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Amman from 8 to 11 November 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19274
A/42/858-S/19322	Letter dated 7 December 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the heads of State and Government of the 12 States members of the European Community meeting in the European Council at Copenhagen on 4 and 5 December 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19322
A/42/876-S/19330	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/42/894-S/19350	Letter dated 16 December 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19350
A/42/899-S/19357	Letter dated 17 December 1987 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19357
A/42/903-S/19362	Letter dated 18 December 1987 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19362
A/42/L.41	Jordan: draft resolution	Replaced by A/42/L.41/Rev.1 and Add.1

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 40

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 40: United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy:* report of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

CONTENTS

Page
Document A/42/L.37: Egypt: draft resolution 1
Action taken by the General Assembly 2
List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 83rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 34.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.37

Egypt: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purpose and objectives of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy as spelt out in its resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 33/4 of 2 November 1978, 34/63 of 29 November 1979, 35/112 of 5 December 1980, 36/78 of 9 December 1981, 37/167 of 17 December 1982, 38/60 of 14 December 1983, 39/74 of 13 December 1984, 40/95 of 12 December 1985 and 41/212 A and B of 11 December 1986,

Bearing in mind the importance and potential of nuclear energy for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries,

Noting with appreciation the extensive and active involvement of the International Atomic Energy Agency in promoting the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in accordance with articles II and III of its statute, and, in particular, recent measures taken to strengthen international co-operation in nuclear safety and radiological protection, including the adoption of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency,[1]

Convinced that close and effective international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in a climate of confidence is essential for the full realization of the fundamental twin objectives of ensuring that nuclear technology is not misused in any way and that its benefits are made available in a safe and secure manner,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, held at Geneva from 23 March to 10 April 1987, provided a global forum under the auspices of the United Nations to consider specifically all relevant concerns on the role of nuclear power and of applications of nuclear techniques in such fields as food and agriculture, health and medicine, hydrology, industry, and scientific and technological research for economic and social development,

Having considered the report of the Conference,[2]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, which mainly states that:

(*a*) The Conference recognized that nuclear energy could contribute to economic and social development and to the well-being of many countries, and urged that international peaceful nuclear co-operation should be enhanced and broadened;

(*b*) Extensive efforts were made by the Conference to reach agreement on "principles universally acceptable for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and appropriate ways and means for the promotion of such co-operation, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 32/50, and in accordance with mutually acceptable considerations of non-proliferation", but while reaffirming that these matters were of importance and of major concern, the Conference was unable to reach agreement on them;

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[1] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Final Document, Resolutions and Conventions adopted by the first special session of the General Conference, 24-26 September 1986*, sects. I-IV.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, Geneva, 23 March-10 April 1987* (A/CONF.108/7).

(*c*) The Conference expressed the hope that its active and comprehensive exchange of views would lead to a better appreciation of respective positions on these matters and to further mutual understanding, and it also considered that the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations might benefit from these exchanges;

(*d*) The Conference considered that the technical reports presented and the discussions that took place during the Conference on the role of nuclear power and of other peaceful applications of nuclear energy for economic and social development could be used in planning national programmes for development, use and safety of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

(*e*) The Conference agreed that the technical reports referred to in subparagraph (*d*) above should be made widely available and requested the Secretary-General to consider their publication within existing financial resources;

2. *Believes* that the Conference has served a useful purpose in examining the role of nuclear energy in economic and social development, and the complex problems in the promotion of international co-operation in this vital field;

3. *Recognizes* that the technical reports presented at the Conference could be used in planning programmes for development, use and safety of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and authorizes their publication in the official languages of the United Nations within existing financial resources, and requests that arrangements be made to make them widely available;

4. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency, as the central organization for peaceful nuclear co-operation, to continue its efforts, in close collaboration with the concerned specialized agencies and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, with the specific aim of strengthening and broadening international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development;

5. *Urges* all States to co-operate fully in support of all efforts aimed at fostering international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development;

6. *Requests* the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in the annual reports of the Agency, to continue to report on the progress made in the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 27 November 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.37. For the final text, see resolution 42/24.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/411	Letter dated 6 July 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Pyongyang Declaration and Plan of Action on South-South Co-operation, adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation, held at Pyongyang from 9 to 13 June 1987	
A/42/464	Letter dated 7 August 1987 from the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/42/599	Letter dated 30 September 1987 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 41 and 43*

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 41: Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 43: Current financial crisis of the United Nations

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/42/908: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 41	1
Document A/42/909: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 43	4
Action taken by the General Assembly	5
List of other documents pertaining to the items	5

DOCUMENT A/42/908

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 41

[Original: French]
[20 December 1987]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 41, the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General", and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The General Assembly took that decision on the understanding that it would in no way prejudge the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of this item. The Assembly also decided that item 41 should be considered concurrently with item 43, concerning the current financial crisis of the United Nations.

3. The Fifth Committee considered item 41 concurrently with item 43 and item 117, concerning the financial emergency of the United Nations, at its 56th, 57th, 59th to 61st and 65th to 67th meetings, between 8 and 19 December 1987. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of these items are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.56, 57, 59-61 and 65-67). The Committee also considered item 41 in the course of its general debate on this and items 43, 115, concerning the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 and 116, concerning programme planning, at its 12th, 14th to 21st and 23rd to 25th meetings, between 16 October and 9 November 1987. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's general debate are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.12, 14-21 and 23-25).

4. For the consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

5. At the 67th meeting, on 19 December, the Chairman, following informal consultations, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/42/L.23) entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213". The Controller of the United Nations made a statement indicating the Secretariat's interpretation of paragraph 10 (*a*) of the draft resolution, and the Chairman made a statement of legal opinion derived from his consultations with the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/42/L.23 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. Statements in explanation of position were made, after the adoption of the draft resolution, by the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Israel and Morocco.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 12th, 14th to 21st, 23rd to 25th, 56th, 57th, 59th to 61st and 65th to 67th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 99th and 116th meetings. For the prior consideration of the questions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda items 38 and 140.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 41/213

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that measures to improve the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process should aim at and contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of the Organization in dealing with political, economic and social issues, in order better to achieve the purposes of and respect for the principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also that all Member States must honour, promptly and in full, their financial obligations as set out in the Charter,

Emphasizing that the financial stability of the Organization will facilitate the orderly, balanced and well co-ordinated implementation of resolution 41/213 of all its parts,

Recognizing that the implementation of resolution 41/213 by all concerned—the Secretary-General, Member States and intergovernmental bodies—is a continuing process,

Recalling the relevant parts of its resolutions 37/234 of 21 December 1982 and 38/227 A and B of 20 December 1983,

Taking into account its resolutions 42/170 and 42/207 C of 11 December 1987,

Having considered the reports of the Secretay-General (A/42/225 and Add.1, A/42/234 and Corr.1 and A/C.5/42/2/Rev.1),

Having considered also the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-seventh session (A/42/16 (Part I) and Add.1 and A/42/16 (Part II)) and of the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/7, A/42/7/Add.2 and A/42/640),

Taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the consideration of this item at the forty-second session,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to demonstrate their commitment to the United Nations by, *inter alia*, meeting their financial obligations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Stresses* that, in order to carry out successfully the process of reform and restructuring, it is essential that the present financial uncertainties be dispelled;

3. *Reiterates* its support for the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his responsibilities as chief administrative officer of the Organization;

4. *Reiterates also* that the implementation of its resolution 41/213 must not have an adverse effect on mandated activities and programmes;

5. *Stresses* the importance of the timely and successful completion of the in-depth study of the intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields being undertaken by the Economic and Social Council, as mandated by the General Assembly in section I, paragraph 1 (*e*), of its resolution 41/213, and reaffirms its resolution 42/170, in particular paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in implementing those recommendations contained in its resolution 41/213 for which he has responsibility, to take into account the reviews, studies and decisions entrusted to the intergovernmental bodies and invites him to co-operate with those bodies as required;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in implementing those recommendations contained in its resolution 41/213 which are within his purview, to seek the approval of the General Assembly for a departure from the approved recommendations;

8. *Stresses* the importance of the revised estimates for the biennium 1988-1989 that the Secretary-General will submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General, in preparing those revised estimates, to reflect the state of implementation of the relevant provisions of resolution 41/213;

9. *Notes* that the implementation by the Secretary-General of certain recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,[1] adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213, is not in accordance with the decisions of the Assembly;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in implementing further recommendations 5, 15, 19, 25, 29 and 37 of the group, and particularly when preparing revised estimates for the biennium 1988-1989 and proposals for revision of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, to take into account the following guidelines:

(*a*) Regarding recommendation 5, the General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/4) and invites him to proceed as necessary on both already approved projects in accordance with the provision of section I, paragraph 1 (*a*), of resolution 41/213, on the understanding that no additional appropriation will be required in that regard for the biennium 1988-1989;

(*b*) Regarding recommendation 15, on the reduction of posts in the United Nations, the Assembly stresses the importance that it attaches to the submission by the Secretary-General to the Assembly of his plans for the implementation of this recommendation in accordance with the provisions of section I, paragraph 1 (*b*), of resolution 41/213, and reiterates its conclusion that the Secretary-General should implement this recommendation with flexibility in order to avoid, *inter alia*, negative impact on programmes and on the structure and composition of the Secretariat, bearing in mind the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity of the staff, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution;

(*c*) Regarding the implementation of recommendation 19, on activities relating to Namibia, the Secretary-General is invited to implement this recommendation in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(*d*) The Secretary-General is invited to consider the location of the functions related to liaison with non-governmental organizations in the context of the implementation of recommendation 25; the Secretary-General is further invited to review his decisions on this matter in the context of the decisions to be taken by the Economic and Social Council on the intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields, as they will pertain to the functioning and servicing of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations;

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

(*e*) Regarding recommendation 29, the Secretary-General is invited to review his decisions in the light of the debate of the Fifth Committee at the forty-second session and to reflect the results of that review in his revised estimates;

(*f*) Regarding recommendation 37, the General Assembly takes note of the additional information provided by the Secretary-General with regard to the reform in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat; stresses that such reform should fully respect the mandated programme of work of the Department as detailed in section 27 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 (Sect. 27) and A/42/6/Corr.1); takes note of the assurances by the Secretary-General in that respect, including those provided in writing (A/C.5/42/L.22); requests the Secretary-General to complete the thorough review of the functions, working methods and policies of the Department of Public Information and the review of the functions and activities of the United Nations information centres called for under recommendation 37, as a matter of priority; and further requests the Secretary-General to reflect in his revised estimates the findings of those reviews, the concerns expressed by Member States at the forty-second session and the above-mentioned assurances, when finalizing the reform and work programme of the Department of Public Information;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a progress report on the state of implementation of resolution 41/213;

12. *Concurs* with the relevant observations and recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report (A/42/640, paras. 4-14);

13. *Approves* the guidelines for the contingency fund as annexed to the present resolution;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, proposals for provisional procedures for the use and operation of the contingency fund based on the above-mentioned guidelines;

15. *Decides* to review the procedures for the use and operation of the contingency fund in the light of experience gained, no later than at its forty-seventh session;

16. *Also decides* to consider at its forty-third session the question of a comprehensive solution to the problem of all additional expenditures, including those deriving from inflation and currency fluctuations, on the basis of the reports to be submitted by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

17. *Reaffirms* the relevant provisions of resolution 41/213 concerning the role and mandate of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

18. *Decides* that the date for submission of the outline of the programme budget shall be 15 August of the off-budget year.

ANNEX

Contingency fund

A. CRITERIA FOR USE OF THE CONTINGENCY FUND

The contingency fund should be used for the following:

(*a*) Additional resources that may be required as a result of the consideration of statements of programme budget implications;

(*b*) Revised estimates in respect of:

(i) Amounts required over and above the estimates in the proposed programme budget for activities which had been included in the proposed programme budget but which were not acted upon at first reading pending the submission of additional information;

(ii) Additional requirements for construction related only to changes in the scope of the projects which are so urgent that the matter cannot wait to be considered in the context of the budget outline; additional requirements related to cost increases should be handled under provisions for dealing with inflation and currency fluctuations; similarly, additional requirements related to the effects of natural disasters or unforeseen obstacles should be handled on an *ad hoc* basis and should not be covered by the contingency fund;

(iii) Additional requirements resulting from legislative mandates, such as those resulting from the decisions of the Economic and Social Council.

B. PERIOD COVERED AND PATTERN OF USE OF THE CONTINGENCY FUND

1. The fund covers additional expenditures relating to the biennium which are based on decisions taken in the year preceding the biennium and during the biennium.

2. While prudent use of the fund requires that it should not be exhausted before the end of the period of use, no pre-determined proportion for a given year should be set, pending review of the question, in the light of experience with the actual operation of the fund.

C. OPERATION OF THE CONTINGENCY FUND

1. In the off-budget year, the General Assembly would decide on the size of the fund in accordance with the provisions of annex I to its resolution 41/213.

2. Starting with the budget year (i.e., the year before the commencement of the biennium) and continuing throughout the biennium, the General Assembly would decide on the actual amounts to be utilized from the fund on the basis of statements of programme budget implications and proposals for revised estimates.

3. Each statement of programme budget implications and each proposal for revised estimates should contain a precise indication of how the alternatives mentioned in paragraph 9 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 41/213 would be applied in case it is not possible to finance all or part of the additional requirements from the fund. It would be understood that each draft resolution accompanied by a statement of programme budget implications would be adopted subject to the provisions of that statement.

4. The statements of programme budget implications and proposals for revised estimates, formulated as indicated in paragraph 3 above, would be considered by the Assembly as in the past. The resolutions could be adopted by the Assembly subject to the understanding described in paragraph 3 above.

5. A deadline should be set for the consideration of statements of programme budget implications and proposals for revised estimates. After that date, the Secretary-General would prepare and submit a consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates considered at that session of the General Assembly. The amounts in that statement would correspond to those previously recommended by the Fifth Committee upon its consideration of individual statements and proposals for revised estimates (see paras. 3 and 4 above). Should the consolidated amount be within the available balance in the contingency fund, the Assembly would proceed to appropriate the required amounts under the relevant sections of the programme budget.

6. Should the consolidated amount exceed the balance available in the fund for that year, the Secretary-General would, in his consolidated

statement, make proposals for revising the amount so that it would not exceed the available balance. In so doing, the Secretary-General would be guided by the indications of alternatives included in each statement of programme budget implications and in each proposal for revised estimates. The respective legislative bodies should take action on such alternatives at the time they adopt the decision or resolution in question (see para. 3 above). The Secretary-General would also take into account any indications of relative urgency that each legislative body might wish to make regarding its resolutions and decisions. Upon consideration of the consolidated statement, the General Assembly would proceed to appropriate the funds necessary under the relevant sections of the programme budget.

DOCUMENT A/42/909

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 43

[*Original: French*]
[*20 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 43, the item entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations", and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The General Assembly took that decision on the understanding that it would in no way prejudge the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of this item. The Assembly also decided that this item should be considered concurrently with item 41, concerning the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.

3. The Fifth Committee considered item 43 concurrently with item 41 and item 117, concerning the financial emergency of the United Nations, at its 56th, 57th, 59th to 61st and 65th to 67th meetings, between 8 and 19 December 1987. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of these items are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.56, 57, 59-61 and 65-67). The Committee also considered item 43 in the course of its general debate on this and items 41, 115, concerning the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, and 116, concerning programme planning, at its 12th, 14th to 21st and 23rd to 25th meetings, between 16 October and 9 November 1987. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's general debate are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.12, 14-21 and 23-25).

4. For the consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of economy measures with particular attention to their programmatic implications (A/42/283);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the current financial crisis of the United Nations: current situation and funding prospects for 1988 (A/42/841) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/861).

5. At the 65th meeting, on 17 December, the representative of Zimbabwe, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/42/L.21) entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations".

6. At the 67th meeting, on 19 December, in response to suggestions by several representatives, the sponsors revised the draft resolution, as follows:

(*a*) The second preambular paragraph, which read:

> "*Recalling also* the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (A/41/49) and resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986,"

was recast to read:

> "*Recalling also* its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986,";

(*b*) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the word "more" was deleted before the word "durable" and the phrase "in accordance with the Charter," was added at the end;

(*c*) A new paragraph 2 was added to read as follows:

> "2. *Concurs* with the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report on the current financial crisis of the United Nations (A/42/861);"

Former paragraphs 2 and 3 were renumbered 3 and 4;

(*d*) In the new paragraph 3, the words "to consider" before the words "the possibility of reconvening" were replaced by the words "to keep under consideration" and the words "problems and needs" after the word "financial" were replaced by the word "situation";

(*e*) In the new paragraph 4, after the words "to all Member States" the words "on an urgent basis" were deleted; the words "views already expressed by Member States since 1985 and any other views they may wish to submit on the financial problems and needs" were replaced by "views of Member States on the financial situation"; and after "General Assembly" the words "at its proposed resumed session" were deleted.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/42/L.21, as revised, without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CURRENT FINANCIAL CRISIS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, Article 17,

Recalling also its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

Deeply concerned about the current financial crisis, caused by the non-fulfilment by some Member States of their obligations under the Charter, which threatens the financial solvency, stability and work of the Organization, *Reaffirming* the need for a durable, reliable and lasting financial foundation for the Organization, in accordance with the Charter,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the current financial crisis of the United Nations (A/42/841) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/861),

Taking note also of the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee on the current financial crisis of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all Member States, under the Charter of the United Nations, to finance the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly, and calls upon them to pay all their assessed contributions in full and in a timely manner;

2. *Concurs* with the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report on the current financial crisis of the United Nations (*ibid.*);

3. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the chairmen of the regional groups, to keep under consideration the possibility of resuming the forty-second session of the Assembly, at an appropriate moment in 1988, to address the financial situation of the Organization;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate to all Member States the latest information on the magnitude of the current financial crisis facing the Organization and, taking into account the views of Member States on the financial situation of the Organization, to prepare a summary of those views together with an updated report on the financial situation of the Organization, for the consideration of the General Assembly.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report on agenda item 41 (A/42/908, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 42/211.[2]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report on agenda item 43 (A/42/909, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 42/212.[2]

At the same meeting also, the General Assembly decided to retain on the agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" (see decision 42/460).[2]

At its 116th plenary meeting, on 19 September 1988, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" (see decision 42/464).[3]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

[3] *Ibid., Supplement No. 49A.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/3 and Add.1	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1987		*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/42/6 and Corr.1	Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989		Issued in fascicles
A/42/7	First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989		*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7*
A/42/7/Add.2	Third report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989		*Ibid., Supplement No. 7A*
A/42/16 (Part I) and Add.1 and A/42/16 (Part II)	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-seventh session		*Ibid., Supplement No. 16* and addendum
A/42/30 and Corr.1	Report of the International Civil Service Commission		*Ibid., Supplement No. 30* and corrigendum
A/42/214	Timing of submission of the outline of the programme budget: note by the Secretary-General	41	
A/42/225 and Add.1	Questions relating to the programme budget—Inflation and currency fluctuation, and the level of the contingency fund: report of the Secretary-General	41	
A/42/234 and Corr.1	Reform and renewal in the United Nations: progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213	41	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/283	Implementation of economy measures with particular attention to their programmatic implications: report of the Secretary-General	43	
A/42/532	Supplementary rules and regulations necessary for the improvement in the planning, programming and budgeting process: note by the Secretary-General	41	
A/42/604 and Corr.1	Letter dated 2 October 1987 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77 at their eleventh annual meeting, held in New York from 28 September to 1 October 1987	41	
A/42/640	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on questions relating to the programme budget: inflation and currency fluctuation and the level of the contingency fund; the preparation of the next medium-term plan; and supplementary rules and regulations necessary for the improvement in the planning, programming and budgeting process	41	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	41 and 43	
A/42/715-S/19252	Letter dated 5 November 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	41	
A/42/841	Current financial crisis of the United Nations—Current situation and funding prospects for 1988: report of the Secretary-General	43	
A/42/861	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	43	
A/42/901	Letter dated 17 December 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	41	
A/42/906	Letter dated 4 January 1988 from the representatives of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to the Secretary-General	43	
A/C.5/42/2 and Corr. 1-3	Update of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213: programmatic and budgetary aspects		Replaced by A/C.5/42/2/Rev.1
A/C.5/42/2/Rev.1	*Idem*		
A/C.5/42/4	Revised estimates under section 32 (Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises): report of the Secretary-General		
A/C.5/42/L.16	Draft resolution	41	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 67th meeting, para. 80, and corrigendum
A/C.5/42/L.21	*Idem*	43	See A/42/909, paras. 5, 6 and 8
A/C.5/42/L.22	Section 27—Department of Public Information: note by the Secretariat	41	
A/C.5/42/L.23	Draft resolution	41	See A/42/908, paras. 5 and 8

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 48 to 69*

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 48: Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/45 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

Agenda item 49: Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Agenda item 50: Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Agenda item 51: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 52: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 53: Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 54: Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Agenda item 55: Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat or use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Agenda item 56: Prevention of an arms race in outer space: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Agenda item 57: Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/54 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Agenda item 58: Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa:

- **(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;**
- **(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General**

Agenda item 59: Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Agenda item 60: Reduction of military budgets:

- **(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;**
- **(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General**

Agenda item 61: Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Agenda item 62: General and complete disarmament:

- **(*a*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons:**
    - **(i) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;**
    - **(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*b*) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*c*) Conventional disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;**
- **(*d*) Nuclear disarmament;**
- **(*e*) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;**
- **(*f*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament;**
- **(*g*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;**
- **(*h*) Notification of nuclear tests;**
- **(*i*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission**

Agenda item 63: Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

- **(*a*) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;**

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, First Committee*, 3rd to 45th meetings and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 45th meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th and 85th meetings. For the prior consideration of these questions, see the annex fascicle for items 46 to 65 and 144 of the agenda of the forty-first session (*ibid., Forty-first Session, Annexes*).

- (*b*) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General;
- (*c*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa: report of the Secretary-General;
- (*d*) Freeze on nuclear weapons;
- (*e*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- (*f*) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
- (*g*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/60 I on a nuclear-arms freeze;
- (*h*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America: report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 64: Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament

Agenda item 65: World Disarmament Conference: report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 66: Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

- (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
- (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;
- (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General;
- (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute;
- (*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Secretary-General;
- (*g*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- (*h*) United Nations disarmament studies:
    - (i) Report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;
    - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
- (*i*) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;
- (*j*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- (*k*) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- (*l*) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session: reports of the Secretary-General;
- (*m*) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:
    - (i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
    - (ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    - (iii) Verification in all its aspects: report of the Disarmament Commission;
- (*n*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Agenda item 67: Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean

Agenda item 68: Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 69: Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development

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CONTENTS

Page
Document A/42/669 and Add.1: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 62 3
Document A/42/737: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 48 20
Document A/42/738: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 49 22
Document A/42/739: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 50 24
Document A/42/740: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 51 26
Document A/42/741: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 52 27
Document A/42/742: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 53 28
Document A/42/743: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 54 29
Document A/42/744: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 55 31
Document A/42/745: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 56 32
Document A/42/746: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 57 38
Document A/42/747: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 58 38
Document A/42/748: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 59 41
Document A/42/749: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 60 43

Page
Document A/42/750: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 61 44
Document A/42/751: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 63 48
Document A/42/752: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 64 59
Document A/42/753: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 65 60
Document A/42/754: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 66 61
Document A/42/755: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 67 77
Document A/42/756: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 68 78
Document A/42/757: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 69 81
Action taken by the General Assembly 82
List of other documents pertaining to the items 83

DOCUMENT A/42/669 AND ADD.1

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 62

DOCUMENT A/42/669

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*20 October 1987*]

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament:

"(*a*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons:

"(i) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;

"(*b*) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*c*) Conventional disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(*d*) Nuclear disarmament;

"(*e*) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(*f*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(*g*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

"(*h*) Notification of nuclear tests;

"(*i*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/59 A, B, C, F, G, I, K, L, M, N and O of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items began at the 3rd meeting, on 12 October.

4. For its consideration of item 62, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

5. The report on the consideration of proposals submitted under this agenda item is divided into two parts. Part I deals with draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.1 and draft decision A/C.1/42/L.3. Part II will deal with all other proposals submitted under the agenda item.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.1

6. On 13 October, Romania submitted a draft resolution entitled "General and complete disarmament: nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.1), which was introduced by its representative at the 4th meeting, on 13 October. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> "*Noting* the joint statement released by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America at the end of the meeting of their Minister for Foreign Affairs and Secretary of State, held in Washington, D.C. from 15 to 17 September 1987,
>
> "*Expressing its satisfaction* on the agreement in principle reached at that meeting to conclude a treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe and all over the world,
>
> "*Noting with satisfaction* that at the same meeting a full spectrum of questions regarding nuclear, conventional and chemical weapons was reviewed and the two parties agreed to intensify their effort to achieve a 50 per cent reduction in strategic offensive arms within the framework of the nuclear and space talks at Geneva and to begin nuclear-test-ban negotiations,
>
> "*Convinced* that an early conclusion of the treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles would be of crucial importance for the betterment of the international political climate and would create conditions conducive to further disarmament agreements,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament,
>
> "1. *Appeals* to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in concluding at the earliest date, during 1987, the treaty on the elim-

ination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe and elsewhere;

"2. *Calls upon* all European States as well as all interested States to do their utmost in order to assist the process of negotiation and its successful conclusion;

"3. *Calls upon* all States to undertake concrete measures to halt the arms race and to proceed to disarmament, and first of all to nuclear disarmament, as well as to contribute to the relaxation of international tension and the resumption of the policy of détente and to the strengthening of international co-operation and respect for the national independence of all peoples."

7. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.1.

Draft decision A/C.1/42/L.3

8. On 20 October, the Chairman of the First Committee submitted a draft decision entitled "General and complete disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.3), which he introduced at the 13th meeting, on the same date.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/42/L.3 (see para. 10 below) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

10. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly, noting the joint statement released by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America at the end of the meeting between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State, held in Washington from 15 to 17 September 1987, urges the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the United States of America to spare no effort in concluding, in accordance with the agreement in principle reached at that meeting, at the earliest possible date a treaty on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles to be signed at a summit meeting to be held in the fall of 1987 between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan, as it was agreed, and to make a similarly intensive effort to achieve a treaty on 50 per cent reductions in their strategic offensive arms within the framework of the Geneva nuclear and space talks.

DOCUMENT A/42/669/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*23 November 1987*]

1. Part I of the report of the First Committee on item 62 (A/42/669) dealt with a draft resolution entitled "General and complete disarmament: nuclear disarmament" and a draft decision entitled "General and complete disarmament". Part II deals with all other proposals submitted under item 62.

2. As indicated in part I, at its 2nd meeting, on 1 October 1987, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

3. For its consideration of item 62, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.2 and Rev.1

4. On 16 October, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/42/L.2), which was later also sponsored by Portugal. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 9th meeting, on 16 October.

5. On 9 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.2/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 39th meeting, on 10 November, and which contained the following changes:

(*a*) The third preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Noting with satisfaction* that at their meeting in Washington from 15 to 17 September 1987, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America reached an agreement in principle on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,"

was revised to read:

> "*Noting with satisfaction* that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have reached an agreement on the total elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,";

(*b*) In the fourth preambular paragraph the word "should" was replaced by "will"; the comma at the end of the paragraph was deleted and the phrase "within the framework of the Geneva nuclear and space talks," was added;

(*c*) The fifth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Noting further with satisfaction* that the two sides remain committed to further progress in their bilateral negotiations, building on what has been achieved so far,"

was revised to read:

> "*Noting further with satisfaction* that, at their forthcoming meeting, the leaders of the two countries will consider thoroughly the development of instructions to delegations on a future treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in United States and Soviet strategic offensive arms and on the observance of and nonwithdrawal from the ABM treaty for an agreed period,";

(*d*) In paragraph 1, the words "in principle", following "agreement", were deleted;

(*e*) Paragraph 2, which had read:

> "2. *Urges* the two Governments to make early progress in other areas where there is common ground, in particular to make an intensive effort to achieve a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in their strategic offensive arms;"

was replaced by the following:

> "2. *Notes with satisfaction* that President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev have agreed to meet in the United States beginning on 7 December 1987 and that a further meeting in the Soviet Union is envisioned between them in the first half of 1988;";

(*f*) In paragraph 3, a comma was inserted at the end of the paragraph and the following text was added:

> "in particular early achievement of a treaty implementing the agreement to reduce strategic offensive arms by 50 per cent, which could be signed during President Reagan's visit to Moscow".

6. At the same meeting the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.2/Rev.1 (see para. 54 below, draft resolution A) by a recorded vote of 84 to none, with 42 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.5

7. On 20 October, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/42/L.5), which was later also sponsored by Australia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Hungary at the 24th meeting, on 28 October.

8. At its 36th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.5 (see para. 54 below, draft resolution B) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.9

9. On 22 October, Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Fiji, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Sweden submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Notification of nuclear tests" (A/C.1/42/L.9), which was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 33rd meeting, on 4 November.

10. At its 43rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.9 (see para. 54 below, draft resolution C) by a recorded vote of 121 to 1, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Angola, Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Nicaragua, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.10

11. On 22 October, Zimbabwe, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/42/L.10), which was introduced by its representative at the 33rd meeting, on 4 November.

12. At its 39th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.10 (see para. 54 below, draft resolution D) by a recorded vote of 116 to none, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan

Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Chile, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.12 and Rev.1

13. On 23 October, Denmark submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.12), which was introduced by its representative at the 35th meeting, on 6 November.

14. On 9 November, Denmark submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.12/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Zaire. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Denmark at the 40th meeting, on 11 November, and contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the first preambular paragraph, the phrase "35/156 A of 12 December 1980,", which had followed "resolutions", was deleted;

(*b*) In paragraph 1 the phrase "*Notes with satisfaction*" was replaced by "*Takes note with satisfaction* of", and the word "substantive" before the word "consideration" was deleted;

(*c*) In paragraph 2 the word "this" before "report" was replaced by "the", and the word "the" before "basis" was replaced by "a";

(*d*) In paragraph 4, after the words "to report", the phrase "on its deliberations and recommendations" was deleted.

15. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.12/Rev.1 (see para. 54 below, draft resolution E) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.17

16. On 26 October, Iraq submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/42/L.17), which was introduced by its representative at the 29th meeting, on 2 November.

17. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.17 (see para. 54 below, draft resolution F) by a recorded vote of 94 to 2, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.18

18. On 26 October, China submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.18), which was introduced by its representative at the 33rd meeting, on 4 November.

19. At its 39th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.18 (see para. 54 below, draft resolution G) by a recorded vote of 126 to none, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: India.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.21

20. On 26 October, China submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.21), which was introduced by its representative at the 33rd meeting, on 4 November.

21. At its 37th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.21 (see para. 54 below, draft resolution H) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.22 and Rev.1

22. On 26 October, Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Samoa, Spain, Swaziland, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Objective information on military matters" (A/C.1/42/L.22), which was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 35th meeting, on 6 November.

23. On 10 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Portugal, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.22/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 40th meeting, on 11 November, and contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the first preambular paragraph, the phrase "in which it encouraged" was revised to read "which encourages";

(*b*) The second preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Recalling* its resolutions 37/99 G of 13 December 1982, 38/188 C of 20 December 1983, 40/94 K of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 B of 3 December 1986,"

was revised to read:

> "*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the subject,";

(*c*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the third, reading:

> "*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in conformity with resolution 41/59 B of 3 December 1986,";

(*d*) In the original fourth preambular paragraph, the phrase "the military capabilities and the intentions of potential adversaries," was replaced by "military capabilities and intentions,";

(*e*) In the original fifth preambular paragraph, the word "the" before "military capabilities," was deleted;

(*f*) The beginning of the original eighth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Notes with satisfaction* that an increasing number of States are providing annual reports . . ."

was revised to read:

> "*Noting* that an increased number of States have provided annual reports . . .";

(*g*) In paragraph 2, the word "*Urges*" was replaced by "*Recommends* that", and the words "to intensify" were replaced by "should intensify";

(*h*) Paragraph 3, which had read:

> "3. *Urges* all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to consider implementing additional measures based on the principles of openness and transparency, such as the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, with the aim of facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities;",

was revised to read:

> "3. *Recommends* that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, should consider implementing additional measures based on the principles of openness and transparency, such as, for example, the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, with the aim of achieving a realistic comparison of military budgets, facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities and contributing towards the process of disarmament,";

(*i*) Paragraph 4, which had read:

> "4. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General prepared in conformity with resolution 41/59 B;",

was replaced by the following:

> "4. *Invites* all Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1988, their views concerning ways and means of ensuring confidence and furthering openness and transparency in military matters for submission to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;";

(*j*) In paragraphs 5 and 6, the word "all" was inserted before the words "the provisions".

24. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.22/Rev.1 (see para. 54, draft resolution I) by a recorded vote of 100 to none, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Brazil, Burma, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Nicaragua, Sudan, Zambia.

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[1] The delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.33 and Rev.1

25. On 27 October, Czechoslovakia and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of United Nations resolutions in the field of disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.33).

26. On 10 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.33/Rev.1), entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament", which was introduced by the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic at the 40th meeting, on 11 November, and which contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the third preambular paragraph, the words "United Nations" were replaced by "General Assembly";

(*b*) Paragraph 1, which had read:

> "1. *Calls upon* all Member States to make every effort to facilitate consistent implementation of United Nations resolutions in the field of disarmament, and thus to show their resolve to arrive at balanced, mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective disarmament measures;",

was revised to read:

> "1. *Deems it important* that all Member States make every effort to facilitate the consistent implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament, and thus show their resolve to arrive at mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective disarmament measures;";

(*c*) In paragraphs 3 and 5, the words "United Nations resolutions" were replaced by "General Assembly resolutions".

27. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.33/Rev.1 (see para. 54 below, draft resolution J) by a recorded vote of 100 to 2, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.35

28. On 27 October, Italy submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Transfer of conventional armaments" (A/C.1/42/L.35), which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the role of the United Nations in strengthening international peace and security and promoting disarmament,
>
> "*Recalling* the need to reinforce the role of the United Nations in the reduction of the level of conventional weapons,
>
> "*Welcoming* the opening of talks on the control of conventional armaments, conventional stability and confidence-building measures in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals,
>
> "*Requesting* the States participating in the talks to intensify their efforts towards an early elaboration of a mandate and subsequent substantive negotiations aimed at establishing better conditions of security at a lower level of forces in Europe,
>
> "*Taking into account* that conventional weapons absorb more than eighty per cent of world military expenditure,
>
> "*Bearing in mind* the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] whereby in paragraph 22 the Assembly states that there should also be negotiations on the limitation of international transfer of conventional weapons,
>
> "*Convinced* that new efforts need to be deployed towards lowering the level of conventional armaments throughout the world, also by curbing the arms trade whenever it represents a threat to international or regional security,
>
> "1. *Stresses* the need to promote, on the basis of the existing general consensus, measures aimed at avoiding the aggravation of conflicts and of situations of tension through the supply of arms and at constraining international arms trafficking;
>
> "2. *Endorses* the conclusions reached by the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in its Final Document,[3] whereby in its paragraphs 25 and 35 it states that the use of resources for military purposes amounts to a reduction of resources for the civilian sector and invites the participating States to consider the adoption of measures to reduce the level and magnitude of military expenditures;
>
> "3. *Calls upon* Governments which are among the main suppliers and buyers of armaments to consult on how to limit international transfers of conventional weapons;
>
> "4. *Invites* all Governments to intensify at a regional level also their search for new, imaginative approaches towards the limitation of the arms trade in parallel with conventional disarmament negotiations;
>
> "5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the creation of a United Nations General Com-

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[2] Resolution S-10/2.

[3] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

mittee, subdivided into regional committees, with the participation of militarily relevant States, in order to monitor the trends of the arms trade in the world and to establish a code of conduct for both suppliers and buyers."

29. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.35.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.40

30. On 27 October, Australia, Austria, China, Finland, France, Iceland, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.40), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 36th meeting, on 9 November.

31. At its 39th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.40 (see para. 54 below, draft resolution K) by a recorded vote of 128 to 1, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: India.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.42

32. On 27 October, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution entitled "Confidence-building and increased openness in military matters" (A/C.1/42/L.42), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Referring* to paragraph 24 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] which states that collateral measures in both the nuclear and conventional fields, together with other measures specifically designed to build confidence, should be undertaken in order to contribute to the creation of favourable conditions for the adoption of additional disarmament measures and to further the relaxation of international tension,

"*Recalling* the provisions of paragraph 93 of the Final Document, which states: "In order to facilitate the process of disarmament, it is necessary to take measures and pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States. Commitment to confidence-building measures could significantly contribute to preparing for further progress in disarmament",

"*Referring also* to paragraph 105 of the Final Document, which states that Member States should be encouraged to ensure a better flow of information with regard to various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments, and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the armaments race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"*Being of the view* that openness in the military and political sphere is intended to eliminate sources of suspicion, create an atmosphere of clarity and predictability and contribute to genuine disarmament,

"*Considering* that increased openness with regard to military activities and military expenditure can contribute to confidence-building,

"*Noting with satisfaction* the progress achieved in this field,

"*Recognizing the need* to continue efforts towards a realistic comparison of military budgets in order to put an end to their bloating and limit them to levels of reasonable sufficiency,

"*Considering* the defensive nature of military doctrines and defence postures as being a major factor in building confidence,

"*Believing* that the policy of confidence-building could be stimulated by international agreement on defensive strategy and reasonable sufficiency, which presuppose that the structure of the armed forces of States will be sufficient to repel possible aggression but not sufficient to carry out offensive actions,

"1. *Invites* all Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General not later than 15 April 1988 their views concerning principles and ways and means of ensuring confidence and furthering openness in military matters;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of the views of Member States, to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session."

33. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.42.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.49

34. On 27 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for

weapons purposes" (A/C.1/42/L.49), which was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 33rd meeting, on 4 November.

35. At its 37th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.49 (see para. 54 below, draft resolution L) by a recorded vote of 125 to 1, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, China, India, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.54

36. On 27 October, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Confidence-building and security-building measures and conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.54), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Determined* to achieve progress and concrete results in disarmament,

"*Recalling* the obligation for States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, and recalling also the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Reaffirming* the need to increase security and stability in Europe through a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness about military activities and potentials as an objective of great importance,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of continued efforts to build confidence, to lessen military confrontation and to enhance security for all,

"*Mindful* of the positive effects that the implementation of the agreements achieved in the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe has for consolidating security and co-operation on that continent and in the whole world,

"*Noting* the agreed aim of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe to undertake in stages new effective and concrete actions designed to make progress in strengthening confidence and security and in achieving disarmament,

"*Stressing* that the implementation of the confidence- and security-building measures adopted at Stockholm has in the first year proved satisfactory and has thus contributed to confidence-building in Europe,

"*Noting* that the buildup of conventional forces has led to imbalances, the elimination of which could increase stability and security,

"*Bearing in mind* the need for the elimination of existing disparities in conventional forces in Europe, so as to establish conventional stability,

"*Aware* of the fact that the complexity of negotiations aiming at achieving a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional forces at lower levels requires a step-by-step approach, which should proceed in a manner which ensures that the security of each participant is not adversely affected at any stage,

"*Mindful* that the defensive character of military concepts must be reflected in the structures, postures and deployments of armed forces, as well as the military capabilities that derive from these,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Disarmament Commission on the question,[4]

"*Bearing in mind* the principles of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2]

"1. *Welcomes again* the results achieved by the Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe, in the light of the implementation during the first year of the concrete, militarily significant and politically binding measures adopted on 19 September 1986 and accompanied by adequate forms of verification, covering the whole of Europe;

"2. *Believes* that there is a need for strengthening stability and security at a lower level of forces through concrete, effective and verifiable measures bearing upon conventional forces and weapons consistent with that objective;

"3. *Welcomes* the prospect of negotiations in the field of confidence- and security-building measures and in the field of conventional stability, both to be held within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

"4. *Believes* that such negotiations should lead to further progress in the area of military transparency, thus strengthening confidence between States and promoting security and peace;

"5. *Invites* all States to consider the possibility of negotiating concrete agreements which would take full account of specific regional conditions and contribute to lessening confrontation as well as strengthening security."

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 42*, para. 45.

37. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.54.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.59

38. On 27 October, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, the United States of America and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" (A/C.1/42/L.59), which was later also sponsored by Australia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Mongolia, Romania and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States at the 26th meeting, on 30 October.

39. At its 36th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.59 (see para. 54 below, draft resolution M) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.64

40. On 27 October, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the Lao People's Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Confidence-building measures at sea" (A/C.1/42/L.64). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 34th meeting, on 6 November, and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Bearing in mind* the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/42/42),

"*Noting* the significance of confidence-building measures for creating favourable conditions for progress in the field of disarmament and for ensuring the security of maritime communication in peacetime,

"*Considering* that at the present stage confidence-building measures of various kinds, both in the global and in the regional context, would be more amenable to further consideration and possible negotiations in appropriate forums,

"1. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue at its 1988 substantive session the consideration of the question of naval armaments and disarmament, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of naval arms limitation and disarmament, as well as confidence-building measures, taking into account the security interests of all States, and to submit a report on the subject, including findings and recommendations, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"2. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission, as part of its consideration of the question of naval armaments and disarmament, to devote more attention to the identification, at an early stage, of specific confidence-building measures at sea which might be generally acceptable and which could become subject to consultations and eventual negotiations."

41. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.64.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.65 and Corr.1 and Rev.1

42. On 27 October, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Free exchange of views on disarmament and related security issues" (A/C.1/42/L.65), which was later also sponsored by the Netherlands. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States at the 35th meeting, on 6 November, and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 37/100 J of 13 December 1982 on peace and disarmament movements,

"*Mindful* that well-informed, open discussion and debate on all points of view concerning disarmament and related security issues contribute to better understanding of such issues and may exercise a positive influence on the attainment of meaningful arms limitation measures and progress in disarmament,

"*Underscoring* the need for the widest dissemination of information on a broad range of disarmament and related security issues among all countries and peoples, and welcoming steps that Member States have taken to facilitate the freer and wider dissemination of such information among their citizens,

"*Convinced* that the free exchange of information on disarmament questions and related security issues among individuals, non-governmental organizations and nations can help to erode international suspicions and to build international confidence so as to support the arms control process,

"*Fully cognizant* of the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and especially of those which promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, which are essential factors for international peace, justice and security,

"*Recognizing* that included among the above-mentioned fundamental freedoms for all is freedom of opinion and expression, including the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers,

"1. *Urges* all Member States to promote the public dissemination of information concerning their armaments programmes and the relationship of those programmes to the objective of arms limitations and disarmament, so as to encourage well-informed public debate on such issues;

"2. *Appeals* to all Member States to permit the broadest possible public circulation of articles, books, journals, newspapers and other publications dealing with the full range of disarmament and related security issues;

"3. *Proposes* that all Member States encourage the participation of foreign experts in radio and television broadcasts of discussions on disarmament and related security issues to facilitate a better understanding of such issues and to promote well-informed public debate;

"4. *Calls upon* all Member States not to interfere with the rights of their citizens to organize and meet publicly in order to express views freely and openly on disarmament questions and related security issues;

"5. *Invites* Member States to submit views and information to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament and to report to it any views and information submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of the present resolution;

"7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled 'Free exchange of views on disarmament and related security issues'."

43. On 10 November, Zimbabwe, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted amendments (A/C.1/42/L.81) to draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.65 and Corr.1, by which:

(*a*) The words "and related security issues" would be deleted from the title, from the second, third and fourth preambular paragraphs and from paragraph 7;

(*b*) The following two new paragraphs would be inserted at the end of the preamble:

"*Mindful* of its obligation to preserve the inalienable right of all peoples to live in peace, free of the fear of nuclear destruction,

"*Recalling* that at its twelfth special session, the General Assembly called, *inter alia*, for the World Disarmament Campaign to be carried out in all regions of the world in a balanced, factual and objective manner, for the universality of the Campaign to be guaranteed by the co-operation and participation of all States and by the widest possible dissemination of information, for unimpeded access by all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions, and for the Campaign to provide an opportunity for discussion and debate in all countries on all points of view relating to disarmament issues, objectives and conditions,";

(*c*) Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 would be deleted and replaced by the following two paragraphs:

"1. *Calls upon* Member States to facilitate the flow of a broad range of accurate information on disarmament matters, both governmental and non-governmental, to and among their citizens, with a view to the furtherance of the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign and in order to advance the final objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

"2. *Calls upon* all Member States to encourage their citizens freely and publicly to express their own views on disarmament questions and to organize and meet publicly for that purpose;"

and the subsequent paragraphs would be renumbered accordingly.

44. On 12 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.65/Rev.1), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 37/100 J of 13 December 1982 on peace and disarmament movements,

"*Underscoring* the need for the widest dissemination of information on a broad range of disarmament and related international security issues among all countries and peoples, and welcoming steps that Member States have taken to facilitate the freer and wider dissemination of such information among their citizens,

"*Convinced* that the free exchange of information on disarmament and related international security issues among individuals, non-governmental organizations and nations can help to dispel international suspicions and to build international confidence so as to support the arms limitation and disarmament process,

"*Fully cognizant* of the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenants on Human Rights, in particular of those which promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, which are essential factors for international peace, justice and security,

"*Recognizing* that included among the above-mentioned fundamental freedoms for all is freedom of opinion and expression, including the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers,

"*Mindful* that well-informed, open discussion and debate on all points of view concerning disarmament and related international security issues contribute to better understanding of such issues and may exercise a positive influence on the attainment of meaningful arms limitation measures and progress in disarmament, and of the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"1. *Urges* all Member States to promote the public dissemination of information on disarmament and related international security issues, including information concerning the relationship of their armaments programmes to the objective of arms limitations and disarmament, so as to encourage well-informed public debate on such issues:

"2. *Appeals* to all Member States to facilitate the broadest possible public circulation of articles, books, journals, newspapers and other publications dealing with the full range of disarmament and related international security issues, in order to promote greater public understanding of these issues, and to promote greater mutual understanding and to build confidence among all countries and peoples;

"3. *Proposes* that, to the extent that the necessary facilities are available, all Member States encourage the participation of foreign experts in radio and television broadcasts of discussions on disarmament and related international security issues to facilitate a better understanding of such issues and to promote well-informed public debate;

"4. *Calls again upon* all Member States to encourage their citizens freely and publicly to express their own views on disarmament questions and to organize and meet publicly for that purpose;

"5. *Invites* Member States to submit views and information to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament, and to report to it any views and information submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of the present resolution;

"7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled 'Free exchange of views on disarmament and related international security issues'."

45. At the 44th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Zimbabwe, introducing the amendments contained in document A/C.1/42/L.81, stated that they applied also to draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.65/Rev.1.

46. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.65/Rev.1.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.66

47. On 27 October, Poland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Confidence-building and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe" (A/C.1/42/L.66), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Determined* to achieve substantial progress in disarmament,

"*Recalling* the obligation for States to refrain in their relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, and recalling the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Reaffirming* that the final objective of the efforts of all States should continue to be general and complete disarmament under effective international control, that at each stage of the process the objective should be the undiminished security of each State at the lowest level of armaments and armed forces, and that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others,

"*Noting with deep concern* that the qualitative development of conventional weapons adds a new dimension to the arms race, especially among States possessing the largest conventional arsenals,

"*Aware* that in Central Europe the two political and military groupings are in direct contact and that it is also there that the greatest concentration of military potential in the world exists,

"*Convinced* that, although confidence- and security-building measures cannot be a substitute for disarmament, the concept of confidence-building may be important for progress in disarmament,

"*Mindful* of the positive role that the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe has in the consolidation of security and co-operation on that continent and in the whole world,

"*Noting* that since the adoption, on 19 September 1986, of the Document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, a number of measures envisaged by the Document have been successfully implemented, thus confirming its particular significance in promoting practically a climate of growing confidence among European States,

"1. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable measures in Europe within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe as stipulated in the Document of the Stockholm Conference;

"2. *Encourages* all European States to continue the implementation of the decisions of the Stockholm Conference so as further to increase confidence among them and to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities;

"3. *Considers* that the full implementation of those measures will contribute to the strengthening of confidence and security throughout Europe, thereby promoting international peace and security, and will create better conditions for undiminished and equal security at a considerably lower level of military potential;

"4. *Commends* all efforts and initiatives of a unilateral, bilateral or multilateral nature, and at the global or regional level, leading to decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in Europe;

"5. *Invites* all States, with full account to be taken of specific regional conditions, to consider measures designed to build confidence in order to contribute to the creation of favourable conditions for the adoption of equitable and balanced disarmament measures without detriment to the security of any State and to further the relaxation of international tensions."

48. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.66.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.73 and Rev.1

49. On 27 October, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Uruguay and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale" (A/C.1/42/L.73). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 32nd meeting, on 4 November.

50. On 4 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Sri Lanka, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.73/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. In paragraph 2 of the revised draft resolution, the phrase "taking into account the characteristics of each region and when the regional situation so permits," was inserted after "regional or sub-regional endeavours,".

51. At its 39th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.73/Rev.1 (see para. 54 below, draft resolution N) by a recorded vote of 121 to none, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Ethiopia, Ghana.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.75

52. On 27 October, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, New Zealand, the Niger, Panama, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zaire and Zambia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.75), which was later also sponsored by Brunei Darussalam, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, the Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Cameroon at the 32nd meeting, on 4 November.

53. At its 36th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.75 (see para. 54 below, draft resolution O) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

54. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to O below:

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

A

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth,[5]

Noting that in their joint statement of 8 January 1985 the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America agreed that the subject of the negotiations was a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship,[6]

Noting with satisfaction that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have reached an agreement on the total elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,

Noting also with satisfaction the agreement of the two Governments that a similarly intensive effort will be made to achieve a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in their strategic offensive arms within the framework of the Geneva nuclear and space talks,

Noting further with satisfaction that, at their forthcoming meeting, the leaders of the two countries will consider thoroughly the development of instructions to delegations on a future treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in United States and Soviet strategic offensive arms and on the observance of and non-withdrawal from the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems[7] for an agreed period,

Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements,

Firmly convinced that an early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Further convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and complexity of their negotiations,

1. *Welcomes* the agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to conclude a treaty eliminating their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev have agreed to meet in the United States beginning on 7 December 1987 and that a further meeting in the Soviet Union is envisioned between them in the first half of 1988;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking the attainment of all their agreed objectives in the negotiations, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament, in particular early achievement of a treaty implementing the agreement to reduce strategic offensive arms by 50 per cent, which could be signed during President Reagan's visit to Moscow;

4. *Invites* the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in those negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;[2]

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[5] A/40/1070, annex.

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27*, appendix II (CD/642/Appendix II/Vol. II), documents CD/570 and CD/571.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 944, No. 13446.

5. *Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support* for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion.

B

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/59 A of 3 December 1986,

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1987 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons (see A/42/27, para. 8);

2. *Recognizes* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee in 1987 made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important subjects under consideration;

3. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1988 session;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its negotiations on the subject with a view to a prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to its report as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. *Also requests* that the Secretary-General transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

C

Notification of nuclear tests

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/59 N of 3 December 1986, in which it called upon each of the States conducting nuclear explosions to provide the Secretary-General with specific data on nuclear explosions conducted by them,

Noting that, despite the continuation of nuclear explosions, no such data have been submitted to the Secretary-General,

1. *Calls upon* all States to comply with resolution 41/59 N;

2. *Again urges* each of the States conducting nuclear explosions to provide to the Secretary-General within one week of each nuclear explosion such data referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 41/59 N as they may have available;

3. *Invites* all other States to provide to the Secretary-General any such data on nuclear explosions they may have available;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make this information immediately available to all Member States and to submit to the General Assembly annually a register of the information provided on nuclear explosions during the preceding twelve months.

D

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/18 of 18 November 1985 and 41/86 N of 4 December 1986,

Recalling also the Harare Appeal on Disarmament,[8] adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries on 6 September 1986, and the final communiqué adopted in New York on 7 October 1987 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly (A/42/681, annex),

Gravely concerned over the continuing escalation of the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, despite the fact that this increases the risk of nuclear war and endangers the survival of humanity,

Convinced that the alternative today in the nuclear age is not between war or peace, but between life and death, which makes the prevention of nuclear war the principal task of our times,

Further convinced that international peace and security can be ensured only through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament,

Noting that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America reached an agreement in principle, during the meeting held in Washington, D.C., from 15 to 17 September 1987, on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,

Convinced also that in the interest of mankind as a whole, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in their bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations, should continue their endeavours with the ultimate objective of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

1. *Welcomes* the agreement in principle between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to sign a treaty on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles in the autumn of 1987, to make intensive efforts to achieve a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in strategic offensive arms within the framework of the Geneva nuclear and space talks, and to begin nuclear-test-ban negotiations before 1 December 1987;

2. *Calls upon* the two Governments concerned to intensify their efforts with the objective of achieving agreements in other areas, in particular, the areas of strategic arms and a nuclear-test ban, as a matter of urgency;

3. *Invites* the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the Conference on Disarmament duly informed of progress made in their negotiations.

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[8] See A/41/697-S/18362, annex, sect. I.

E

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/151 C of 17 December 1984, 40/94 C of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 C of 3 December 1986,

Having examined the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/42/42),

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report on the consideration of the question of conventional disarmament during the 1987 session of the Disarmament Commission (*ibid.*, para. 45);

2. *Recommends* that the report should provide a basis for further deliberations on the subject by the Disarmament Commission;

3. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to include in the agenda of its 1988 session the item entitled "Substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament, including the recommendations and conclusions contained in the *Study on Conventional Disarmament*";[9]

4. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue at its 1988 session the consideration of the question of conventional disarmament with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the fields of conventional arms reduction and disarmament and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

F

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 C of 13 December 1982, 38/188 D of 20 December 1983, 39/151 J of 17 December 1984, 40/94 D of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 A and I of 3 December 1986 on, *inter alia*, the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted pursuant to resolution 41/59 I (A/42/517),

Gravely concerned that armed attacks against nuclear facilities, though carried out with conventional weapons, could be tantamount to the use of radiological weapons,

Recalling also that Additional Protocol I of 1977[10] to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[11] prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity-generating stations,

Deeply concerned that the destruction of nuclear facilities by conventional weapons causes the release into the environment of huge amounts of dangerous radioactive material, which results in serious radioactive contamination,

Firmly convinced that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes an unprecedented danger to international peace and security,

Recalling further resolutions GC(XXVII)/Res/407 and GC(XXVII)/Res/409, adopted in 1983 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which the General Conference urged all member States to support actions in international forums to reach an international agreement that prohibits armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes,

1. *Reaffirms* that armed attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities are tantamount to the use of radiological weapons, owing to the dangerous radioactive forces that such attacks cause to be released;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its efforts to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting armed attacks against nuclear facilities;

3. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide the Conference on Disarmament with the technical studies that would facilitate the conclusion of such an agreement;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

G

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] and particularly its paragraph 81, which provides that together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be resolutely pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, and which stresses that States with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions,

Also recalling that the same document declares, *inter alia*, that priorities in disarmament negotiations shall be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces, and that it stresses that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

Further recalling that the same document states that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority, and that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

Aware of the dangers to world peace and security originating from wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons, as well as of their possible escalation into a nuclear war in regions with a high concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons,

Also aware that with the advance in science and technology, conventional weapons tend to become increasingly lethal and destructive,

Believing that resources released through disarmament, including conventional disarmament, can be used for the social and economic development of people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

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[9] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1.

[10] A/32/144, annex I.

[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

Bearing in mind its resolution 36/97 A of 9 December 1981 and the *Study on Conventional Disarmament*[9] conducted in accordance with that resolution, as well as its resolutions 41/59 C and 41/59 G of 3 December 1986 and the consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1987 session of the question of conventional disarmament (see A/42/42, para. 45),

Bearing in mind also the efforts made to promote conventional disarmament and the related proposals and suggestions, as well as the initiatives taken by various countries in this regard,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament;

2. *Believes* that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence;

3. *Urges* the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the member States of the two major military alliances to continue negotiations through various forums on conventional disarmament in earnest, with a view to reaching early agreement on the limitation and gradual and balanced reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons under effective international control in their respective regions, particularly in Europe, which has the largest concentration of arms and forces in the world;

4. *Encourages* all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or in a regional context, appropriate steps to promote progress in conventional disarmament and enhance peace and security;

5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider further, at its 1988 substantive session, issues related to conventional disarmament;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

H

Nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/59 F of 3 December 1986,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the most acute and urgent task of the present day is to remove the threat of a world war—a nuclear war,

Recalling and reaffirming the statements and provisions on nuclear disarmament set forth in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] and in particular the provisions that "effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority", contained in paragraph 20, and that "In the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility", contained in paragraph 48,

Bearing in mind that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed in their joint statement issued at Geneva on 21 November 1985 that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought"[5] and the common desire they expressed in the same statement calling for early progress in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of a 50 per cent reduction in the nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States appropriately applied,

Noting also that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have conducted intensive negotiations on various issues of disarmament,

Noting further that the Conference on Disarmament has not played its due role in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Bearing in mind that the Governments and peoples of various countries expect that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America will reach agreement on halting the nuclear-arms race and reducing nuclear weapons, so as to start the process of nuclear disarmament,

1. *Welcomes* the agreement in principle between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to conclude a treaty on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, and calls upon the two States to make further efforts for eliminating, in accordance with the agreement in principle, all their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles at the earliest possible date;

2. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, further to discharge their special responsibility for nuclear disarmament, to take the lead in halting the nuclear-arms race and to negotiate in earnest with a view to reaching early agreement on the drastic reduction of their nuclear arsenals;

3. *Reiterates its belief* that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

I

Objective information on military matters

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] which encourages Member States to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the arms race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in conformity with resolution 41/59 B of 3 December 1986 (A/42/435),

Recognizing that the adoption of concrete, confidence-building measures on a global, regional or subregional level would greatly contribute to a reduction in international tension,

Believing that the adoption of such measures would contribute to greater openness and transparency, thus helping to prevent misperceptions of military capabilities and intentions, which could induce States to undertake armaments programmes leading to the acceleration of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and to heightened international tensions,

Believing that objective information on military capabilities, in particular of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, could contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements and thereby help to halt and reverse the arms race,

Convinced that greater openness on military activities, *inter alia*, through transmittal of relevant information on these activities, including on the levels of military budgets, would contribute to increased confidence among States,

Taking into account the work undertaken in the Disarmament Commission on the reduction of military budgets (see A/42/42, para. 41),

Noting that an increased number of States have provided annual reports on military expenditures in conformity with the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures under the auspices of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms its firm conviction* that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities would help relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements;

2. *Recommends* that those global, regional and subregional organizations that have already expressed support for the principle of practical and concrete confidence-building measures of a military nature on a global, regional or subregional level should intensify their efforts with a view to adopting such measures;

3. *Recommends* that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, should consider implementing additional measures based on the principles of openness and transparency, such as, for example, the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, with the aim of achieving a realistic comparison of military budgets, facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities and contributing towards the process of disarmament;

4. *Invites* all Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1988, their views concerning ways and means of ensuring confidence and furthering openness and transparency in military matters for submission to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

5. *Requests* the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament to take into account all the provisions of the present resolution in its deliberations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament on the implementation of all the provisions of the resolutions on the subject;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Objective information on military matters".

J

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 115 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] which states, *inter alia*, that the General Assembly has been and should remain the main deliberative organ of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and should make every effort to facilitate the implementation of disarmament measures,

Mindful of the fact that the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament could be strengthened substantially through an increased effort by Member States to implement faithfully General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament,

Convinced of the importance of treating recommendations of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament with due respect in accordance with the obligations assumed by Member States under the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Deems it important* that all Member States make every effort to facilitate the consistent implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament, and thus show their resolve to arrive at mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective disarmament measures;

2. *Invites* all Member States to make available to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on ways and means to improve the situation with regard to the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, on an annual basis, a report regarding the developments in the field of arms limitations and disarmament, which would include all relevant information provided by Member States concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament, as well as their views on possible avenues to improve the situation in this respect;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States to render every assistance to the Secretary-General in fulfilling the request contained in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the issue of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament at its forty-third session.

K

Naval armaments and disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 G of 20 December 1983, by which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the naval arms race,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 F of 12 December 1985, by which it requested the Disarmament Commission to consider the issues contained in the study on the naval arms race,[12] both its substantive content and its conclusions, taking into account all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of naval arms reductions and disarmament, pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, as well as confidence-building measures in this field,

Recalling also its resolution 41/59 K of 3 December 1986, by which it requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1987, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session,

Having examined the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament during the 1987 session of the Commission,[13] which met with the approval of all delegations participating in the substantive consultations and which, in their view, could form the basis of further deliberations on the subject,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the report on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament by the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1988, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly not later than at its forty-third session;

3. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to inscribe on the agenda for its 1988 session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament";

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

L

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, 39/151 H of 17 December 1984, 40/94 G of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 L of 3 December 1986, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[2] and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1987 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its 1987 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" (see A/42/42, paras. 7 and 9),

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items (*ibid.*, paras. 48-68),

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

Requests the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

M

Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/59 J of 3 December 1986,

Conscious of the abiding concern of all Member States for preserving respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful in particular of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing further that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Recognizing in this context that, *inter alia*, full confidence in compliance with existing agreements can enhance the negotiation of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is, therefore, a matter of interest and concern to the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations could play in that regard,

Convinced that resolution of non-compliance questions that have arisen with regard to agreements on arms limitations and disarmament would contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of world peace and security,

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[12] *The Naval Arms Race* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.3).

[13] A/CN.10/102.

1. *Urges* all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions of such agreements;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

3. *Further calls upon* all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that may be necessary in this regard;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament.

N

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 40/94 A of 12 December 1985,

Taking note of the final communiqué of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987 (A/42/357-S/18935, annex I),

Taking into account its resolution 41/59 M of 3 December 1986,

1. *Reiterates* its adherence to resolution 40/94 A relating to conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

2. *Expresses its firm support* of all regional or subregional endeavours, taking into account the characteristics of each region and when the regional situation so permits, as well as unilateral measures, directed to strengthening mutual confidence and to assuring the security of all States involved, making possible regional agreements on arms limitations in the future;

3. *Further reiterates* the primary responsibility of the militarily significant States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, for halting and reversing the arms race, and the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament in the context of the advances towards general and complete disarmament.

O

Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/151 G of 17 December 1984, 40/94 O of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 O of 3 December 1986,

Bearing in mind that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

Reaffirming its conviction that genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming further that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Recognizing the need for the United Nations, in discharging its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament, to play a more active role in the field of disarmament in accordance with its primary purpose under the Charter to maintain international peace and security,

Taking into account the part of the report of the Disarmament Commission relating to this question (A/42/42, para. 43),

1. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1988, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject;

2. *Requests further* the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".

DOCUMENT A/42/737

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 48

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/45 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/45 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda

and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 48, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. On 27 October, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.52), which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 31st meeting, on 3 November.

6. At its 37th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.52 (see para. 7 below) by a recorded vote of 127 to none, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, France, Guyana.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 41/45 CONCERNING THE SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I OF THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3473 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 32/76 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/58 of 14 December 1978, 34/71 of 11 December 1979, 35/143 of 12 December 1980, 36/83 of 9 December 1981, 37/71 of 9 December 1982, 38/61 of 15 December 1983, 39/51 of 12 December 1984, 40/79 of 12 December 1985 and 41/45 of 3 December 1986 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),[14]

Taking into account that within the zone of application of that Treaty, to which twenty-three sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories which, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the four States that *de jure* or *de facto* are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Considering that it is not fair that the peoples of some of those territories are deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

Recalling that three of the States to which Additional Protocol I is open—the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America—became parties to the Protocol in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively,

1. *Deplores* that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations which the General Assembly has addressed to it;

2. *Once more urges* France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/.. concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

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[14] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

DOCUMENT A/42/738

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 49

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/46 A of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 49, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.29

5. On 27 October, Finland, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.29), which was later also sponsored by Romania and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 29th meeting, on 2 November.

6. At its 43rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.29 (see para. 9 below, draft resolution A) by a recorded vote of 116 to 3, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Zambia.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.38

7. On 27 October, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.38), which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 29th meeting, on 2 November.

8. At its 43rd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.38 (see para. 9 below, draft resolution B) by a recorded vote of 101 to 3, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary,[15] Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Zambia.

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[15] The delegation of Hungary subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

A

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, which has been examined for more than thirty years and on which the General Assembly has adopted more than fifty resolutions, is a basic objective of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, to the attainment of which it has repeatedly assigned the highest priority,

Stressing that on eight different occasions it has condemned such tests in the strongest terms and that, since 1974, it had stated its conviction that the continuance of nuclear-weapon testing will intensify the arms race, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war,

Recalling that the Secretary-General, addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1984, after appealing for a renewed effort towards a comprehensive test-ban treaty, emphasized that no single multilateral agreement could have a greater effect on limiting the further refinement of nuclear weapons and that a comprehensive test-ban treaty is the litmus test of the real willingness to pursue nuclear disarmament,[16]

Taking into account that the three nuclear-weapon States that act as depositaries of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water[17] undertook in article I of that Treaty to conclude a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear-test explosions, including all those explosions underground, and that such an undertaking was reiterated in 1968 in the preamble to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[18] article VI of which further embodies their solemn and legally binding commitment to take effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

Bearing in mind that the same three nuclear-weapon States, in the report they submitted on 30 July 1980 to the Committee on Disarmament after four years of trilateral negotiations,[19] stated, *inter alia*, that they were "mindful of the great value for all mankind that the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon test explosions in all environments will have" as well as "conscious of the important responsibility placed upon them to find solutions to the remaining problems", adding furthermore that they were "determined to exert their best efforts and necessary will and persistence to bring the negotiations to an early and successful conclusion",

Noting that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration[20] adopted on 21 September 1985, called on the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty to resume trilateral negotiations in 1985 and on all the nuclear-weapon States to participate in the urgent negotiation and conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, as a matter of the highest priority, in the Conference on Disarmament,

Recalling that the leaders of the six States associated in the five-continent peace and disarmament initiative affirmed in the Mexico Declaration,[21] adopted on 7 August 1986, that they "remain convinced that no issue is more urgent and crucial today than bringing to an end all nuclear tests", adding that "both the qualitative and the quantitative development of nuclear weapons exacerbate the arms race, and both would be inhibited by the complete abolition of nuclear weapons testing",

Taking note with satisfaction of the progress made in the Conference on Disarmament by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events on the seismic verification on a comprehensive test ban (see A/42/27, para. 31),

Bearing in mind that the multilateral negotiation of such a treaty in the Conference on Disarmament must cover all the various interrelated problems that it will be necessary to solve in order that the Conference may transmit a complete draft treaty to the General Assembly,

1. *Reiterates once again its grave concern* that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority;

3. *Reaffirms also its conviction* that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race;

4. *Urges once more* the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in particular the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, to abide strictly by their undertakings to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to this end, keeping the Conference on Disarmament regularly informed of their negotiations;

5. *Appeals* to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular to the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to promote the establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1988 session of an *ad hoc* committee with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;

6. *Recommends* to the Conference on Disarmament that such an *ad hoc* committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following interrelated questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification;

7. *Calls upon* the States depositaries of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by virtue of their special responsibilities under those two Treaties and as a provisional

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[16] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 97th meeting, para. 302.

[17] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964.

[18] Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

[19] CD/139/Appendix II/vol. II, document CD/130.

[20] *Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.III/64/I) (Geneva, 1985), annex I.

[21] A/41/518-S/18277, annex I.

measure, to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear-test explosions, either through a trilaterally agreed moratorium or through three unilateral moratoria, which should include appropriate means of verification;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions".

B

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the determination, proclaimed since 1963 in the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,[17] to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end,

Bearing in mind also that in 1968 the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[18] recalled such determination and included in its article VI an undertaking by each of its parties to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date,

Recalling that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965, adopted unanimously, it had stressed that one of the basic principles on which the treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons should be based was that such treaty, which was then to be negotiated, should embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers,

Recalling also that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration[20] adopted by consensus on 21 September 1985, expressed its deep regret that a comprehensive multilateral nuclear-test-ban treaty had not been concluded so far and called for the urgent negotiation and conclusion of such a treaty as a matter of the highest priority,

Noting that article II of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water provides a procedure for the consideration and eventual adoption of amendments to the Treaty by a conference of its parties,

1. *Recommends* that the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water formally submit an amendment proposal to the depositary Governments with a view to convening a conference at the earliest possible date to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

2. *Requests* that the States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress of their efforts.

DOCUMENT A/42/739

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 50

[Original: English]
[17 November 1987]

1. The item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/47 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 50, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle].

5. On 27 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, the Solomon Islands, Sweden, Vanuatu and Zaire submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.77), which was later also sponsored by Barbados, Rwanda and Thailand. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of New Zealand at the 29th meeting, on 2 November.

6. At its 43rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.77 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 3 was adopted by a recorded vote of 114 to none, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and

Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cuba, Cyprus, France, India, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

(*b*) The draft resolution as a whole (see para. 7 below) was adopted by a recorded vote of 122 to 2, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United States of America.

Abstaining: Angola, Argentina, Brazil, China, Cuba, India, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

The General Assembly,

Convinced that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Convinced of the consequent urgent need for an end to the nuclear-arms race and the immediate and verifiable reduction and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Convinced, therefore, that an end to all nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and further nuclear proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to limit and reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the joint statement of 17 September 1987 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that they have agreed to commence negotiations in 1987 on nuclear-testing issues,

Recalling the proposals by the leaders of the six-nation initiative to promote an end to nuclear testing, and other recent initiatives to this end,

Convinced that the most effective way to achieve the discontinuance of all nuclear tests in all environments for all time is through the conclusion, at an early date, of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty open to and capable of attracting the adherence of all States,

Reaffirming the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of fundamental importance;

2. *Urges*, therefore, that the following actions be taken in order that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be concluded at an early date:

(*a*) The Conference on Disarmament should initiate substantive work on all aspects of a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1988 session;

(*b*) States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and all other States should co-operate in order to facilitate and promote such work;

(*c*) The nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree to appropriate verifiable interim measures with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*d*) Those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so should adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;[17]

3. *Also urges* the Conference on Disarmament:

(*a*) To take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network with a view to the further development of its potential to monitor and verify compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*b*) In this context, to take into account the progress achieved by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the exchange of wave-form data, and other relevant initiatives by individual States and groups of States;

(*c*) To initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

4. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on progress made;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

DOCUMENT A/42/740

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 51

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/48 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 51, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. On 21 October, Egypt submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.8), which was introduced by its representative at the 21st meeting, on 27 October.

6. At its 37th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.8 (see para. 7 below) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985 and 41/48 of 3 December 1986 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (*d*), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2]

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing further the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous to build on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/364),

1. *Urges* all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[18]

2. *Calls upon* all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Invites* those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with the relevant paragraph of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

4. *Further invites* those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

5. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone

and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and spirit of the present resolution;

6. *Extends its thanks* to the Secretary-General for his report containing the views of parties concerned regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

7. *Takes note* of the above-mentioned report;

8. *Requests* those parties that have not yet communicated their views to the Secretary-General to do so;

9. *Welcomes* any further comments from those parties that have already communicated their views to the Secretary-General;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

DOCUMENT A/42/741

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 52

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/49 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 52, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On [illegible]7 October, Bangladesh and Pakistan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.24), which was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 35th meeting, on 6 November.

6. At its 37th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.24 (see para. 7 below) by a recorded vote of 95 to 3, with 33 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bhutan, India, Mauritius.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985 and 41/49 of 3 December 1986 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting with appreciation the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Taking note of the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia, as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/456 and Add.1) and the views of the States of South Asia contained therein,

1. *Reaffirms* its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. *Urges once again* the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to this objective;

3. *Calls upon* those nuclear-weapon States that have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

DOCUMENT A/42/742

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 53

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/50 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 53, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 27 October, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.31), which was later also sponsored by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 34th meeting, on 6 November.

6. At its 36th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.31 (see para. 7 below) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985 and 41/50 of 3 December 1986,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),[22]

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

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[22] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/580),

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;

2. *Further notes with satisfaction* that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;

3. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

4. *Notes* that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General as depositary of the convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

DOCUMENT A/42/743

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 54

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/51 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 54, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 26 October, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Mongolia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.19), which was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 33rd meeting, on 4 November.

6. At its 36th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.19 (see para. 7 below) by a recorded vote of 87 to 18, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burma, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Malta, Sudan, Sweden, Uruguay.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the need to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of States, and prompted by the desire shared by all nations to eliminate war and prevent nuclear conflagration,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of such weapons,

Noting with satisfaction the determination of non-nuclear-weapon States in various parts of the world to prevent nuclear weapons from being introduced into their territories and to ensure the complete absence of such weapons in their respective regions, including through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and being anxious to encourage and contribute to the attainment of this objective,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its numerous resolutions on this subject, as well as the relevant part of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament[23] submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,[24] the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting that the Conference on Disarmament considered in 1987 the item entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons", as reflected in its report (see A/42/27, sect. III.F), where it is stated that discussions on the conclusions that could be drawn from the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on this item, including consideration of the possibilities for interim measures and alternatives, once again proved inconclusive,

Noting further that during that consideration the importance of making progress on this issue was underlined in the light of the forthcoming third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament,

Recalling the proposals submitted on the subject to the General Assembly and in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention, and the widespread international support for the conclusion of such a convention,

Aware that additional proposals on the substance of the issue of security assurances with respect to non-nuclear-weapon States were submitted in the Conference on Disarmament in 1987, as reflected in its report,

Aware also that the work on the substance of the effective arrangements and discussion on various aspects and elements of an interim solution revealed that specific difficulties relating to differing perceptions of security interests persisted and that the complex nature of the issues involved continued to prevent agreement on a "common formula",

Recognizing the need for fresh approaches to the solution of urgent security issues in the nuclear age, many of which relate to the security of non-nuclear-weapon States as well,

Aware of the wide support in the Conference on Disarmament for continuing the search for a "common formula", which could be included in an international legally binding instrument to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming once again the solemn declarations made by some nuclear-weapon States concerning non-first use of nuclear weapons, and convinced that if all nuclear-weapon States were to assume obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, that would be tantamount in practice to banning the use of nuclear weapons against all States, including all non-nuclear-weapon States,

Considering that the non-nuclear-weapon States having no nuclear weapons on their territories have every right to receive reliable, uniform and unconditional international legal assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

1. *Reaffirms once again* the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and to find a common approach acceptable to all;

2. *Considers* that the Conference on Disarmament should continue to explore ways and means of overcoming the difficulties encountered in carrying out negotiations on this question;

3. *Appeals* to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate political will and to exercise the flexibility necessary to reach agreement on a "common formula", which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding nature;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue active negotiations on this subject and to establish for this purpose the respective *ad hoc* committee at the beginning of its 1988 session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

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[23] The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

[24] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2*, sect. III.C.

DOCUMENT A/42/744

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 55

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/52 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd to 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 55, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 20 October, Pakistan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.4), which was introduced by its representative at the 35th meeting, on 6 November.

6. At its 36th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.4 (see para. 7 below) by a recorded vote of 122 to none, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brazil, India, United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Deeply concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Taking into account the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned about the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolutions 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 31/189 C of 21 December 1976,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, *Recalling* its resolutions 33/72 B of 14 December 1978, 34/85 of 11 December 1979, 35/155 of 12 December 1980, 36/95 of 9 December 1981, 37/81 of 9 December 1982, 38/68 of 15 December 1983, 39/58 of 12 December 1984, 40/86 of 12 December 1985 and 41/52 of 3 December 1986,

Further recalling paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament[24] urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons,[25] with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Noting the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note of the decision of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[26] as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez, Morocco, from 6 to 10 January 1986,[27] calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Further noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. *Appeals* to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. *Recommends* that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including in particular those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. *Recommends* that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

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[25] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27*, sect. III.F.

[26] See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 49.

[27] See A/41/326-S/18049, annex I.

DOCUMENT A/42/745

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 56

[*Original: English*]
[*19 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/53 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd to 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 56, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.11

5. On 22 October, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.11). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 35th meeting, on 6 November, and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its relevant resolutions and the applicable provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2]

"*Recognizing* the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

"*Reaffirming* that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

"*Recalling* that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[28] have undertaken, in article III, to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,

"*Emphasizing* the importance of article IV of the above-mentioned Treaty, which stipulates that States parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of respect for existing disarmament agreements relating to outer space and, in general, for the existing legal régime relating to the use of outer space,

"*Bearing in mind* that outer space has been used for national security activities for 30 years,

"*Aware* of the fundamental contribution that space activities can make to the economic and social progress of mankind, to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the implementation of agreements on arms control,

"*Recognizing* the importance of the bilateral negotiations being conducted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms with the declared objective of formulating effective agreements aimed, *inter alia*, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

"*Convinced* of the importance of the role of the Conference on Disarmament in regard to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"*Noting* the work undertaken to date by the Conference on Disarmament and by its *ad hoc* committee to examine and to identify issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and convinced that this multilateral process and the bilateral negotiations are complementary,

"1. *Recalls* the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their space activities, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

"2. *Expresses* its satisfaction regarding the agreement reached in 1987 at the Conference on Disarmament on the re-establishment of an *ad hoc* committee on the specific topic of the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

"3. *Notes* that the work accomplished in 1987 by the *ad hoc* committee of the Conference on Disarmament has contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions;

"4. *Considers* that the examination and identification of issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space need to be advanced and further developed, with a view to reaching a level of agreement which would permit joint definition of the scope and specific objectives of the multilateral efforts to prevent an arms race in outer space;

"5. *Considers* that no effort should be spared to ensure that the substantive work on the agenda item entitled 'Prevention of an arms race in outer space' continues during the 1988 session of the Conference on Disarmament;

"6. *Recommends* that the Conference on Disarmament, at its 1988 session, re-establish the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space with an adequate mandate;

"7. *Expresses the hope* that the progress achieved in relation to intermediate-range nuclear weapons will lead the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to intensify their bilateral negotiations so as to arrive at effective and verifiable agreements designed to effect major reductions in their nuclear weapons, strengthen international stability and prevent an arms race in outer space;

"8. *Stresses* the need to prevent the erosion of the treaties in force regarding this matter;

"9. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

"11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled 'Prevention of an arms race in outer space'."

6. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.11.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.14

7. On 23 October, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.14), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 36/97 C and 36/99 of 9 December 1981, as well as resolutions 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99 D of 13 December 1982, 38/70 of 15 December 1983, 39/59 of 12 December 1984, 40/87 of 12 December 1985 and 41/53 of 3 December 1986,

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[28] Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

"*Recalling* the provisions of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[28] as well as paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2]

"*Reaffirming* that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

"*Considering* that there is a need to unite the efforts of the whole international community and to develop and intensify comprehensive co-operation for the peaceful exploitation of outer space, which would be facilitated by the establishment of a world space organization,

"*Noting* the great significance of confidence-building measures relating to the space activities of States for the development of international co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space and the strengthening of international security,

"*Convinced* that specific measures are needed for the prevention of an arms race in outer space and, in the first instance, for the banning of space strike weapons,

"*Convinced also* that a strengthening of the mutual and complementary relationship between multilateral efforts to prevent an arms race in outer space and the bilateral negotiations on nuclear and space weapons between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America could make a significant contribution to such an objective, in accordance with paragraphs 27 and 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

"*Desiring* that the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America should lead as soon as possible to concrete results regarding the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the cessation of the arms race on Earth,

"*Emphasizing* the great significance for the prevention of an arms race in outer space of the 1972 Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems,[29]

"*Acknowledging* the importance of ensuring strict verification of the observance of obligations with respect to the prevention of an arms race in outer space and of creating for these purposes a system of international verification to preserve peace in outer space,

"*Convinced* that the spread of the arms race to outer space would entail, among other negative consequences, the waste of enormous resources acutely needed for development purposes, including the provision of tangible material assistance to developing countries,

"*Taking note* of the conclusion in the report of the Conference on Disarmament that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in the course of its 1987 session advanced and developed further the examination and identification of various issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space (A/42/27, sect. III.E, para. 82),

"1. *Recalls* the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their space activities;

"2. *Reaffirms* that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warrants that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race;

"3. *Emphasizes* that concrete measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification should be adopted by the international community to prevent an arms race in outer space;

"4. *Calls upon* all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to comply strictly with existing legal restrictions, both bilateral and multilateral, aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space, in the first instance the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems;

"5. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for the prohibition, halting of the development and destruction of anti-satellite weapons, and for the prohibition of the deployment of weapons in outer space;

"6. *Calls upon* all States engaged in space activities to facilitate the development and strengthening of an international inspection system for the maintenance of peace in outer space, whose functions would include the inspection of every launch of space objects, and to transmit to representatives of the inspectorate in good time the necessary information about such launches, including their location, type of launch vehicle, general information about the object launched and relevant dates;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite States Members that have not yet done so to submit their views on the possibility of developing international co-operation for the prevention of an arms race in outer space and for the peaceful exploitation of outer space, including the establishment of a world space organization, which would become an important component part of the machinery for internationalizing the efforts of States to ensure security and co-operation and would fulfil the functions both of verifying the prevention of a space arms race and of co-ordinating the peaceful exploitation of outer space, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"8. *Notes* that the study on disarmament problems relating to outer space and the consequences of extending the arms race into outer space, which was requested by the General Assembly in resolution 41/53, has been prepared by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, and that following a final meeting of the group of experts in September 1987, a report on the work on that study was finalized and prepared for publication in the autumn of 1987;

"9. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

"10. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an *ad hoc* committee at the beginning of its 1988 session in order to initiate without delay negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

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[29] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 944, No. 13446.

"11. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

"13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled 'Prevention of an arms race in outer space'."

8. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.14.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.20

9. On 26 October, China submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.20), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* that the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, as a common aspiration of all countries in the world, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, and shall be the province of all mankind,

"*Recalling* the principles and objectives of the 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[28] and in particular articles III and IV thereof,

"*Recalling also* paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[2] and its relevant resolutions since 1981,

"*Especially bearing in mind* its resolution 41/53 of 3 December 1986,

"*Convinced* that the development of space weapon systems entails a qualitative escalation of the already serious arms race and further aggravates the world situation,

"*Fully taking note* of the urgent demand of the international community that immediate and effective measures be taken to prevent an arms race in outer space,

"*Affirming* the need to consolidate and reinforce the legal régime applicable to outer space, and recognizing that this legal régime, as such, is not sufficient to guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"*Recognizing* that, with a view to achieving the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, measures may be considered in regard to the following aspects, simultaneously or separately: the complete prohibition of all types of space weapon systems, including anti-missile weapons and anti-satellite weapons, so as to realize the 'non-weaponization' of outer space; and the prohibition of the use or threat of force and any other hostile actions or threat of such actions in outer space, against space from the Earth or from space against the Earth,

"*Believing* that the two States with the largest space capabilities bear a special responsibility for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"*Taking note* of the consideration of this question by the Conference on Disarmament (see A/42/27, sect. III.E),

"*Welcoming* the re-establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space by the Conference on Disarmament during its 1987 session,

"*Noting with regret* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee so far has not been able to start negotiations on an international agreement for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"1. *Calls upon* all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the realization of the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to adopt prompt and effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space;

"2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, the single multilateral disarmament negotiating body, to speed up the consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects as a matter of priority and urgency, taking into account all relevant draft resolutions and proposals;

"3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish immediately an *ad hoc* committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space with an adequate mandate at the outset of its 1988 session, with a view to initiating negotiations for concluding an international agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prohibition and destruction of all space weapon systems and on the prohibition of the use of force or hostile actions in, to or from outer space;

"4. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, the two major space Powers, to refrain from developing, testing and deploying space weapons, to conduct serious bilateral negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to keep the Conference on Disarmament properly informed of the progress of these negotiations;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

"6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled 'Prevention of an arms race in outer space'."

10. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.20.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.43 and Rev.1

11. On 27 October, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.43), which was introduced by the representative of Egypt at the 25th meeting, on 29 October.

12. On 12 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.43/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Ireland. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Egypt at the 44th meeting, on 16 November, and contained the following changes:

(*a*) The twelfth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Recognizing* that the legal régime applicable to outer space, as such, is not sufficient to guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space,",

was deleted;

(*b*) A new paragraph was added at the end of the preamble, reading:

> "*Noting* that the work accomplished in 1987 by the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Conference on Disarmament has contributed to a fuller identification of issues and a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,";

(*c*) Paragraphs 5 and 6, which had read:

> "5. *Invites* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to declare that they have not deployed weapons in outer space on a permanent basis;
>
> "6. *Affirms* the need to consolidate and reinforce the legal régime applicable to outer space in recognition of its significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment and the importance of strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral;",

were replaced by a new paragraph 5, reading:

> "5. *Recognizes*, as stated in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Conference on Disarmament, that the legal régime applicable to outer space, as such, is not sufficient to guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, the significant role that régime plays in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, the need to consolidate and reinforce that régime, to enhance its effectiveness, and the importance of strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral;"

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(*d*) Paragraph 11, which had read:

> "11. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to examine thoroughly various proposals and initiatives before it on all aspects of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space with a view to identifying specific measures in respect of the question;",

was deleted and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(*e*) In paragraph 14, now paragraph 12, the phrase "was being finalized and prepared" was replaced by "was finalized and being prepared".

13. At its 44th meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.43/Rev.1 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 9 was adopted by a recorded vote of 116 to 1, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(*b*) Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.43/Rev.1, as a whole (see para. 14 below), was adopted by a recorded vote of 127 to 1. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Recommendation of the First Committee

14. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, *Reaffirming* that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming further the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes,

Recalling that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[28] have undertaken, in article III, to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,

Reaffirming, in particular, article IV of the above-mentioned Treaty, which stipulates that States parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner,

Reaffirming also paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it is stated that, in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Recalling its resolutions 36/97 C and 36/99 of 9 December 1981, as well as resolutions 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99 D of 13 December 1982, 38/70 of 15 December 1983, 39/59 of 12 December 1984, 40/87 of 12 December 1985, and 41/53 of 3 December 1986 and the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[30]

Gravely concerned at the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space and, in particular, by the impending threat of the exacerbation of the current state of insecurity by developments that could further undermine international peace and security and retard the pursuit of general and complete disarmament,

Mindful of the widespread interest expressed by Member States in the course of the negotiations on and following the adoption of the above-mentioned Treaty in ensuring that the exploration and use of outer space should be for peaceful purposes, and taking note of proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Noting the grave concern expressed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at the extension of an arms race into outer space and the recommendations[31] made to the competent organs of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, and also to the Committee on Disarmament,[23]

Convinced that further measures are needed for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Recognizing that, in the context of multilateral negotiations for preventing an arms race in outer space, bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America could make a significant contribution to such an objective, in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Noting with satisfaction that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have continued since 1985 on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, and in their relationship, with the declared objective, endorsed in the joint statement of their leaders on 21 November 1985,[32] of working out effective agreements aimed, *inter alia*, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

Anxious that concrete results should emerge from these negotiations as soon as possible,

Taking note of that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question (A/42/27, sect. III.E),

Welcoming the re-establishment of an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space during the 1987 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, to continue to examine and to identify through substantive and general consideration issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Noting that the work accomplished in 1987 by the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Conference on Disarmament has contributed to a fuller identification of issues and a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

1. *Recalls* the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their space activities;

2. *Reaffirms* that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warrants that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race;

3. *Emphasizes* that further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding;

5. *Recognizes*, as stated in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space of the Conference on Disarmament, that the legal régime applicable to outer space, as such, is not sufficient to guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, the significant role that régime plays in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, the need to consolidate and reinforce that régime and to enhance its effectiveness, and

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[30] See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, paras. 36-39.

[31] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982* (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2), para. 426.

[32] A/40/1070, annex.

the importance of strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral;

6. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

7. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

8. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals, including those presented in the *Ad Hoc* Committee at the 1987 session of the Conference and at the forty-second session of the General Assembly;

9. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an *ad hoc* committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1988 session, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

10. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

11. *Calls upon* all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to refrain, in their activities relating to outer space, from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space;

12. *Takes note* that the study on disarmament problems relating to outer space and the consequence of extending the arms race into outer space, called for in resolution 41/53, has been prepared by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and that, after a final meeting of the group of experts held in September 1987, the report was finalized and being prepared for publication in autumn 1987;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the views of Member States on all aspects of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

14. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

DOCUMENT A/42/746

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 57

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/54 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/54 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd to 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 57, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

5. No proposals were submitted for consideration by the First Committee under agenda item 57.

DOCUMENT A/42/747

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 58

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled:

"Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa:

"(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 41/55 A and B of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda

and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd to 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 58, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 27 October, Madagascar, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.63) consisting of part A, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration", and part B, entitled "Nuclear capability of South Africa". The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Madagascar at the 30th meeting, on 3 November.

6. At its 37th meeting on 9 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.63 (see para. 7 below) as follows:

(*a*) Part A was adopted by a recorded vote of 129 to none, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

(*b*) Part B was adopted by a recorded vote of 113 to 4, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

A

Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[33] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 40/89 A of 12 December 1985 and 41/55 A of 3 December 1986, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling that in its resolution 33/63 it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101 (XLVI)/Rev.1 (see A/42/699, annex I) on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

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[33] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",[34] undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/42/42),

Noting the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields,

Expressing regret that, despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission, although it made some progress during its substantive session in 1987, failed once again to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

1. *Strongly renews its call* upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

3. *Expresses once again its grave alarm* at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability;

4. *Condemns* South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime that enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

5. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that may enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

6. *Demands once again* that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons;

7. *Appeals* to all States that have the means to do so to monitor South Africa's research on and development and production of nuclear weapons and to publicize any information in that regard;

8. *Demands once again* that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

B

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability (A/42/649),

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984, 40/89 B of 12 December 1985 and 41/55 B of 3 December 1986,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[33] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling that, in paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] it noted that the massive accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, present a challenging and increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978, it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101 (XLVI)/Rev.1 (see A/42/699, annex I) on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Noting with regret the non-implementation by *apartheid* South Africa of resolution GC(XXX)/RES/468[35] adopted on 3 October 1986 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its thirtieth regular session,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",[34] undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity,

Expressing regret that, despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear-weapon capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission, although it made some progress during its substantive session in 1987, failed once again to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

Alarmed that South Africa's nuclear facilities, particularly those that remain unsafeguarded, enable it to develop and acquire the capability of producing fissionable material for nuclear weapons,

Gravely concerned that South Africa, in flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, has continued its acts of aggression and subversion against the peoples of the independent States of southern Africa,

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[34] A/39/470.

[35] A/41/490, annex II.

Strongly condemning the continued military occupation by South African troops of parts of the territory of Angola in violation of its national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and urging the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan soil,

Expressing its grave disappointment that, despite repeated appeals by the international community, certain Western States and Israel have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and that some of these States have, by a ready recourse to the use of veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the implementation of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa,[36]

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability;

2. *Condemns* the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

3. *Further condemns* all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;

4. *Reaffirms* that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

5. *Expresses its full support* for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;

6. *Commends* the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields;

7. *Demands* that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration for and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia;

8. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;

9. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider once again as a matter of priority during its substantive session in 1988 South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, *inter alia*, the findings of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

11. *Commends* the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986 on the question of South Africa, with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective and prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

12. *Demands once again* that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

DOCUMENT A/42/748

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 59

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/56 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd to 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 59, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 27 October, Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet

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[36] See resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (*c*).

Socialist Republics and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.55), which was later also sponsored by Burkina Faso and the Syrian Arab Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic at the 39th meeting, on 10 November.

6. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.55 (see para. 7 below) by a recorded vote of 106 to 1, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANUFACTURE OF NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND NEW SYSTEMS OF SUCH WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Recalling also the decision contained in paragraph 77 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] to the effect that, in order to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements and that efforts aimed at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction should be appropriately pursued,

Noting that in the course of its 1987 session the Conference on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons",

Taking into consideration the section of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question (A/42/27, sect. III.G),

Convinced that all ways and means should be utilized to prevent the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Determined to prevent modern science and technology from leading to the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction that have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of weapons of mass destruction identified in the definition of weapons of mass destruction adopted by the United Nations in 1948,[37]

1. *Reaffirms* on the basis of the common desire of the international community the necessity of prohibiting the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep constantly under review, with appropriate expert assistance, the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons;

3. *Calls upon* all States, immediately following the identification of any new type of weapon of mass destruction, to renounce practical development of such a weapon and to commence negotiations on its prohibition;

4. *Once again urges* all States to refrain from any action that could lead to the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

5. *Calls again upon* all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

7. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-third session a report on the results achieved;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

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[37] The definition was adopted by the Commission for Conventional Armaments (see S/C.3/32/Rev.1).

DOCUMENT A/42/749

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 60

[Original: English]
[17 November 1987]

1. The item entitled:

"Reduction of military budgets:

"(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/57 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 60, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. On 27 October, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Ireland, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Senegal and Sweden submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.56), which was later also sponsored by Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Romania at the 31st meeting, on 3 November.

6. At its 36th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.56 (see para. 7 below) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the ever-spiralling arms race and growing military expenditures, which constitute a heavy burden for the economies of all nations and have extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Reaffirming once again the provisions of paragraph 89 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] the first special session devoted to disarmament, according to which the gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities for the reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

Convinced that the freezing and reduction of military budgets would have favourable consequences on the world economic and financial situation and might facilitate efforts made to increase international assistance for the developing countries,

Recalling that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, all Member States unanimously and categorically reaffirmed the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, as well as their solemn commitment to it,[38]

Recalling also that in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second United Nations Disarmament Decade, it is provided that during this period renewed efforts should be made to reach agreement on the reduction of military expenditures and the reallocation of resources thus saved to economic and social development, especially for the benefit of developing countries,[39]

Recalling further the provisions of its relevant resolutions, in which it considered that a new impetus should be given to the endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce, or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned,

Aware of the various proposals submitted by Member States and of the activities carried out so far within the framework of the United Nations in the field of the reduction of military budgets,

Considering that the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets and the other current activities within the framework of the United Nations related to the question of the reduction of military budgets should be regarded as having the fundamental objective of reaching international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

Noting that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1986 substantive session, agreed upon the above-mentioned principles except one, on which various alternatives were proposed by Member States,[40]

1. *Declares again its conviction* that it is possible to achieve international agreements on the reduction of military budgets without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security, self-defence and sovereignty;

2. *Appeals* to all States, in particular to the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

3. *Reaffirms* that the human and material resources released through the reduction of military expenditures could

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[38] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, para. 62.

[39] See resolution 35/46, annex, para. 15.

[40] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 42*, para. 28.8.

be reallocated for economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" and, in this context, to conclude, at its 1988 substantive session, its work on the last outstanding paragraph of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets, and to submit its report and recommendations to the General Assembly not later than at its forty-third session;

5. *Draws anew the attention* of Member States to the fact that the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets could contribute to harmonizing the views of States and creating confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements on the reduction of military budgets;

6. *Urges* all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to co-operate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

DOCUMENT A/42/750

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 61

[*Original: English*]
[*19 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 41/58 B, C and D of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 61, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.32 and Rev.1

5. On 27 October, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" (A/C.1/42/L.32).

6. On 30 October, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.32/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria and Indonesia. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 34th meeting, on 6 November, and contained the following change: in paragraph 2, the words "complete and effective prohibition of the development, production," were inserted before the word "stockpiling".

7. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.32/Rev.1 (see para. 18 below, draft resolution A) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.34

8. On 27 October, the Islamic Republic of Iran submitted a draft resolution entitled "Chemical weapons" (A/C.1/42/L.34), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the urgent necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[41]

"*Bearing in mind* that the use of chemical weapons has been condemned as incompatible with the accepted norms of civilization,

"*Noting with concern* reports that chemical weapons have been used, as well as indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals,

"*Disturbed* by the dangerous escalation in the use of chemical weapons in recent years, in violation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 as well as other universally accepted norms of international humanitarian law, posing a threat to international peace and security and to the rule of law,

"*Seriously alarmed* by the reports that chemical weapons have been used against civilian populations,

"*Expressing concern* over the increasing risk that chemical weapons may be resorted to again,

"*Conscious* of the urgent necessity for taking international measures to prevent the further use of chemical weapons,

"*Noting with appreciation* the work of the Conference on Disarmament and its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons during its 1987 session (see A/42/27, sect. III.D) regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons and the progress achieved in negotiations,

"1. *Reaffirms* the need for strict observance of existing international obligations regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons stipulated in the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and other relevant international instruments;

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[41] League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

"2. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

"3. *Calls upon* all States, pending the elaboration of such a convention, to co-operate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons and in efforts to establish the facts in cases of reports of such use and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to initiate appropriate action on the basis of the procedures available to him for investigating the allegations of use of chemical weapons and to keep under scrutiny international conflicts with a view to taking appropriate measures in order to prevent and halt the use of chemical weapons;

"5. *Condemns unequivocally* any actions that violate the provisions of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 prohibiting the use of chemical weapons."

9. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.34.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.41

10. On 27 October, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Spain, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction" (A/C.1/42/L.41), which was later also sponsored by Ireland, Liberia and Poland. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Austria at the 35th meeting, on 6 November.

11. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.41 (see para. 18 below, draft resolution B) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.67 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1

12. On 27 October, Australia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to support the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention" (A/C.1/42/L.67).

13. On 9 November, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zaire submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.67/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 37th meeting, on 9 November, and contained the following changes:

(*a*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the second, reading:

> "*Recalling also* the necessity for adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,";

(*b*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the third, reading:

> "*Reiterating its concern* over reports that chemical weapons have been used and over indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals, as well as over the growing risk that they may be used again,";

(*c*) In the original second preambular paragraph, the words "acquisition," and "transfer", which had preceded and followed, respectively, the word "stockpiling", were deleted; the word "all" was inserted before the words "chemical weapons"; and after "chemical weapons" the words "and on their destruction" were inserted;

(*d*) In the original third preambular paragraph, the word "*Convinced*" was replaced by "*Noting also*";

(*e*) In paragraph 1, the phrase "and condemns all actions that violate this obligation" was added at the end of the paragraph;

(*f*) A new operative paragraph was added as paragraph 2, reading:

> "2. *Urges* all States to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons;"

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(*g*) In the original paragraph 3, the words "activities, including", which had preceded the phrase "the possible use", were deleted.

14. In connection with the revised draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/42/L.85).

15. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.67/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1 (see para. 18 below, draft resolution C) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.71

16. On 27 October, Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" (A/C.1/42/L.71), which was later also sponsored by France, Philippines, Rwanda and Sri Lanka. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 41/58 C of 3 December 1986, "*Reaffirming* the urgent necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[41] and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,[42]

"*Reiterating its concern* over reports that chemical weapons have been used and over indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals, as well as over the growing risk that they may be used again,

"*Noting* international efforts to strengthen relevant international prohibitions, including efforts to develop appropriate fact-finding mechanisms,

"*Recalling* its resolution 41/59 J of 3 December 1986, in which, *inter alia*, it pointed out the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament,

"*Reaffirming* its dedication to protecting mankind from chemical and biological warfare,

"1. *Calls for* compliance with existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons, and condemns all actions that contravene those obligations;

"2. *Strongly endorses* the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons;

"3. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to pursue vigorously and to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

"4. *Calls upon* all States, pending the elaboration of such a convention, to co-operate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons and in efforts to establish the facts in cases of reports of such use, and to be guided in their natural policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons."

17. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.71.

Recommendation of the First Committee

18. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to C below:

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

A

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and of their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[41] and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,[42]

Taking note of the Final Document of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted by consensus on 26 September 1986,[43] and in particular of article IX of the Final Declaration of the Conference,[44]

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/42/27), which incorporates, *inter alia*, the report of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons (*ibid*., para. 79), and noting that following the precedents set over the past three years, consultations are continuing during the inter-sessional period, thus increasing the time devoted to negotiations,

Convinced of the necessity that all efforts be exerted for the continuation and successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Noting the bilateral and other discussions, including the ongoing exchange of views between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the framework of the multilateral negotiations, on issues related to the prohibition of chemical weapons,

Noting further with appreciation the efforts made at all levels by States to facilitate the earliest conclusion of a convention and, in particular, the concrete steps designed to promote confidence and to contribute directly to that goal,

Wishing to encourage Member States to take further initiatives to promote confidence and openness in the negotiations and to provide further information to facilitate prompt resolution of outstanding issues, thus contributing to an early agreement on the convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1987 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciates the progress in the work of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the tangible results recorded in its report;

2. *Expresses again none the less its regret and concern* that notwithstanding the progress made in 1987, a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been elaborated;

3. *Urges again* the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its 1988 session, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts by, *inter alia*, increasing the time during the year that it devotes to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to

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[42] Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

[43] BWC/CONF.II/13.

[44] *Ibid*., part II.

the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the mandate to be agreed upon by the Conference at the beginning of its 1988 session;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the results of its negotiations.

B

Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Recalling its resolution 39/65 D of 12 December 1984, in which it noted that, at the request of a majority of States parties to the Convention, a second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention would be held in 1986,

Recalling that the States parties to the Convention met at Geneva from 8 to 26 September 1986 to review the operation of the Conventions with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble to and the provisions of the Convention, including the provisions concerning negotiations on chemical weapons, were being realized,

Recalling also its resolution 41/58 A of 3 December 1986, in which it, *inter alia*, noted with appreciation that on 26 September 1986, the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction adopted by consensus a Final Declaration,[44]

Noting with satisfaction that, at the time of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention, there were more than a hundred States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

1. *Notes with appreciation* that, in accordance with the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, an *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention was held at Geneva from 31 March to 15 April 1987, which adopted by consensus a report[45] finalizing the modalities for the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration, thus enabling States parties to follow a standardized procedure;

2. *Notes* that the *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention agreed in its report that the first exchange of information and data should take place not later than 15 October 1987 and that thereafter information to be given on an annual basis should be provided through the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat not later than 15 April;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the first such exchange of information and data has commenced;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration;

5. *Calls upon* all signatory States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, and also calls upon those States which have not yet signed the Convention to join the States parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to international confidence.

C

Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to support the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[41] and other relevant rules of customary international law,

Recalling also the necessity of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,[42]

Reiterating its concern over reports that chemical weapons have been used and over indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals, as well as over the growing risk that they may be used again,

Noting with satisfaction that the Conference on Disarmament is actively engaged in negotiating a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction (see A/42/27, sect. III.D), including detailed provisions for the on-site verification of compliance with the convention, and expressing its support for the early and successful conclusion of those negotiations,

Noting also that prompt and impartial investigation of reports of possible use of chemical and bacteriological weapons would further enhance the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol,

Expressing its appreciation for the work of the Secretary-General, and noting the procedures available to him in support of the principles and objectives of the 1925 Geneva Protocol,

1. *Renews its call* to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the 1925 Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and condemns all actions that violate this obligation;

2. *Urges* all States to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons;

3. *Recognizes* the need, upon the entry into force of a chemical weapons convention, to review the modalities available to the Secretary-General for the investigation of reports of the possible use of chemical weapons;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to carry out investigations in response to reports that may be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use

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[45] BWC/CONF.II/EX/2.

of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that may constitute a violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol or other relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain the facts of the matter, and to report promptly the results of any such investigation to all Member States;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts provided by interested Member States, to develop further technical guidelines and procedures available to him for the timely and efficient investigation of such reports of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in meeting the objectives set forth in paragraph 4 above, to compile and maintain lists of qualified experts provided by Member States whose services could be made available at short notice to undertake such investigations, and of laboratories with the capability to undertake testing for the presence of agents the use of which is prohibited;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in meeting the objectives of paragraph 4 above:

(*a*) To appoint experts to undertake investigation of the reported activities;

(*b*) Where appropriate, to make the necessary arrangements for experts to collect and examine evidence and to undertake such testing as may be required;

(*c*) To seek, in any such investigation, assistance as appropriate from Member States and the relevant international organizations;

8. *Requests* Member States and the relevant international organizations to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned work;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/42/751

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 63

[*Original: English*]
[*19 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled:

"Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

"(*a*) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*b*) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*c*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*d*) Freeze on nuclear weapons;

"(*e*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(*f*) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*g*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/60 I on a nuclear-arms freeze;

"(*h*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America: report of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 39/63 F of 12 December 1984 and 41/60 A, B, D, E, F, H, I and J of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 63, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.13

5. On 23 October, Cyprus submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly" (A/C.1/42/L.13), which was introduced by its representative at the 28th meeting, on 2 November.

6. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.13 (see para. 38 below, draft resolution A) by a recorded vote of 103 to 1, with 21 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian

Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.23

7. On 26 October, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "World Disarmament Campaign: action and activities" (A/C.1/42/L.23), which was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 33rd meeting, on 4 November, and which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Aware* of the growing public concern over the dangers of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and its negative social and economic consequences,

"*Noting with satisfaction* the successful implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign and its positive impact on the mobilization on a large scale of world public opinion on behalf of peace and disarmament,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 36/92 J of 9 December 1981, 37/100 H of 13 December 1982, 38/73 F of 15 December 1983, 39/63 A of 12 December 1984, 40/151 D of 16 December 1985 and 41/60 A of 3 December 1986,

"*Welcoming* the voluntary contributions made to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund to carry out the objectives of the Campaign,

"*Taking into account* the report of the Secretary-General on the progress and implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign (A/42/543),

"*Convinced* that the United Nations system, Member States, with respect for their sovereign rights, and other bodies, in particular non-governmental organizations, all have their role to play in achieving the objectives of the Campaign,[46]

"*Believing* that world public opinion could contribute effectively to the positive outcome of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament,

"*Expressing its satisfaction* over the great number of various activities carried out within the framework of the Campaign in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament,

"1. *Reaffirms* the usefulness of further carrying out actions and activities which are an important manifestation of the will of world public opinion and which contribute effectively to the achievement of the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign, and thus to the creation of a favourable climate for making progress in the field of disarmament with a view to achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

"2. *Reaffirms also* the importance of carrying out the Campaign in accordance with the priorities in the field of disarmament established in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[47] the first special session devoted to disarmament, taking into account that the cessation of nuclear-weapons tests, the adoption of effective measures for nuclear disarmament, the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority;

"3. *Calls upon* Governments of all States to recognize and respect the mass peace and disarmament movements as an important factor of current world politics contributing to the promotion of a new political approach required by the realities of the nuclear and space age;

"4. *Invites* all mass peace and disarmament movements, non-governmental organizations and other bodies to express in an appropriate form their demands, views and suggestions with respect to the tasks and specific results of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

"5. *Urges* Governments of all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, in formulating their policies in the field of disarmament, to take into account the main demands of the mass peace and disarmament movements, in particular with regard to the immediate cessation and prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests, the prevention of an arms race in outer space and its termination on Earth, and invites them to inform the Secretary-General annually on the actions taken to that end;

"6. *Recommends* that, in carrying out the Campaign, due regard should be given to important dates and anniversaries related to international peace and security;

"7. *Considers* it necessary, the future of mankind being at stake, that more attention should be paid to the active involvement of children and youth in Campaign activities;

"8. *Invites once again* Member States to co-operate with the United Nations to ensure a better flow of accurate information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament, as well as actions and activities of the world public in support of peace and disarmament, and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in implementing the programme of activities of the Campaign, to give wider publicity to the work of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament, paying due attention, in particular, to the proposals of Member States and the action taken thereon;

"10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution."

8. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.23.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.27

9. On 27 October, India and Romania submitted a draft resolution entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/42/L.27), which was introduced by the representative of India at the 32nd meeting, on 4 November.

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[46] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, sect. II.

[47] Resolution S-10/2.

10. At its 37th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.27 (see para. 38 below, draft resolution B) by a recorded vote of 113 to 12, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czehoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, China, Japan, Spain.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.28

11. On 27 October, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Romania and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/42/L.28), which was later also sponsored by Madagascar and Viet Nam. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 32nd meeting, on 4 November.

12. At its 38th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.28 (see para. 38 below, draft resolution C) by a recorded vote of 103 to 17, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Greece, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Sao Tome and Principe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.30

13. On 27 October, Nepal submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia" (A/C.1/42/L.30), which was introduced by its representative at the 35th meeting, on 6 November.

14. At the 42nd meeting, on 12 November, the sponsor orally revised paragraph 2 of the draft resolution as follows: the phrase "activities of the Member States" was replaced by "activities mutually agreed upon by the Member States"; and the word "reutilization" was replaced by "utilization".

15. The Secretariat submitted a note (A/C.1/42/L.84) concerning the requests made to the Secretary-General in the draft resolution and provided oral clarification thereto at the 42nd meeting.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.30, as orally revised (see para. 38 below, draft resolution D), without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.47

17. On 27 October, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.47), which was introduced by the representative of Belgium at the 34th meeting, on 6 November.

18. At the 40th meeting, on 11 November, the sponsors orally revised paragraph 6 of the draft resolution, inserting a comma after the word "Affairs" and replacing "is conducting" by "are conducting".

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.47, as orally revised (see para. 38 below, draft resolution E), without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.48 and Rev.1

20. On 27 October, the Federal Republic of Germany submitted a draft resolution entitled "Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/42/L.48).

21. On 10 November, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary and Sweden submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.48/Rev.1),

which was later also sponsored by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Greece, and Poland. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 39th meeting, on 10 November, and contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the second preambular paragraph the words "recent developments in the field of disarmament and", which had followed "*Considering* that", were deleted;

(*b*) The operative paragraph, which had read:

> "*Requests* the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament to include the consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures under item 12 of the provisional agenda of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament",

was replaced by a paragraph reading:

> "*Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its 1988 session, the 'Draft guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level', with a view to finalizing them in the most expeditious manner to be determined by that body".

22. At the 41st meeting, on 12 November, the sponsors orally revised the third preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, inserting, after the word "security", the words "and for promoting and facilitating the attainment of disarmament measures".

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.48/Rev.1, as orally revised (see para. 38 below, draft resolution F), without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.50 and Rev.1

24. On 27 October, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" (A/C.1/42/L.50), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 36th meeting, on 9 November.

25. On 10 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Bulgaria, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.50/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 41st meeting, on 12 November, and contained the following changes:

(*a*) A new paragraph was added at the end of the preamble, reading:

> "*Believing* that the World Disarmament Campaign has an important role to play for a positive outcome of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament by informing, educating and generating public understanding and support for the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms limitations and disarmament,";

(*b*) A new operative paragraph was added as paragraph 8, reading:

> "8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in carrying out the activities of the Campaign contemplated for 1988, to give particular attention to the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;"

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

26. At its 42nd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.50/Rev.1 (see para. 38 below, draft resolution G) by a recorded vote of 119 to 1, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.57

27. On 27 October, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/60 I on a nuclear-arms freeze" (A/C.1/42/L.57), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 36th meeting, on 9 November.

28. At its 37th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.57 (see para. 38 below, draft resolution H) by a recorded vote of 114 to 13, with 2 abstentions.[48] The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of),

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[48] The delegation of Sweden subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: China, Spain.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.58 and Rev.1

29. On 27 October, Algeria, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.58).

30. On 30 October, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.58/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Ethiopia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Liberia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia, and which was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 30th meeting, on 3 November. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the first preambular paragraph, the phrase "to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament" was inserted after "the first special session devoted to disarmament,";

(*b*) The fifth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Considering* that the disarmament fellowship programme, which is now in its ninth year, should be assessed in all respects, including its training component and advisory services, from the point of view of its achievements, shortcomings, potentiality and further evolution,",

was deleted;

(*c*) Paragraph 2, which had read:

> "2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake the above-mentioned assessment and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament with appropriate recommendations concerning the further evolution of the programme;",

was deleted and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

31. In connection with the revised draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/42/L.78).

32. At its 38th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.58/Rev.1 (see para. 38 below, draft resolution I) by a recorded vote of 129 to 1. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.62

33. On 27 October, Madagascar, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa" (A/C.1/42/L.62), which was introduced by its representative at the 30th meeting, on 3 November.

34. At its 38th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.62 (see para. 38 below, draft resolution J) by a recorded vote of 131 to none. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.72 and Rev.1

35. On 27 October, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America" (A/C.1/42/L.72). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 32nd meeting, on 4 November.

36. On 4 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Jamaica, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.72/Rev.1), in which paragraph 5, which had read:

> "5. *Recommends* that the Regional Centre hold a regional conference, if possible, in the first half of 1988 on the strengthening of political co-operation in Latin America in the areas of peace, disarmament and security under the World Disarmament Campaign;",

was revised to read:

> "5. *Recommends* that the Regional Centre hold, in 1988, a conference of experts on the strengthening of political co-operation in Latin America in the areas of peace, disarmament, development and security in the context of the World Disarmament Campaign;".

37. At its 38th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.72/Rev.1 (see para. 38 below, draft resolution K) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

38. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to K below:

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A

Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 A of 11 December 1979, 35/156 J of 12 December 1980, 36/97 K of 9 December 1981, 37/100 E of 13 December 1982, 38/73 H of 15 December 1983, 39/63 K of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 A of 16 December 1985,

Expressing the growing alarm of the world community over the dangers of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and its adverse social and economic consequences,

Noting that the present state of the international situation requires that the disarmament principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations become part and parcel of any collective efforts aimed at ensuring a truly safe world, including those undertaken by the Security Council,

Reaffirming that the United Nations under its Charter plays a central role and bears main responsibility in the area of disarmament and the strengthening of international security,

Recalling paragraph 13 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[47] in which the Assembly acknowledged that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example,

Recalling that under Article 26 of the Charter, the Security Council is responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee, plans for establishing an arms regulation system,

Noting the fact that the Security Council, which is vested under the Charter with the principal responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, has not yet conducted any examination of the question of the adverse effects of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, on international peace and security, as provided for in the relevant General Assembly resolutions,

1. *Calls upon* the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, within the framework of its main task, to contribute to establishing and maintaining international peace and security with the least possible diversion of world human and economic resources to armament, and to take the necessary steps for the effective implementation of Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to enhancing the central role of the United Nations in facilitating solutions to the issues of arms limitation, primarily in the nuclear field, and disarmament, as well as the strengthening of international peace and security;

2. *Recommends* that the nuclear-weapon States, which at the same time are the five permanent members of the Security Council, hold joint meetings and provide regular information to the General Assembly, as well as to the Conference on Disarmament, about the state of affairs as regards the range of issues related to disarmament, especially in the nuclear field, prevention of a nuclear war and the status of the current agreements in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, and about progress at those negotiations which include the participation of the nuclear Powers;

3. *Recommends* that the Security Council consider the question of establishing, under Article 29 of the Charter, such subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions to facilitate a solution to disarmament issues;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution within the framework of the agenda item entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly".

B

Freeze on nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 A of 13 December 1982, 38/73 B of 15 December 1983, 39/63 G of 12 December 1984, 40/151 E of 16 December 1985 and 41/60 E of 3 December 1986 concerning a freeze on nuclear weapons,

Convinced that in this nuclear age lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Further convinced that the highest priority objectives in the field of disarmament have to be nuclear disarmament and the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction,

Recognizing the urgent need to halt the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons,

Recognizing further the urgent need for a negotiated reduction of nuclear-weapon stockpiles leading to their complete elimination,

Noting with deep concern that nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any action in response to the call made in the above-mentioned resolutions,

1. *Once again calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States to agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons, which would, *inter alia*, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons".

C

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind and to the life-sustaining system posed by nuclear weapons and by their use, inherent in concepts of deterrence,

Conscious of an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament is essential for the prevention of nuclear war and for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Further convinced that a prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling that in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[47] it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1987 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 41/60 F of 3 December 1986,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the results of those negotiations.

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at ______________________ on the __________ day of __________ one thousand nine hundred and ______________.

D

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/63 J of 12 December 1984, in which it requested the Secretary-General to provide assistance to such Member States in the regions concerned as might request it with a view to establishing regional and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States might make to that end,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983 and 39/63 F of 12 December 1984 on regional disarmament,

Bearing in mind resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, which established the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, and 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, which established the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America,

1. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia with headquarters at Kathmandu, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States and interested organizations may make to that end;

2. *Decides also* that the Centre shall provide, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities mutually agreed upon by the Member States of the Asian region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, through appropriate utilization of available resources, and shall co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities in Asia under the World Disarmament Campaign;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to ensure the establishment and functioning of the Centre, including, to that end, the possible utilization of the existing United Nations infrastructure at Kathmandu with a view to the full employment of available resources;

4. *Invites* Member States and interested organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, relating to regional disarmament,

Reaffirming that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, have the responsibility of halting and reversing the arms race,

Confirming the importance and potential effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all the States concerned, in that they can contribute to the realization of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Stressing that any regional disarmament enterprise must take into account the specific conditions characteristic of each region,

Also stressing that it is for the countries themselves of a region to take appropriate initiatives in common and to prepare agreements that will allow the achievement of regional disarmament,

Further stressing that disarmament efforts in a region cannot be isolated either from the disarmament efforts in other regions or from global disarmament efforts both in the nuclear and conventional field,

Taking into account the decisions and recommendations appearing in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[47] particularly in paragraph 114,

Aware of those studies which have already been carried out and of the views of States which are of interest for regional disarmament,

1. *Expresses its thanks* to the Secretary-General for his report submitted pursuant to resolution 39/63 F (A/42/457);

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the importance of the regional measures that have already been adopted and the regional efforts undertaken in the field of nuclear and conventional disarmament;

3. *Encourages* States to consider and develop as far as possible regional solutions in the matter of arms reduction and disarmament;

4. *Invites* all States and regional institutions associated with regional disarmament efforts to report thereon to the Secretary-General;

5. *Requests* the United Nations to lend its assistance to States and regional institutions that may request it, with a view to the institution of measures within the framework of an effort for regional disarmament;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly regularly informed of the implementation of resolutions on regional disarmament and of the activities which the Secretariat, in particular the Department for Disarmament Affairs, and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research are conducting in the field of regional disarmament;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General".

F

Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/60 C of 3 December 1986, as well as the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[47]

Considering that growing positive and concrete experience with confidence-building measures could facilitate reaching final consensus on the draft guidelines for confidence-building measures, as contained in the 1986 report of the Disarmament Commission,[49]

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[49] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 42*, annex II.

Noting with satisfaction that the concept of confidence-building as an important instrument for the strengthening of international peace and security and for promoting and facilitating the attainment of disarmament measures meets with growing acceptance among States,

Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its 1988 session, the "Draft guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level", with a view to finalizing them in the most expeditious manner to be determined by that body.

G

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[47] the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/152 I of 12 December 1980, 36/92 C of 9 December 1981, 37/100 I of 13 December 1982, 38/73 D of 15 December 1983, 39/63 D of 12 December 1984, 40/151 B of 16 December 1985 and 41/60 B of 3 December 1986, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1981,[50] 11 June 1982,[51] 3 November 1982,[52] 30 August 1983,[53] 4 October 1985,[54] 19 September 1986[55] and 28 September 1987 (A/42/543),

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system during 1987 and the activities contemplated for 1988, as well as its main financial aspects (*ibid.*),

Having also examined the part of the report of the Secretary-General dealing with the activities of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign (A/42/611, paras. 9-19), as well as the Final Act of the 1987 United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign,[56] held on 26 October 1987,

Believing that the World Disarmament Campaign has an important role to play for a positive outcome of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament by informing, educating and generating public understanding and support for the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms limitations and disarmament,

1. *Reiterates its commendation* of the manner in which, as described in the above-mentioned reports, the World Disarmament Campaign has been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war";[57]

2. *Recalls* that, as was also agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it is likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the Campaign that it receive "the co-operation and participation of all States";[57]

3. *Endorses once more* the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the 1984 United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign[58] to the effect that such co-operation implies that adequate funds be made available and that consequently the criterion of universality also applies to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding will have difficulty in reflecting this principle in its implementation;

4. *Reiterates its regret* that most of the States that have the largest military expenditures have not so far made any financial contribution to the Campaign;

5. *Decides* that at its forty-third session there should be a sixth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States which have not yet announced any voluntary contribution may do so;

6. *Reiterates its recommendation* that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities inasmuch as it is most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deems fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the General Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign;

7. *Notes with appreciation* that the Secretary-General has given permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in carrying out the activities of the Campaign contemplated for 1988, to give particular attention to the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1988 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1989;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

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[50] A/36/458.

[51] A/S-12/27.

[52] A/37/548.

[53] A/38/349.

[54] A/40/443.

[55] A/41/554.

[56] A/CONF.142/1.

[57] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 4.

[58] See A/CONF.127/SR.1.

H

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/60 I on a nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[47] the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly,[59] the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

Recalling also that, on those occasions, it pointed out that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons are more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth and stressed that mankind is therefore confronted with a choice: halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, or face annihilation,

Convinced of the urgency further to pursue negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute the most effective first step to prevent the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that at the same time it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Firmly convinced that at present the conditions are most propitious for such a freeze, since the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are now equivalent in nuclear military power and it seems evident that there exists between them an overall rough parity,

Conscious that the application of the systems of surveillance, verification and control already agreed upon in some previous cases would be sufficient to provide a reasonable guarantee of faithful compliance with the undertakings derived from the freeze,

Convinced that it would be to the benefit of all other States possessing nuclear weapons to follow the example of the two major nuclear-weapon States,

1. *Urges once more* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to proclaim, either through simultaneous unilateral declarations or through a joint declaration, an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would be a first step towards a comprehensive programme of disarmament and whose structure and scope would be the following:

(*a*) It would embrace:

(i) A comprehensive test ban of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(*b*) It would be subject to appropriate measures and procedures of verification, such as those that have already been agreed by the parties in the case of the SALT I[60] and SALT II[61] treaties, those agreed upon in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva and those contemplated in the document on verification measures issued at the Mexico Summit on 7 August 1986[62] and drawing upon the results of the work of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, in the Conference on Disarmament;

(*c*) It would be of an initial five-year duration, subject to prolongation when other nuclear-weapon States join in such a freeze, as the General Assembly urges them to do;

2. *Requests* the above-mentioned two major nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report or two separate reports to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-third session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/.. on a nuclear-arms freeze".

I

United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[47] the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[59] the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, *inter alia,* to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985 and 41/60 H of 3 December 1986,

Recalling further that, in its resolution 40/151 H, it decided to consolidate the disarmament fellowship programme with the newly established regional disarmament training programme and disarmament advisory services programme under the Department for Disarmament Affairs, in the Office of the Under-Secretary-General, of the Secretariat,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

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[59] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes,* agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32.

[60] "Interim Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms" (United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 944, No. 13445).

[61] "Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms" (see CD/53/Appendix III/Vol. I, document CD/28.).

[62] A/41/518-S/18277, annex I, attachment.

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

1. *Reaffirms* its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General[63] approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament, including the advisory services and training programmes, within existing resources;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America for inviting the 1987 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

4. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

5. *Decides* to rename the three programmes consolidated pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 40/151 H "the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme";

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on his assessment of the operations of the programme.

J

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985 and 41/60 D of 3 December 1986,

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, in which the Heads of State or Government, *inter alia,* reaffirmed the need to strengthen the role of the regional bodies in mobilizing support for the World Disarmament Campaign and, in this regard, welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa at Lomé,[64]

Bearing in mind resolution AHG/Res.164 (XXIII) (see A/42/699, annex II), adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987, by which it, *inter alia,* endorsed the Lomé Declaration on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa and the Programme of Action for Peace, Security and Co-operation in Africa,[65]

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/609),

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* that the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, inaugurated on 24 October 1986, has become operational;

2. *Commends* the efforts of the Secretary-General for taking the necessary measures to ensure the effective functioning of the Centre and requests him to continue to lend all the necessary support to the Centre;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to those Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations which have already made contributions to ensure the functioning of the Centre;

4. *Appeals once again* to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the effective operational activities of the Centre;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

K

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/60 J of 3 December 1986 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/544),

1. *Welcomes* the inauguration at Lima on 9 October 1987 of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America;

2. *Also welcomes* the promptness with which the Secretary-General has taken the necessary administrative measures to ensure the functioning of the Centre, and requests him to continue to give the Centre all necessary support;

3. *Expresses its thanks* to the host Member State for its valuable contribution to the functioning of the Regional Centre;

4. *Believes* that, in carrying out its activities, the Regional Centre will seek to promote relations of mutual trust and security between the countries of the region in a spirit of harmony, solidarity and co-operation for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, and for the promotion of economic and social development in Latin America;

5. *Recommends* that the Regional Centre hold, in 1988, a conference of experts on the strengthening of political co-operation in Latin America in the areas of peace, disarmament, development and security in the context of the World Disarmament Campaign;

6. *Again calls upon* Member States and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;

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[63] A/33/305.

[64] See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 58.

[65] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985,* document S/17573, annex.

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit that appeal to all Member States in order to ensure the normal functioning of the Regional Centre;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/42/752

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 64

[Original: English]
[19 November 1987]

1. The item entitled "Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/60 G of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 64, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. On 27 October, Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Convening of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.68), which was later also sponsored by the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia and the Netherlands. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 32nd meeting, on 4 November.

6. At its 44th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.68 (see para. 7 below) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONVENING OF THE THIRD SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEVOTED TO DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the decision, contained in paragraph 66 of the Concluding Document of its Twelfth Special Session,[59] the second special session devoted to disarmament, concerning the convening of the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/60 G of 3 December 1986, in which it decided to convene its third special session on disarmament in 1988 and to establish an open-ended Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament,

Reaffirming the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[47] the first special session devoted to disarmament, and its conviction that disarmament remains one of the essential objectives of the United Nations,

Expressing its concern at the continuation of the arms race, which aggravates international peace and security and also diverts vast resources urgently needed for economic and social development,

Reiterating its conviction that peace can be secured through the implementation of disarmament measures, particularly for nuclear disarmament, conducive to the realization of the final objective, namely, general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Having considered the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (A/42/46),

1. *Decides* that the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament shall be held from 31 May to 25 June 1988 at United Nations Headquarters in New York;

2. *Endorses* the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament and the recommendations contained therein;

3. *Endorses also* the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee that it meet in New York from 25 January to 5 February 1988 in order to consider substantive issues related to the session for incorporation in the document or documents to be adopted at the third special session devoted to disarmament, and any remaining organizational and procedural matters, with the understanding that the Preparatory Committee, at that session, would determine the need for a subsequent session;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the members of the Preparatory Committee for their constructive contribution to its work;

5. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to submit its final report to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

6. *Requests* all Member States engaged in bilateral, regional or multilateral negotiations on disarmament issues outside the framework of the United Nations to submit appropriate information on such negotiations to the General

Assembly in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly before the third special session devoted to disarmament;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare necessary documentation, including background material, as may be requested by the Preparatory Committee for the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render to the Preparatory Committee all necessary assistance for the completion of its work;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament".

DOCUMENT A/42/753

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 65

[*Original: English*]
[*19 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "World Disarmament Conference: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/61 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 65, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. On 27 October, Burundi, Peru, Poland, Spain and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.53), which was introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka at the 36th meeting, on 9 November.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/42/L.79).

7. At its 44th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.53 (see para. 8 below) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2833 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2930 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3183 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3260 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3469 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/190 of 21 December 1976, 32/89 of 12 December 1977, 33/69 of 14 December 1978, 34/81 of 11 December 1979, 35/151 of 12 December 1980, 36/91 of 9 December 1981, 37/97 of 13 December 1982, 38/186 of 20 December 1983, 39/150 of 17 December 1984, 40/154 of 16 December 1985 and 41/61 of 3 December 1986,

Reiterating its conviction that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that all States should be in a position to contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Stressing anew its conviction that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could provide the realization of such an aim and that the co-operation of all nuclear-weapon Powers would considerably facilitate its attainment,

Recalling that, in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[47] the first special session devoted to disarmament, it was decided that, at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened, with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the world disarmament conference (A/42/542 and Add.1);

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference for his consultations with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States, as well as with all other States, as requested in resolution 41/61;

3. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

4. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue to maintain close contact with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States, as well as with all other States, in order to remain currently informed of their positions on the question of convening a world disarmament conference, and to consider any relevant comments and observations that might be made, especially having in mind paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

5. *Also requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to report to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

6. *Further requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to hold one session in 1988 of two days' duration for the preparation and adoption of its report to the third special session devoted to disarmament.

DOCUMENT A/42/754

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 66

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled:

"Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

"(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute;

"(*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*g*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(*h*) United Nations disarmament studies:

(i) Report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;

"(*i*) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*j*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(*k*) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(*l*) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session: reports of the Secretary-General;

"(*m*) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:

(i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

(ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(iii) Verification in all its aspects: report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(*n*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, 40/152 K and L of 16 December 1985, 41/86 B, C, D, E, F, G, J, M, O, P and Q of 4 December 1986 and decision 41/421 B of 14 September 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 66, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.6

5. On 21 October, the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Obligations of States to contribute to effective disarmament negotiations" (A/C.1/42/L.6), which was introduced by its representative at the 28th meeting, on 2 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> "*Having reviewed* the implementation of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[66] the first special session devoted to disarmament, reaffirmed by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,
>
> "*Bearing in mind* that the active participation of States in effective disarmament negotiations is imperative for discharging their responsibility to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and that all States have the right and duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament,
>
> "*Believing* that the preservation of the existing bilateral, regional and global system of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and the strict observance of such agreements are important elements of disarmament efforts at all levels,
>
> "*Stressing* the commitment of States, which they have undertaken under the terms of international law in various existing international instruments, to conduct negotiations that would lead to early agreements on disarmament measures,
>
> "*Convinced* that the large-scale proposals which have been put forward at the meeting at the highest level between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, held in 1986 at Reykjavik, signify a qualitatively new approach to disarmament and offer broad possibilities for agreements on deep cuts in and elimination of nuclear weapons as well as the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including strict observance of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems,[67]
>
> "*Aware* that all possibilities should be employed in order to give a new impetus to disarmament negotiations at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future,

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[66] Resolution S-10/2.

[67] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 944, No. 13446.

"*Emphasizing* that the most important next steps should be the conclusion of an agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the complete elimination of their land-based intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, radical reductions in offensive strategic weapons by the Soviet Union and the United States while strengthening the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty régime, the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, the speediest conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons and the intensification of all efforts for convention disarmament,

"*Stressing* the need for bilateral and multilateral disarmament negotiations to complement and stimulate each other,

"*Affirming* that the forthcoming third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament should lead to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and especially pave the way to a nuclear-weapon-free world,

"1. *Expresses its conviction* that it is the foremost obligation of all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and the other militarily significant States, to live up to their commitment undertaken in international instruments and to the recommendations and decisions of the General Assembly at its tenth special session and to conduct serious negotiations in good faith;

"2. *Appeals* to all five nuclear-weapon States to enter into a dialogue on the objectives in the field of nuclear disarmament and to consider the convening, after essential preparations, of a special meeting of the Security Council, possibly at the level of ministers for foreign affairs;

"3. *Calls upon* States to undertake genuine negotiations in a constructive and accommodating spirit and taking into account the interest of the entire international community in order to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and to achieve disarmament;

"4. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to conclude an agreement on the complete elimination of their intermediate- and shorter-range missiles and to intensify their efforts to reach deep cuts in strategic arms while maintaining and strengthening the régime of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, and to achieve progress in all other agreed areas;

"5. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to concentrate its work on the substantive and priority items on its agenda, to proceed to negotiations on a nuclear-test ban, on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, on the prevention of nuclear war and the prevention of an arms race in outer space without further delay, as well as to finalize the draft convention on the prohibition of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

"6. *Underlines* the need for strict compliance with disarmament agreements;

"7. *Invites* all States engaged in disarmament and/or arms limitation and reduction negotiations outside the United Nations framework to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament appropriately informed of such negotiations without prejudice to their progress;

"8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled 'Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session'."

6. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.6.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.7

7. On 21 October, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Romania submitted a draft resolution entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/42/L.7), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 28th meeting, on 2 November.

8. At its 38th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.7 (see para. 50 below, draft resolution A) by a recorded vote of 94 to 17, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.16

9. On 26 October, Iraq and Jordan submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" (A/C.1/42/L.16). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 31st meeting, on 3 November.

10. At its 43rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.16 (see para. 50 below, draft resolution B) by a recorded vote of 103 to 1, with 13 abstentions.[68] The voting was as follows:

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[68] The delegations of Djibouti, Panama and the Sudan subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of India, that it had intended to abstain.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India,[68] Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Iran (Islamic Republic of).

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.25

11. On 27 October, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cameroon, the German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Romania, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.25). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 30th meeting, on 3 November.

12. At its 37th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.25 (see para. 50 below, draft resolution C) by a recorded vote of 110 to 13, with 7 abstentions.[69] The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Spain.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.26

13. On 27 October, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, the Congo, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, the Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/42/L.26), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Viet Nam. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 30th meeting, on 3 November.

14. At its 38th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.26 (see para. 50 below, draft resolution D) by a recorded vote of 108 to 3, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Draft decision A/C.1/42/L.36

15. On 27 October, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland and Sweden submitted a draft decision entitled "Verification" (A/C.1/42/L.36), which was introduced by the representative of Finland at the 33rd meeting, on 4 November, and read as follows:

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[69] The delegation of Panama subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

"The General Assembly, noting that the Disarmament Commission at its session in 1987 has recommended that work accomplished under General Assembly resolution 41/86 should be continued at the Commission's 1988 substantive session, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at that session a preliminary report on existing capabilities and facilities within the United Nations Secretariat relevant to the establishment of a computerized data base for purposes of verification of compliance with international arms limitation and disarmament agreements, thus enhancing the role of the United Nations in this field."

16. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft decision A/C.1/42/L.36.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.37 and Rev.1

17. On 27 October, Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution entitled "International co-operation for disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.37).

18. On 9 November, Czechoslovakia submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.37/Rev.1), which was introduced by its representative at the 40th meeting, on 11 November. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the words "*Firmly convinced*" were replaced by "*Considering*";

(*b*) The eighth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Convinced further* that for the realization of an all-embracing disarmament process it is essential at all stages to come, in the very least, to agreement on the reasonable sufficiency of armaments, both nuclear and conventional, and on the maintaining of the strategic stability at the lowest possible level of that sufficiency,"

was deleted;

(*c*) The ninth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Believing* that military doctrines of States should be based on the principle of reasonable sufficiency and translated into corresponding military postures reflecting exclusively defensive intentions,"

was deleted;

(*d*) In the original tenth preambular paragraph, the word "*also*" was deleted after "*Believing*";

(*e*) In paragraph 2, the phrase, ", the establishment by the United Nations of the fundamental principles of comprehensive security in the military area being a major contribution to this end", which had followed "sphere of disarmament", was deleted;

(*f*) Paragraph 4, which had read:

> "4. *Calls upon* all States to base their military doctrines on the principle of reasonable sufficiency and exclusively non-offensive strategies;"

was deleted and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.37/Rev.1 (see para. 50 below, draft resolution E) by a recorded vote of 90 to 18, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Malta, Sweden, Uruguay.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.39

20. On 27 October, the Federal Republic of Germany submitted a draft resolution entitled "Constructive review and implementation of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly" (A/C.1/42/L.39), which was introduced by its representative at the 25th meeting, on 29 October. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Mindful* of the importance of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, and laid down in its Final Document,[66] which continues to represent the most substantial and comprehensive consensus document of the international community concerning disarmament,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolutions adopted since 1978, and especially the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[59] the second special session devoted to disarmament, which it adopted in order to facilitate a forward-looking review and implementation of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, with the overall objective of increased security and stability through disarmament,
>
> "*Concerned* that its consideration of the Final Document has not led to satisfactory results in the course of nearly a decade since its adoption,
>
> "*Noting with regret* that central issues, such as the appropriate approach to world-wide prevention of all wars, the reduction of tensions and conflicts in many parts of the world and the excessive buildup of armaments, which is still continuing on a global scale, have remained controversial,
>
> "*Concerned* in particular that lack of consensus regarding the implementation of the Final Document has impeded the United Nations in its efforts to contribute

more effectively to the process of disarmament and the maintenance of international peace and security,

"*Willing* to concentrate all endeavours on the task of broadening and further substantiating the basic consensus on the principal questions of disarmament represented by the Final Document,

"*Recalling* that it is the responsibility of all States Members of the United Nations to contribute to the development of agreed approaches to the achievement of this task,

"*Stressing* in particular their collective responsibility for a central and productive role of the United Nations and its organs competent for disarmament issues in all efforts undertaken in our time to stabilize and enhance security at lower levels of armaments,

"1. *Believes* that a broad and comprehensive approach to security, which takes due account of the legitimacy of individual and collective self-defence and of the necessity that military potentials should not exceed defensive needs, is required for the implementation of the objectives of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

"2. *Recalls* that for the attainment of this goal comprehensive international co-operation, in particular on a regional basis, extending to all questions of peace, security and disarmament, is indispensable;

"3. *Expresses its conviction* that for the purpose of a review and implementation of the Final Document it is important to take into consideration the new developments that have taken place in the field of disarmament and related areas since 1978;

"4. *Requests* Member States, in their efforts to ensure the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the Final Document with regard to the current disarmament process, to pay specific attention to those areas where first substantive results have been reached and further progress can be expected;

"5. *Calls upon* all Member States to unite in their endeavours for a constructive and result-oriented review and implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session."

21. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.39.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.44

22. On 27 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Verification in all its aspects" (A/C.1/42/L.44), which was later also sponsored by Romania and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 30th meeting, on 3 November.

23. At its 36th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.44 (see para. 50 below, draft resolution F) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.45

24. On 27 October, Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Jordan, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/42/L.45), which was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 25th meeting, on 29 October.

25. At its 36th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.45 (see para. 50 below, draft resolution G) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.46

26. On 27 October, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Disarmament Week" (A/C.1/42/L.46), which was introduced by the representative of Mongolia at the 30th meeting, on 3 November.

27. At the 38th meeting, on 10 November, the representative of Mongolia orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.46 as follows:

(*a*) In the third preambular paragraph, the word "urgent" was deleted before "need";

(*b*) At the end of the fourth preambular paragraph, the phrase "as well as the new initiatives to this end" was deleted;

(*c*) The fifth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Mindful* of the world-wide mass anti-war and anti-nuclear movement,"

was replaced by a paragraph reading:

> "*Urging* all Member States not to interfere with the rights of their citizens to organize and participate in the anti-war and anti-nuclear-weapon-threat demonstrations and movement,";

(*d*) In paragraph 7, the words "mass media" were replaced by "information organs".

28. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.46 as orally revised (see para. 50 below, draft resolution H) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.51

29. On 27 October, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.51), which was later also sponsored by Cuba and Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 36th meeting, on 9 November.

30. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.51 (see para. 50 below, draft resolution I) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.60 and Rev.1 and 2

31. On 27 October, Cameroon, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet So-

cialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations disarmament studies" (A/C.1/42/L.60). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 35th meeting, on 6 November, and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 40/152 K of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 C of 4 December 1986,

"*Reaffirming* the valuable contribution that United Nations studies can make to the discussion and consideration of disarmament issues,

"*Noting with appreciation* the views of Member States contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/363 and Add.1),

"*Taking into consideration* that the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies also functions as the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research,

"*Noting* that the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research offers new opportunities regarding research in the field of disarmament,

"*Bearing in mind* that the final decision on United Nations disarmament studies rests with the General Assembly,

"1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (A/42/300, annex);

"2. *Accepts* the conclusion of the Advisory Board that consensus should be the normal practice in the drafting of studies, but that this should not preclude the expression of varying opinions and that some subjects can be dealt with only by the presentation of differing approaches;

"3. *Supports* the recommendations of the Advisory Board that:

"(*a*) It would be highly desirable for Member States to present proposals for disarmament studies or research to the Secretary-General, by 1 September annually;

"(*b*) The Advisory Board should recommend whether a study should be carried out by a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General, or as part of the ongoing work programme of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, or as an additional task of the Institute requiring an allocation of funds by the General Assembly;

"4. *Notes* the opinion of the Advisory Board that the careful selection of subjects for study and the matter of costs are of special importance;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 4 above to the attention of Member States;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as to the next session of the Disarmament Commission, under the appropriate items."

32. On 6 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.60/Rev.1) containing the following changes:

(*a*) The sixth preambular paragraph was deleted;

(*b*) In paragraph 1, the words "*Expresses its appreciation* for" were replaced by "*Takes note with appreciation of*";

(*c*) A new operative paragraph was added as paragraph 2, reading:

"2. *Recalls* that the final decision on United Nations disarmament studies rests with the General Assembly;"

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(*d*) In the original paragraph 2, the word "*Accepts*" was replaced by "*Takes note of*";

(*e*) The original paragraph 3 was revised to read:

"4. *Invites* Member States to present proposals for disarmament studies or research to the Secretary-General, preferably by 1 September annually, to give the Advisory Board the opportunity to recommend whether a study should be carried out by a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General, or as part of the ongoing work programme of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, or as an additional task of the Institute requiring an allocation of funds by the General Assembly;".

33. On 10 November, Zimbabwe, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted amendments (A/C.1/42/L.82) to the revised draft resolution, by which:

(*a*) In paragraph 2, the words "*Recalls*" would be replaced by "*Affirms*";

(*b*) Paragraph 3 would be amended to read:

"3. *Notes* the conclusion of the Advisory Board that consensus should be the normal practice in study groups, but that the expression of differing opinions where views cannot be reconciled should be permitted;"

(*c*) Paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 would be replaced by the following:

"4. *Invites* Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their views on the report of the Advisory Board;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit those views to the General Assembly at its forty-third session."

34. On 12 November, the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.60/Rev.2), which contained the following changes:

(*a*) Paragraph 2 was revised to read:

"2. *Affirms* that the final decision on how United Nations disarmament studies should be prepared rests with the General Assembly;"

(*b*) Paragraph 3 was revised to read:

"3. *Takes note* of the conclusion of the Advisory Board that consensus should be the normal practice in study groups, but that the expression of differing opinions where views cannot be reconciled should be permitted;"

(*c*) Paragraph 4 was revised to read:

"4. *Invites* Member States to take note of the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Board in presenting proposals for disarmament studies or research.";

(*d*) Paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 were deleted.

35. At its 43rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.60/Rev.2 (see para. 50 below, draft resolution J) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.61 and Rev.1

36. On 27 October, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.61), which was later also sponsored by Australia and Portugal. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Netherlands at the 31st meeting, on 3 November.

37. On 11 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.61/Rev.1) containing the following changes:

(*a*) In the first preambular paragraph, the words "of the Final Document" were added at the end;

(*b*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the second reading:

> "*Bearing in mind* that considerable and urgent work remains to be accomplished in the field of disarmament,";

(*c*) In the original second preambular paragraph, the phrase "consideration and negotiation of disarmament agreements" was replaced by "implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session";

(*d*) Paragraph 2, which had read:

> "2. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to continue, during its 1988 session, the consideration of all items on its agenda, taking into account the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;"

was replaced by the following:

> "2. *Reaffirms* the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;"

(*e*) A new operative paragraph was added as paragraph 3, reading:

> "3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work in accordance with the relevant provisions set forth in paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;"

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

38. At its 43rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.61/Rev.1 (see para. 50 below, draft resolution K) by a recorded vote of 87 to none, with 32 abstentions.[70] The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.69

39. On 27 October, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.69), which was later also sponsored by Burma. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 34th meeting, on 6 November.

40. At the 43rd meeting, on 13 November, the sponsors orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.69 by adding a new operative paragraph as paragraph 6, reading:

> "6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a special report on the status of its negotiations and its work to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;"

and renumbering the subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

41. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.69 as orally revised (see para. 50 below, draft resolution L) by a recorded vote of 104 to 5, with 14 abstentions.[71] The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique,

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[70] The delegations of Djibouti and Panama subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of the Sudan, that it had intended to abstain.

[71] The delegations of Djibouti, Panama and the Sudan subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Turkey.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.70 and Rev.1

42. On 27 October, Algeria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session" (A/C.1/42/L.70), which was later also sponsored by Burma. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 34th meeting, on 6 November.

43. On 10 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by the German Democratic Republic, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.70/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria and Mongolia. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 40th meeting, on 11 November, and contained the following change:

The seventh preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Stressing once again* that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give a new impetus to negotiations on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future,"

was replaced by the following:

> "*Stressing once again* that the active participation of Member States in effective disarmament negotiations is necessary for discharging their responsibility to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, that all States have the right to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament, that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give a new impetus to negotiations on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future, and that all States should refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations,".

44. At its 42nd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.70/Rev.1 (see para. 50 below, draft resolution M) by a recorded vote of 115 to 12, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Japan, Norway, Spain.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.76 and Rev.1 and 2

45. On 27 October, Cameroon submitted a draft resolution entitled "Rationalization of the work of the First Committee" (A/C.1/42/L.76), which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> "*Reaffirming* that, in order for the United Nations to discharge effectively its central role and primary responsibilities in the field of disarmament and related security questions, the necessary political will of States as well as the effective functioning of existing machinery must be demonstrated,
>
> "*Convinced* that the existing machinery for the consideration of disarmament and related international security questions within the framework of the United Nations can and should be reinforced through concrete measures to increase its effectiveness and efficiency,
>
> "*Emphasizing* the need to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the activities of the First Committee as the key organ of the General Assembly for disarmament and related international security questions,
>
> "*Acknowledging* the valuable contribution and proposals already introduced with the above-mentioned goal in mind, including those of the group of former and present chairmen and other officers of the First Committee,
>
> "*Taking into account* the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/42/42),
>
> "1. *Decides* to adopt the following recommendations concerning the work of the First Committee:
>
> "(*a*) The agenda of the First Committee should be rationalized by grouping or merging related items to the extent possible and by setting an interval of two or more years for the discussion of appropriate items;
>
> "(*b*) Recommendations on procedural matters should be adopted as decisions, not as resolutions;
>
> "(*c*) In the interest of maximum effectiveness and efficiency, draft resolutions on the same subject or under

the same agenda items should be merged, wherever possible;

"(*d*) Repetitious texts and resolutions should be avoided as far as possible, and discussions on them should not be held in consecutive sessions;

"(*e*) The deadline for submission for draft resolutions should be advanced further, in order to increase the amount of time available for discussion and for organized informal consultation among delegations, including the utilization of officers of the Committee in the process. A period of time for these consultations should be allocated in the programme of work of the First Committee;

"(*f*) The First Committee should have a single general debate on all disarmament questions during which delegations may speak on specific issues. More time should be provided for the consideration of concrete proposals and draft resolutions in order to ensure the best use of time and resources available;

"(*g*) Contributions to the general debate should concentrate on issues of operational relevance to the upcoming work in the First Committee;

"(*h*) While the clustering of draft resolutions remains an important step in the streamlining of the work of the First Committee, this should not exclude the possibility of introducing and acting upon draft resolutions at any stage of the work of the Committee as feasible, in order to allow time for necessary negotiations on the more complex draft resolutions, after dealing with non-controversial matters at any early stage;

"2. *Requests* the First Committee to implement the above-mentioned recommendations at the forty-third session of the General Assembly."

46. On 4 November, Australia, Bahamas, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Ireland, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Togo, Zaire and Zambia submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.76/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by the Netherlands. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Cameroon at the 32nd meeting, on 4 November, and contained the following changes in paragraph 1:

(*a*) In subparagraph (*a*) the words ", when appropriate," were inserted after the word "setting";

(*b*) Subparagraph (*d*) was deleted;

(*c*) Subparagraph (*e*) was replaced by the following:

"(*d*) A period of time for discussion and for organized informal consultations among delegations should be allocated in the programme of work of the First Committee;"

(*d*) The original subparagraph (*f*) was revised to read:

"(*e*) The First Committee should have a single general debate on all disarmament questions during which delegations may speak on specific issues, in order to ensure the best use of time and resources available;"

(*e*) The original subparagraph (*g*) was renumbered (*f*) and subparagraph (*h*) was deleted.

47. At the 36th meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Ghana orally proposed an amendment to subparagraph (*a*) of paragraph 1 of the revised draft resolution, which called for the insertion of a semi-colon after the word "possible" and the deletion of the rest of the subparagraph.

48. On 11 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Austria, submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.76/Rev.2), containing the following changes in paragraph 1:

(*a*) Subparagraph (*a*) was revised to read:

"(*a*) The agenda of the First Committee should be rationalized by grouping or merging related items to the extent possible in order to provide greater organizational clarity and without prejudging their substance;"

(*b*) Subparagraph (*f*) was replaced by the following:

"(*f*) The deadline for the submission of draft resolutions on disarmament items should be advanced further to the extent feasible with a view to allowing sufficient time for consultations before proceeding to take action upon them;".

49. At its 42nd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.76/Rev.2 (see para. 50 below, draft resolution N) by a recorded vote of 103 to none, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Maldives, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Recommendation of the First Committee

50. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to N below:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

A

Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in accordance with paragraph 20 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[66] the first special session devoted to disarmament, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority and that this commitment was reaffirmed by the Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document, it is stated that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, should consider as soon as possible various proposals designed to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, the prevention of nuclear war and related objectives, where possible through international agreement, and thereby ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered,

Reaffirming that the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and for undertaking measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war,

Convinced that it is possible and necessary for mankind to block the way to a nuclear catastrophe and that the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons is a most urgent measure to this end,

Stressing that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Recalling that in the Political Declaration adopted at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, all nuclear-weapon States were called upon to enter early into an internationally binding commitment not to be the first to use or to threaten to use nuclear weapons,[72]

Emphasizing that for the sake of international peace and security, military concepts and doctrines must be of a strictly defensive character,

1. *Considers* that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, concerning their respective obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, offer an important avenue to decrease the danger of nuclear war;

2. *Expresses the hope* that those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so would consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons;

3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on the item "Prevention of nuclear war" of its agenda and to consider, *inter alia*, the elaboration of an international instrument of a legally binding character laying down the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war".

B

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/148 L of 17 December 1984, 40/152 J of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 J of 4 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted pursuant to resolution 41/86 J (A/42/552),

Noting with concern that the problem identified in the above-mentioned resolutions has not been alleviated,

Firmly convinced that all States have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Bearing in mind paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[66] in which it affirmed that all States have the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament and that all States have the right to participate in disarmament negotiations, as well as paragraphs 120 (*g*) and (*h*) of the Final Document,

Recalling further its resolution 38/183 F of 20 December 1983, in which it called upon the Governments of all States to contribute substantially, *inter alia*, to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war,

1. *Reiterates once more* the right of all States not members of the Conference on Disarmament to participate in the work of the plenary sessions of the Conference on substantive questions;

2. *Urges* States members of the Conference on Disarmament not to misuse the rules of procedure of the Conference so as to prevent States not members from exercising their right to participate in the work of the Conference;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

C

Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in paragraph 11 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[66] the Assembly stated that the nuclear-arms race, far from contributing to the strengthening of the security of all States, on the contrary weakens it and increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war and that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons are more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 47 of the Final Document, the Assembly expressed the belief that nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization, that it is essential to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons, and that the ultimate goal in this context is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it was stated that the renewed escalation in the nuclear-arms race, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, had heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations, and that it was also stated that nuclear weapons were more than weapons of war, that such weapons were instruments of mass annihilation,[73]

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[72] See A/42/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 47.

Noting further that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, it was stated that the idea that world peace could be maintained through nuclear deterrence, a doctrine that lay at the root of the continuing escalation in the quantity and quality of nuclear weapons, was the most dangerous myth in existence,[74]

Believing that all nations have a vital interest in negotiations on nuclear disarmament because the existence of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of a handful of States directly and fundamentally jeopardizes the vital security interests of both nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States alike,

Welcoming proposals on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world,

Considering that it is necessary to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons of all types and versions and their delivery systems as a first step in the process that should lead to the achievement of substantial reductions in nuclear forces, and welcoming in this context the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania,[75] which was reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration[76] and the Mexico Declaration[77] issued by the leaders of those States on 28 January 1985 and 7 August 1986, respectively,

Noting that in the Conference on Disarmament, at its 1987 session, several proposals were presented for the consideration of practical measures,

Regretting, however, that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament,

Convinced of the imperative need to take constructive action towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

1. *Reaffirms* that the existence of bilateral negotiations on nuclear and space arms in no way diminishes the urgent need to initiate multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;

2. *Believes* that efforts should be intensified with a view to initiating, as a matter of the highest priority, multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;[66]

3. *Again requests* the Conference on Disarmament to establish an *ad hoc* committee at the beginning of its 1988 session to elaborate on paragraph 50 of the Final Document and to submit recommendations to the Conference as to how it could best initiate multilateral negotiations of agreements, with adequate measures of verification, in appropriate stages for:

(*a*) Cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;

(*b*) Cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(*c*) Substantial reduction in existing nuclear weapons with a view to their ultimate elimination;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on its consideration of this subject;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament".

D

Prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing nuclear-arms race,

Deeply concerned by an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation,

Conscious that removal of the threat of nuclear war is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Reiterating that it is the shared responsibility of all Member States to save succeeding generations from the scourge of another world war, which would inevitably be a nuclear war,

Recalling the provisions of paragraphs 47 to 50 and 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[66] regarding the procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

Recalling also that at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it was stated that nuclear weapons were more than weapons of war, they were instruments of mass annihiliation,[73] and that at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, it was stated that the accumulation of weapons, in particular nuclear weapons, constituted a threat to the survival of mankind and that, therefore, it had become imperative that States abandon the dangerous goal of unilateral security through armament and embrace the objective of common security through disarmament,[78]

Recalling further its resolutions 36/81 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 I of 9 December 1982, 38/183 G of 20 December 1983, 39/148 P of 17 December 1984, 40/152 Q of 16 December 1985, and, in particular, its resolution 41/86 G of 4 December 1986, in which it expressed its conviction that, in view of the urgency of the matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it was necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war, and once more requested the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war,

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[73] See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I, para. 28.

[74] See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 33.

[75] A/39/277-S/16587, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16587, annex.

[76] A/40/114-S/16921, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*, document S/16921, annex.

[77] A/41/518-S/18277, annex I, attachment.

[78] See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 31.

Having considered that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1987 session relating to this question (A/42/27, sect. III.C),

Noting with grave concern that the Conference on Disarmament was once again unable to start negotiations on the question during its 1987 session,

Taking into account the deliberations on this item at its forty-second session,

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all people of the world,

Also convinced that the prevention of nuclear war is a problem too important to be left to the nuclear-weapon States alone,

1. *Notes with regret* that, despite the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has discussed the question of the prevention of nuclear war for several years, it has been unable even to establish a subsidiary body to consider appropriate and practical measures to prevent it;

2. *Reiterates its conviction* that, in view of the urgency of the matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it is necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war;

3. *Again requests* the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures that could be negotiated and adopted individually for the prevention of nuclear war and to establish for that purpose an *ad hoc* committee on the subject at the beginning of its 1988 session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war".

E

International co-operation for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Stressing again the urgent need for an active and sustained effort to expedite the implementation of the recommendations and decisions unanimously adopted at its tenth special session,[66] the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament of 11 December 1979[79] and its resolutions 36/92 D of 9 December 1981, 37/78 B of 9 December 1982, 38/183 F of 20 December 1983, 39/148 M of 17 December 1984, 40/152 I of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 K of 4 December 1986,

Stressing the vital need to proceed to balanced, mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective measures towards halting the arms race and attaining disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of comprehensive international security,

Bearing in mind the vital interests of all States in the adoption of concrete effective disarmament measures, which would, through conversion, release considerable material, financial and human resources to be used for peaceful purposes and, with the assistance of the respective international machinery, particularly for overcoming economic underdevelopment in the developing countries,

Convinced of the need to strengthen constructive international co-operation based on the political goodwill of States for successful negotiations on disarmament, and on the increased openness in military matters in accordance with the priorities established in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[66]

Stressing that international co-operation for disarmament should, as a matter of priority, be aimed at averting nuclear war through the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, the discontinuation of nuclear-weapon tests, the prevention of an arms race in outer space and conventional disarmament on a global scale, taking into account the characteristics of the different regions, and at confidence-building as an indispensable component of relations among States,

Considering that the progress towards a nuclear-weapon-free world can be executed stage by stage in terms of both participation and armaments to be covered, with the steady strengthening of international security and stability,

Believing that a broader internationalization of all disarmament negotiations would be an important factor contributing to their success,

Noting with satisfaction an increased dynamism of the efforts of the international community to avert the nuclear threat and to make a genuine breakthrough in the field of disarmament,

Emphasizing that the two nuclear-weapon States possessing the most important nuclear arsenals should continue and further expedite their negotiations with a view to curbing the nuclear-arms race while mutually refraining from launching weapons into outer space,

Believing that all nuclear-weapon States should make their national contributions to the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free world,

Conscious that in the nuclear space age the reliable security of all countries in all spheres of international relations can be ensured only by political means, through the joint efforts of all States,

1. *Invites* all States further to increase co-operation and to strive actively for meaningful disarmament negotiations on the basis of reciprocity, equality, undiminished security and the non-use of force in international relations, so that they may prevent the qualitative enhancement and quantitative accumulation of weapons, as well as the development of new types and systems of weaponry, especially weapons of mass destruction, and secure a meaningful and all-embracing disarmament process;

2. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament;

3. *Emphasizes* the necessity of refraining from the dissemination of any doctrines and concepts that may endanger international peace and security by justifying nuclear war;

4. *Invites* all States to consider, in a spirit of co-operation, ways and means to achieve a broader internationalization of the current disarmament negotiations;

5. *Declares* that the use of force in international relations as well as in attempts to prevent the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence

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[79] Resolution 34/88.

to Colonial Countries and Peoples[80] constitutes a phenomenon incompatible with the idea of international co-operation for disarmament;

6. *Reiterates its profound conviction* that outer space should be excluded from the sphere of military preparation and used exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of all mankind;

7. *Appeals* to States members of military groupings to promote, on the basis of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and in a spirit of co-operation and openness, the gradual mutual limitation of their military activities as well as the reduction of their armed forces and armaments, thus creating conditions for their dissolution;

8. *Calls upon* all Member States and the international organizations concerned to continue to cultivate and disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign, launched by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, the idea of international co-operation for disarmament;

9. *Calls upon* the Governments of all States to contribute substantially to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war and to strengthening international peace and security.

F

Verification in all its aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/152 O of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 Q of 4 December 1986,

Conscious of the urgent need to reach agreements on arms limitation and disarmament measures capable of contributing to the maintenance of peace and security,

Convinced that, if such measures are to be effective, they must be fair and balanced and acceptable to all parties, their substance must be clear and compliance with them must be evident,

Noting that the critical importance of verification of and compliance with agreements is universally recognized,

Reaffirming its conviction, as expressed in paragraph 91 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[66] adopted by consensus at that session, its first special session devoted to disarmament, that in order to facilitate the conclusion and effective implementation of disarmament agreements and to create confidence, States should accept appropriate provisions for verification in such agreements,

Reiterating its view that:

(*a*) Disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for adequate and effective measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned in order to create the necessary confidence and to ensure that they are being observed by all parties;

(*b*) The form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement;

(*c*) Agreements should provide for the participation of parties directly or through the United Nations system in the verification process;

(*d*) Where appropriate, a combination of several methods of verification as well as other compliance procedures should be employed;

Recalling that:

(*a*) In the context of international disarmament negotiations, the problem of verification should be further examined and adequate methods and procedures in this field should be considered;

(*b*) Every effort should be made to develop appropriate methods and procedures that are non-discriminatory and that do not unduly interfere with the internal affairs of other States or jeopardize their economic and social development,

Believing that verification techniques should be developed as an objective means of determining compliance with agreements and appropriately taken into account in the course of disarmament negotiations,

Noting with satisfaction that part of the report of the Disarmament Commission relating to this question (A/42/42, para. 46),

1. *Calls upon* Member States to increase their efforts towards achieving agreements on balanced, mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective arms limitation and disarmament measures;

2. *Encourages* all States that have not already done so to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 31 March 1988, their views and suggestions on verification principles as invited by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/86 Q;

3. *Urges* individual Member States and groups of Member States possessing verification expertise to consider means by which they can contribute to, and promote the inclusion of, adequate and effective verification measures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements;

4. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to conclude its consideration of verification in all its aspects at its 1988 substantive session, in the context of pursuing general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as a matter of critical importance in the negotiation and implementation of arms limitation and disarmament, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, regarding verification in all its aspects, including principles, provisions and techniques to promote the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and the role of the United Nations and its Member States in the field of verification, and to report on its deliberations, conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament and at its forty-third session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its 1988 substantive session a compilation of the views received from Member States on the issue;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects".

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[80] Resolution 1514 (XV).

G

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/42/42),

Emphasizing again the importance of an effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[66] the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Taking into account the relevant sections of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[59] the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 H of 11 December 1979, 35/152 F of 12 December 1980, 36/92 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, 38/183 E of 20 December 1983, 39/148 R of 17 December 1984, 40/152 F of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 E of 4 December 1986,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Notes* that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda, but notes also with appreciation the progress achieved on some of these;

3. *Recalls* the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those items;

4. *Stresses* the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1988 substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the results of its 1987 substantive session;

6. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1988 and to submit a substantive special report, containing specific recommendations on the items included in its agenda, to the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, as well as a report to the Assembly at its forty-third session;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/42/27), together with all the official records of the forty-second session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages, and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to this end;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

H

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned over the continuing arms race,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, ending the nuclear-arms race and bringing about disarmament for the maintenance of world peace and security,

Emphasizing anew the need for and the importance of wide and continued mobilization of world public opinion in support of halting and reversing the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, in all its aspects,

Taking into account the aspirations of the world public to prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on Earth and to eliminate nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction,

Urging all Member States not to interfere with the rights of their citizens to organize and participate in the anti-war and anti-nuclear-weapon-threat demonstrations and movement,

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament,[81]

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed,[82]

Recalling also its previous resolutions relating to the question of Disarmament Week,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/469) on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week;

3. *Invites* all States that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of

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[81] Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

[82] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 12.

the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General;[83]

4. *Invites* Governments to continue, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

5. *Invites* the relevant specialized and other agencies to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and requests them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;

6. *Also invites* international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

7. *Further invites* the Secretary-General to use the United Nations information organs as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

I

Comprehensive programme of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/183 K of 20 December 1983, 39/148 I of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 D of 16 December 1985, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of the comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Bearing in mind its decision 41/421 B of 14 September 1987, by which it took note of the report of the Conference on Disarmament,[84] containing the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament[85] concerning its work during the 1987 session of the Conference, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the sub-item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament",

Noting that, in its report, the *Ad Hoc* Committee agreed to recommend to the Conference on Disarmament that the Committee be re-established at the outset of the 1988 session, with a view to resolving outstanding issues and concluding negotiations on the programme in time for its submission to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting further that the Conference on Disarmament agreed to that recommendation,

1. *Regrets* that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to complete the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament in 1987 and to submit a draft thereof to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

2. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to resume the work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament at the outset of its 1988 session with a view to resolving outstanding issues and concluding negotiations on the programme in time for its submission to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament, and, for that purpose, to re-establish its *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament.

J

United Nations disarmament studies

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/152 K of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 C of 4 December 1986,

Reaffirming the valuable contribution that United Nations studies can make to the discussion and consideration of disarmament issues,

Noting with appreciation the views of Member States contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/363 and Add.1),

Taking into consideration that the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies also functions as the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research,

Noting that the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research offers new opportunities regarding research in the field of disarmament,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (A/42/300, annex);

2. *Affirms* that the final decision on how United Nations disarmament studies should be prepared rests with the General Assembly;

3. *Takes note* of the conclusion of the Advisory Board that consensus should be the normal practice in study groups, but that the expression of differing opinions where views cannot be reconciled should be permitted;

4. *Invites* Member States to take note of the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Board in presenting proposals for disarmament studies or research.

K

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant portions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[66] the first special session devoted to disarmament, in particular paragraph 120 of the Final Document,

Bearing in mind that considerable and urgent work remains to be accomplished in the field of disarmament,

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, should play a central role in the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/42/27), which the Conference adopted by consensus,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1987 session;

2. *Reaffirms* the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work in accordance with the relevant provisions set forth

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[83] A/34/436.

[84] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27A.*

[85] *Ibid.*, para. 4.

in paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

4. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

L

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980, 36/92 F of 9 December 1981, 37/78 G of 9 December 1982, 38/183 I of 20 December 1983, 39/148 N of 17 December 1984, 40/152 M of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 M of 4 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/42/27),

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should play the central role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament and on the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[66]

Reaffirming that the establishment of *ad hoc* committees offers the best available machinery for the conduct of multilateral negotiations on items on the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament and contributes to the strengthening of the negotiating role of the Conference,

Deploring the fact that, despite the repeated requests of the General Assembly and the expressed wish of the great majority of members of the Conference on Disarmament, the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and on nuclear disarmament, as well as on the prevention of nuclear war, was once again prevented during the 1987 session of the Conference,

Expressing its deep concern and disappointment that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled, this year either, to reach concrete agreements on any disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that further progress has been made in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention;

2. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through negotiations and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in particular those relating to nuclear disarmament;

3. *Once again urges* the Conference on Disarmament to continue or to undertake, during its 1988 session, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and other resolutions of the Assembly on those questions;

4. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to provide the existing *ad hoc* committees with appropriate negotiating mandates and to establish, as a matter of urgency, the *ad hoc* committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war;

5. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, without further delay, negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on a nuclear-test ban;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a special report on the status of its negotiations and its work to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

7. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

M

Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session

The General Assembly,

Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session,[66] the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[59] the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 34/83 C of 11 December 1979, 35/46 of 3 December 1980, 35/152 E of 12 December 1980, 36/92 M of 9 December 1981, 37/78 F of 9 December 1982, 38/183 H of 20 December 1983, 39/148 O of 17 December 1984, 40/152 N of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 O of 4 December 1986 and its decision S-12/24 of 10 July 1982,

Deeply concerned that no concrete results regarding the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session have been realized in the course of the more than nine years since that session,

Convinced that international peace and security can be ensured only through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and that, in this respect, the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States have the primary responsibility,

Noting with satisfaction that the two leading nuclear-weapon States have reached an agreement in principle on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,

Convinced that the conclusion of a treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles would positively affect the overall negotiations on disarmament,

Stressing once again that the active participation of Member States in effective disarmament negotiations is necessary for discharging their responsibility to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, that all States have the right to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament, that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give a new impetus to negotiations on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future, and that all States should refrain from any actions that have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Stressing that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[66] which was unanimously and categorically reaffirmed by all Member States at the twelfth special session as the comprehensive basis for efforts towards halting and reversing the arms race, retains all its validity and that the objectives and measures contained therein still represent one of the most important and urgent goals to be achieved,

1. *Invites* all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to take urgent measures with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action contained in section III of the Final Document;

2. *Calls upon* all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take urgent measures in order to promote international security on the basis of disarmament, to halt and reverse the arms race and to launch a process of genuine disarmament;

3. *Calls upon* the two leading nuclear-weapon States to intensify and pursue their negotiations with determination and taking into account the interest of the entire international community, in order to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, to reduce substantially their nuclear arsenals, prevent the arms race in outer space and undertake effective measures of nuclear disarmament;

4. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to proceed urgently to negotiations on the questions of disarmament on its agenda;

5. *Calls upon* the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in accordance with its mandate with a view to making concrete recommendations on specific items on its agenda;

6. *Invites* all States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament informed on the status and/or results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

N

Rationalization of the work of the First Committee

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that, in order for the United Nations to discharge effectively its central role and primary responsibilities in the field of disarmament and related security questions, the necessary political will of States as well as the effective functioning of existing machinery must be demonstrated,

Convinced that the existing machinery for the consideration of disarmament and related international security questions within the framework of the United Nations can and should be reinforced through concrete measures to increase its effectiveness and efficiency,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the activities of the First Committee as the key organ of the General Assembly for disarmament and related international security questions,

Acknowledging the valuable proposals already introduced with the above-mentioned goal in mind, including those of the group of former and present chairmen and other officers of the First Committee,

Taking into account the reports of the Disarmament Commission (A/42/42),

1. *Decides* to adopt the following recommendations concerning the work of the First Committee:

(*a*) The agenda of the First Committee should be rationalized by grouping or merging related items to the extent possible in order to provide greater organizational clarity and without prejudging their substance;

(*b*) Recommendations on procedural matters should be adopted as decisions, not as resolutions;

(*c*) In the interest of maximum effectiveness and efficiency, draft resolutions on the same subject or under the same agenda items should be merged, whenever possible;

(*d*) A period of time for discussion and for organized informal consultations among delegations should be allocated in the programme of work of the First Committee;

(*e*) The First Committee should have a single general debate on all disarmament questions during which delegations may speak on specific issues, in order to ensure the best use of time and resources available;

(*f*) The deadline for the submission of draft resolutions on disarmament items should be advanced further to the extent feasible with a view to allowing sufficient time for consultations before proceeding to take action upon them;

2. *Requests* the First Committee to implement the above-mentioned recommendations at the forty-third session of the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/42/755

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 67

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the Gen-

eral Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/87 of 4 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 67, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. At the 28th meeting, on 2 November, the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean, introduced the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee (A/42/29) containing, in paragraph 20, a draft resolution.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/42/L.80).

7. At its 44th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (see para. 8 below) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985, 41/87 of 4 December 1986 and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling further the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,[86]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/42/29) and the exchange of views in the Committee;

2. *Takes note* of the discussions on substantive issues in the Working Group established in accordance with the *Ad Hoc* Committee's decision of 11 July 1985;

3. *Emphasizes* its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted in 1971;

4. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, and requests the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate;

5. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to hold three preparatory sessions in 1988, each of a duration of one week, one session of which could be held at Colombo in accordance with a decision to be taken by the *Ad Hoc* Committee at its first session in 1988;

6. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee, should the preparatory work not be completed to enable the convening of the Conference in 1988, to complete the remaining work during its subsequent sessions in order to enable the convening of the Conference at Colombo at an early date, but not later than 1990, in consultation with the host country;

7. *Notes* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee will, during its preparatory sessions in 1988, give serious consideration to ways and means of more effectively organizing work in the *Ad Hoc* Committee to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

8. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the Conference a report on its preparatory work;

9. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to present a report on its work to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

10. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date;

12. *Requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to consult the Secretary-General at the appropriate time on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory function, as well as verbatim transcripts for a possible meeting at Colombo.

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[86] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45.*

DOCUMENT A/42/756

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 68

[*Original: English*]
[*16 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/93 of 4 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 68, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 23 October, Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.15), which was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 26th meeting, on 30 October.

6. At its 37th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.15 as follows:

(*a*) The seventh preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 80 to 10, with 33 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Central African Republic, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

(*b*) The tenth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 73 to 23, with 25 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Japan, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Spain, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

(*c*) Paragraph 2 was adopted by a recorded vote of 76 to 20, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Solomon Islands, Togo, Uruguay, Zaire.

(*d*) Paragraph 4 was adopted by a recorded vote of 72 to 25, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Solomon Islands, Turkey, Uruguay, Zaire.

(*e*) Paragraph 5 was adopted by a recorded vote of 74 to 24, with 25 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malawi, Malta, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

(*f*) Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.15, as a whole (see para. 7 below), was adopted by a recorded vote of 86 to 3, with 44 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, Portugal,[87] United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zaire.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is 41/93 of 4 December 1986,

Recalling resolution 41/48 of 3 December 1986, in which, *inter alia*, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981, in which, *inter alia*, the Council called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting that only Israel has been specifically called upon by the Security Council to place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament (A/42/581),

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the

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[87] The delegation of Portugal subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking into consideration resolution GC (XXXI)/RES/470 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which it called upon Israel to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Deeply alarmed by recent information in regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel,

Aware of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

Deeply concerned that the declared Israeli policy of attacking and destroying nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes is a part of its nuclear armament policy,

1. *Reiterates its condemnation* of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Reiterates also its condemnation* of the co-operation between Israel and South Africa;

3. *Requests once more* the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with Council resolution 487 (1981);

4. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;

5. *Reiterates its request* to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel which could contribute to its nuclear capabilities;

6. *Requests also* the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may undertake to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

DOCUMENT A/42/757

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 69

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its decision 41/422 of 4 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 31st meetings, from 12 October to 3 November.

4. For its consideration of item 69, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 27 October, Cameroon, Canada, Cuba, France, the German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Norway, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.74), which was later also sponsored by Australia, Bolivia, the Congo, Greece, New Zealand, Romania and Rwanda. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 32nd meeting, on 4 November.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/42/L.83).

7. At its 44th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.74 (see para. 8 below) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/71 B of 15 December 1983, 39/160 of 17 December 1984 and 40/155 of 16 December 1985 and its decisions 40/473 of 20 June 1986 and 41/422 of 4 December 1986,

Recalling also the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[66] the first special session devoted to disarmament, related to the relationship between disarmament and development,

Stressing that the holding of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in New York from 24 August to 11 September 1987 constituted a significant development in the process of the multilateral review, at a political level, of the relationship between disarmament and development,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;[88]

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[88] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

2. *Decides* to have the report of the Conference brought to the attention of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament;

3. *Requests* that Committee to include in the agenda of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament an item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development, in the light of the action programme adopted at the International Conference";[89]

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take action through the appropriate organs, within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference.

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[89] *Ibid.*, para. 35.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 21 October 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the First Committee in part I of its report on agenda item 62 (A/42/699, para. 10). For the final text, see decision 42/407.[90]

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 30 November 1987, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 48 to 66.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 48 (A/42/737, para. 7) was adopted by 147 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 42/25.[90]

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 49 (A/42/738, para. 9) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 137 votes to 3, with 14 abstentions,* and draft resolution B by 128 votes to 3, with 22 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 42/26 A and B.[90]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 50 (A/42/739, para. 7) was adopted by 143 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 42/27.[90]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 51 (A/42/740, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 42/28.[90]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 52 (A/42/741, para. 7) was adopted by 114 votes to 3, with 36 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 42/29.[90]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 53 (A/42/742, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 42/30.[90]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 54 (A/42/743, para. 7) was adopted by 112 votes to 18, with 20 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 42/31.[90]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 55 (A/42/744, para. 7) was adopted by 151 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 42/32.[90]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 56 (A/42/745, para. 14) was adopted as follows: paragraph 9 was adopted by 141 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole by 154 votes to 1.* For the final text, see resolution 42/33.[90]

The General Assembly took note of paragraph 5 of the report on item 57 (A/42/746).

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 58 (A/42/747, para. 7) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 151 votes to none, with 4 abstentions,* and draft resolution B by 140 votes to 4, with 13 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 42/34 A and B.[90]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 59 (A/42/748, para. 7) was adopted by 135 votes to 1, with 18 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 42/35.[90]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 60 (A/42/749, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 42/36.[90]

Draft resolutions A to C submitted in the report on item 61 (A/42/750, para. 18) were adopted. For the final text, see resolutions 42/37 A to C.[90]

Draft resolutions A to O submitted in part II of the report on item 62 (A/42/669/Add.1, para. 54) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions B, E, G, H, M and O were adopted without a vote; draft resolution A was revised by the insertion of the word "their" before "strategic offensive arms" in paragraph 3 and adopted by 115 votes to none, with 39 abstentions;* draft resolution C was adopted by 147 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions;* draft resolution D by 143 votes to none, with 13 abstentions;* draft resolution F by 119 votes to 2, with 32 abstentions;* draft resolution I by 133 votes to none, with 12 abstentions;* draft resolution J by 128 votes to 2, with 24 abstentions;* draft resolution K by 154 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions;* draft resolution L by 149 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions;* and draft resolution N by 154 votes to none.* For the final text, see resolutions 42/38 A to O.[90]

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* Recorded vote.

[90] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

Draft resolutions A to K submitted in the report on item 63 (A/42/751, para. 38) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions D, E, F, J and K were adopted without a vote; draft resolution A was adopted by 129 votes to 1, with 23 abstentions;* draft resolution B by 139 votes to 12, with 4 abstentions;* draft resolution C by 135 votes to 17, with 4 abstentions;* draft resolution G by 146 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions;* draft resolution H by 140 votes to 13, with 2 abstentions;* and draft resolution I by 156 votes to 1.* For the final text, see resolutions 42/39 A to K.[90]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 64 (A/42/752, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 42/40.[90]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 65 (A/42/753, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 42/41.[90]

Draft resolutions A to N submitted in the report on item 66 (A/42/754, para. 50) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions F, G, I and J were adopted without a vote; draft resolution A was adopted by 125 votes to 17, with 12 abstentions;* draft resolution B by 137 votes to 1, with 14 abstentions;* draft resolution C by 137 votes to 13, with 7 abstentions;* draft resolution D by 140 votes to 3, with 14 abstentions;* draft resolution E by 118 votes to 18, with 14 abstentions;* draft resolution H by 133 votes to none, with 21 abstentions;* draft resolution K by 127 votes to none, with 28 abstentions;* draft resolution L by 135 votes to 5, with 15 abstentions;* draft resolution M by 142 votes to 12, with 3 abstentions;* and draft resolution N by 134 votes to none, with 20 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 42/42 A to N.[90]

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 30 November 1987, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 67 through 69.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 67 (A/42/755, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 42/43.[90]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 68 (A/42/756, para. 7) was adopted as follows: the seventh preambular paragraph was adopted by 84 votes to 10, with 37 abstentions;* the tenth preambular paragraph by 80 votes to 22, with 33 abstentions;* paragraph 2 by 84 votes to 18, with 37 abstentions;* paragraph 4 by 80 votes to 23, with 36 abstentions;* paragraph 5 by 83 votes to 22, with 35 abstentions;* and the draft resolution as a whole by 97 votes to 2, with 52 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 42/44.[90]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 69 (A/42/757, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 42/45.[90]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/27	Report of the Conference on Disarmament	49, 50, 54-57, 59, 61-63, 66	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 27*
A/42/29	Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean	67	*Ibid., Supplement No. 29*
A/42/42	Report of the Disarmament Commission	58, 60, 62, 66	*Ibid., Supplement No. 42*
A/42/46	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament	64	*Ibid., Supplement No. 46*
A/42/59-S/18534	Letter dated 19 December 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	49, 56, 57, 66	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/89	Letter dated 15 January 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	49, 50	
A/42/93-S/18620	Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	49, 56, 57, 61 66	
A/42/132-S/18701	Letter dated 17 February 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	49, 56, 57, 61, 66	
A/41/160-S/18733	Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	62, 63, 66	
A/42/166-S/18740	Letter dated 5 March 1987 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	66	
A/42/167-S/18741	Letter dated 5 March 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	49, 56, 61, 66	
A/42/174	Letter dated 12 March 1987 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	49	
A/42/178-S/18753	Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987	51, 68	
A/42/189-S/18768	Letter dated 30 March 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the concluding documents of the meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held in Moscow on 24 and 25 March 1987	49, 50, 61-83, 65	
A/42/219-S/18799	Letter dated 13 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second year, Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18799
A/42/220-S/18800	*Idem*	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18800
A/42/222-S/18802	Letter dated 14 April 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18802
A/42/228-S/18811	Letter dated 14 April 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a proposal from the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty to the States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization	60, 62, 69	
A/42/231-S/18816	Letter dated 15 April 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	56, 61-63, 66	*Ibid.*, document S/18816
A/42-237-S/18819	Letter dated 21 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18819
A/42/238-S/18820	*Idem*	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18820
A/42/253-S/18825	Letter dated 27 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18825
A/42/255-S/18828	*Idem*	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18828
A/42/257-S/18829	Letter dated 28 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18829
A/42/262-S/18836	Letter dated 29 April 1987 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid.*, document S/18836
A/42/263-S/18837	Letter dated 30 April 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18837
A/42/269-S/18844	Letter dated 4 May 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18844
A/42/279-S/18851	Letter dated 7 May 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18851
A/42/280-S/18853	Letter dated 7 May 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18853
A/42/282-S/18855	Letter dated 8 May 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18855
A/42/286-S/18859	Letter dated 11 May 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18859
A/42/287-S/18860	*Idem*	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18860
A/42/294-S/18866 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18866
A/42/300	Note by the Secretary-General	66 (*h*)	
A/42/301	Note by the Secretary-General	66 (*l*)	
A/42/306-S/18878	Letter dated 21 May 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18878

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/313-S/18888	Letter dated 29 May 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Berlin on 28 and 29 May 1987	49, 50, 61-63, 65	
A/42/315-S/18890	Letter dated 2 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18890
A/42/319-S/18894	Letter dated 28 May 1987 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General	49, 50, 56, 57, 62, 63, 66	
A/42/333	Letter dated 10 June 1987 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	62, 66	
A/42/334-S/18910	Letter dated 10 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18910
A/42/337	Letter dated 10 June 1987 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on East-West relations issued at the Venice Economic Summit, held from 8 to 10 June 1987	62	
A/42/343	Letter dated 15 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	62	
A/42/346-S/18922	Letter dated 12 June 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	49, 50, 56, 57, 62, 66	
A/42/350-S/18928	Letter dated 17 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18928
A/42/352-S/18930	Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987	59, 60, 67, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18930
A/42/353	Letter dated 17 June 1987 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General	62	
A/42/354-E/1987/110	Letter dated 12 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document on the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its meeting held at Berlin on 28 and 29 May 1987	69	
A/42/357-S/18935	Letter dated 18 June 1987 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents issued at the conclusion of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987	48	
A/42/360-S/18941	Letter dated 23 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18941
A/42/363 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	66 (*h*)	
A/42/364	Report of the Secretary-General	51	
A/42/366-S/18947	Letter dated 25 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18947
A/42/370-S/18952	Letter dated 29 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18952
A/42/371-S/18953	*Idem*	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18953
A/32/373-S/18955	*Idem*	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18955
A/42/375-S/18956	Letter dated 30 June 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18956
A/42/382-S/18966	Letter dated 6 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/18966
A/42/384-S/18967	Letter dated 7 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18967
A/42/397-S/18973	Letter dated 13 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18973
A/42/402-S/18979	Letter dated 15 July 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration concerning East-West relations adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community at Copenhagen on 13 July 1987	61, 62	*Ibid.*, document S/18979
A/42/404-S/18982	Letter dated 15 July 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	50	*Ibid.*, document S/18982

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/405-S/18984	Letter dated 16 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18984
A/42/407	Letter dated 15 July 1987 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final statement issued at the fifth session of the InterAction Council, held at Kuala Lumpur from 19 to 21 April 1987	50, 54-57, 61, 62, 69	
A/42/408-S/18986	Letter dated 17 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18986
A/42/411	Letter dated 6 July 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Pyongyang Declaration and Plan of Action on South-South Co-operation, adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation, held at Pyongyang from 9 to 13 June 1987	65, 69	
A/42/413	Letter dated 23 July 1987 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General	62	
A/42/415-S/18992	Letter dated 23 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/18992
A/42/417	Letter dated 20 July 1987 from the representative of Samoa to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the eighteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Apia on 29 and 30 May 1987	49, 50	
A/42/418-S/18994	Letter dated 23 July 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	62, 63 67, 69	
A/42/426-S/19006	Letter dated 29 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/19006
A/42/434	Letter dated 29 July 1987 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	68	
A/42/435	Report of the Secretary-General	62 (*b*)	
A/42/436 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	66 (*f*)	
A/42/443-S/19019	Letter dated 3 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/19019
A/42/456 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	52	
A/42/457	Report of the Secretary-General	63 (*a*)	
A/42/467-S/19029	Letter dated 10 August 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/19029
A/42/469	Report of the Secretary-General	66 (*i*)	
A/42/477-S/19048	Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Singapore on 15 and 16 June 1987	62, 64, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/19048
A/42/509	Note verbale dated 14 August 1987 from the Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	49, 50, 57, 62, 66	
A/42/517	Report of the Secretary-General	62 (*a*)	
A/42/541 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	62 (*h*)	
A/42/542 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	65	
A/42/543	Report of the Secretary-General	63 (*b*)	
A/42/544	Report of the Secretary-General	63 (*h*)	
A/42/552	Report of the Secretary-General	66 (*l*)	
A/42/562	Letter dated 14 September 1987 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	49, 66 (*j*)	
A/42/573 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	60	
A/42/580	Report of the Secretary-General	53	
A/42/581	Report of the Secretary-General	68	
A/42/584	Note by the Secretary-General	66	
A/42/599	Letter dated 30 September 1987 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	48	
A/42/607	Note by the Secretary-General	66 (*e*)	
A/42/609	Report of the Secretary-General	63 (*c*)	
A/42/610	Report of the Secretary-General	66 (*c*)	
A/42/611	Report of the Secretary-General	63 (*b*), 66 (*d*), (*e*)	
A/42/621-S/19180	Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	49, 50, 55, 57, 62, 66	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19180
A/42/649	Report of the Secretary-General	58	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/652-S/19201	Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General	49, 50, 56, 57, 59, 62, 63, 66, 69	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	50-52, 62, 63, 66, 67, 69	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	48-69	
A/42/684	Letter dated 24 October 1987 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	62 (*i*)	
A/42/693	Report of the Secretary-General	63 (*f*)	
A/42/708 and Corr.1	Letter dated 2 November 1987 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Prague on 28 and 29 October 1987	49, 50, 56, 60-62, 64, 66, 69	
A/42/715-S/19252	Letter dated 5 November 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	56, 62, 66, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/19252
A/42/789-S/19288	Letter dated 20 November 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	62 (*a*)	*Ibid.*, document S/19288
A/42/829-S/19306	Note by the Secretary-General	62 (*a*)	*Ibid.*, document S/19306
A/42/842-S/19312	Letter dated 1 December 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	61	*Ibid.*, document S/19312
A/42/860-S/19324	Letter dated 7 December 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on East-West relations issued by the heads of State and Government of the 12 States members of the European Community after their meeting at Copenhagen on 4 and 5 December 1987	62	
A/42/871-S/19326	Letter dated 7 December 1987 from the representative of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General	49, 50, 56, 57, 59, 62, 63, 66, 69	
A/42/876-S/19330	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	59, 62, 66, 69	
A/42/891-S/19346	Letter dated 15 December 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press release on the meeting of leading representatives of the States members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization held at Berlin on 11 December 1987	49, 50, 56, 61, 62, 64, 66, 69.	
A/C.1/42/2	Note verbale dated 18 September 1987 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	49, 50, 57, 62, 66	
A/C.1/42/4	Letter dated 28 September 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	52	
A/C.1/42/9	Letter dated 20 November 1987 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Platform on European Security Interests, signed by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Defence Ministers of the States members of the Western European Union at The Hague on 27 October 1987	62 (*c*), (d), (*q*), 63 (*a*)	
A/C.1/42/L.1	Draft resolution	62 (*d*)	See A/42/669, para. 6.
A/C.1/42/L.2	Draft resolution	62	See A/42/669/Add.1, para. 4
A/C.1/42/L.2/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	62	*Ibid.*, paras. 4, 5 and 54, draft resolution A
A/C.1/42/L.3	Draft decision	62	See A/42/669, paras. 8 and 10
A/C.1/42/L.4	Draft resolution	55	See A/42/744, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/42/L.5	Draft resolution	62 (*a*)	See A/42/669/Add.1, paras. 7 and 54, draft resolution B
A/C.1/42/L.6	Draft resolution	66	See A/42/754, para. 5
A/C.1/42/L.7	Draft resolution	66 (*g*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 50, draft resolution A
A/C.1/42/L.8	Draft resolution	51	See A/42/740, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/42/L.9	Draft resolution	62 (*h*)	See A/42/669/Add.1, paras. 9 and 54, draft resolution C

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/C.1/42/L.10	Draft resolution	62	*Ibid*., paras. 11 and 54, draft resolution D
A/C.1/42/L.11	Draft resolution	56	See A/42/745, para. 5
A/C.1/42/L.12	Draft resolution	62 (*c*)	See A/42/669/Add.1, para. 13
A/C.1/42/L.12/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	62 (*c*)	*Ibid*., paras. 14 and 54, draft resolution E
A/C.1/42/L.13	Draft resolution	63	See A/42/751, paras. 5 and 38, draft resolution A
A/C.1/42/L.14	Draft resolution	56	See A/42/745, para. 7
A/C.1/42/L.15	Draft resolution	68	See A/42/756, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/42/L.16	Draft resolution	66	See A/42/754, paras. 9 and 50, draft resolution B
A/C.1/42/L.17	Draft resolution	62 (*a*)	See A/42/669/Add.1, paras. 16 and 54, draft resolution F
A/C.1/42/L.18	Draft resolution	62 (*c*)	*Ibid*., paras. 18 and 54, draft resolution G
A/C.1/42/L.19	Draft resolution	54	See A/42/743, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/42/L.20	Draft resolution	56	See A/42/745, para. 9
A/C.1/42/L.21	Draft resolution	62 (*d*)	See A/42/669/Add.1, paras. 20 and 54, draft resolution H
A/C.1/42/L.22	Draft resolution	62 (*b*)	*Ibid*., paras. 22, 23 and 54, draft resolution I
A/C.1/42/L.22/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	62 (*b*)	*Ibid*.
A/C.1/42/L.23	Draft resolution	63 (*b*)	See A/42/751, para. 7
A/C.1/42/L.24	Draft resolution	52	See A/42/741, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/42/L.25	Draft resolution	66 (*j*)	See A/42/754, paras. 11 and 50, draft resolution C
A/C.1/42/L.26	Draft resolution	66 (*k*)	*Ibid*., paras. 13 and 50, draft resolution D
A/C.1/42/L.27	Draft resolution	63 (*d*)	See A/42/751, paras. 9 and 38, draft resolution B
A/C.1/42/L.28	Draft resolution	63 (*e*)	*Ibid*., paras. 11 and 38, draft resolution C
A/C.1/42/L.29	Draft resolution	49	See A/42/738, paras. 5 and 9, draft resolution A
A/C.1/42/L.30	Draft resolution	63	See A/42/751, paras. 13, 14 and 38, draft resolution D
A/C.1/42/L.31	Draft resolution	53	See A/42/742, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/42/L.32	Draft resolution	61	See A/42/750, paras. 5, 6 and 18, draft resolution A
A/C.1/42/L.32/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	61	*Ibid*.
A/C.1/42/L.33	Draft resolution	62	See A/42/669/Add.1, paras. 25, 26 and 54, draft resolution J
A/C.1/42/L.33/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	62	*Ibid*.
A/C.1/42/L.34	Draft resolution	61	See A/42/750, para. 8
A/C.1/42/L.35	Draft resolution	62 (*c*)	See A/42/669, Add.1, para. 28
A/C.1/42/L.36	Draft decision	66	See A/42/754, para. 15
A/C.1/42/L.37	Draft resolution	66	*Ibid*., paras. 17, 18 and 50, draft resolution E
A/C.1/42/L.37/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	66	*Ibid*., paras. 18 and 50, draft resolution E
A/C.1/42/L.38	Draft resolution	49	See A/42/738, paras. 7 and 9, draft resolution B
A/C.1/42/L.39	Draft resolution	66	See A/42/754, para. 20
A/C.1/42/L.40	Draft resolution	62 (*e*)	See A/42/669/Add.1, paras. 30 and 54, draft resolution K
A/C.1/42/L.41	Draft resolution	61	See A/42/750, paras. 10 and 18, draft resolution B
A/C.1/42/L.42	Draft resolution	62	See A/42/669/Add.1, para. 32
A/C.1/42/L.43	Draft resolution	56	See A/42/745, paras. 11, 12 and 14
A/C.1/42/L.43/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	56	*Ibid*.
A/C.1/42/L.44	Draft resolution	66 (*m*) (iii)	See A/42/754, paras. 22 and 50, draft resolution F
A/C.1/42/L.45	Draft resolution	66 (*a*)	*Ibid*., paras. 24 and 50, draft resolution G

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/C.1/42/L.46	Draft resolution	66 (*i*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 26, 27 and 50, draft resolution H
A/C.1/42/L.47	Draft resolution	63 (*a*)	See A/42/751, paras. 17, 18 and 38, draft resolution E
A/C.1/42/L.48	Draft resolution	63	*Ibid.*, paras. 20, 21 and 38, draft resolution F
A/C.1/42/L.48/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	63	*Ibid.*, paras. 21 and 38, draft resolution F
A/C.1/42/L.49	Draft resolution	62 (*f*)	See A/42/669/Add.1, paras. 34 and 54, draft resolution L
A/C.1/42/L.50	Draft resolution	63 (*b*)	See A/42/751, paras. 24, 25 and 38, draft resolution G
A/C.1/42/L.50/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	63 (*b*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 25 and 38, draft resolution G
A/C.1/42/L.51	Draft resolution	66 (*n*)	See A/42/754, paras. 29 and 50, draft resolution I
A/C.1/42/L.52	Draft resolution	48	See A/42/737, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/42/L.53	Draft resolution	65	See A/42/753, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.1/42/L.54	Draft resolution	62	See A/42/669/Add.1, para. 36
A/C.1/42/L.55	Draft resolution	59	See A/42/748, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/42/L.56	Draft resolution	60	See A/42/749, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/42/L.57	Draft resolution	63 (*g*)	See A/42/751, paras. 27 and 38, draft resolution H
A/C.1/42/L.58	Draft resolution	63 (*f*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 29, 30 and 38, draft resolution I
A/C.1/42/L.58/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	63 (*f*)	*Ibid.*
A/C.1/42/L.59	Draft resolution	62	See A/42/669/Add.1, paras. 38 and 54, draft resolution M
A/C.1/42/L.60	Draft resolution	66 (*h*)	See A/42/754, para. 31
A/C.1/42/L.60/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	66 (*h*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 31 and 32
A/C.1/42/L.60/Rev.2	Revised draft resolution	66 (*h*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 31, 34 and 50, draft resolution J
A/C.1/42/L.61	Draft resolution	66 (*b*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 36, 37 and 50, draft resolution K
A/C.1/42/L.61/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	66 (*b*)	*Ibid.*
A/C.1/42/L.62	Draft resolution	63 (*c*)	See A/42/751, paras. 33 and 38, draft resolution J
A/C.1/42/L.63	Draft resolution	58	See A/42/747, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/42/L.64	Draft resolution	62 (*e*)	See A/42/669/Add.1, para. 40
A/C.1/42/L.65 and Corr.1	Draft resolution	62	*Ibid.*, para. 42
A/C.1/42/L.65/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	62	*Ibid.*, para. 44
A/C.1/42/L.66	Draft resolution	62	*Ibid.*, para. 47
A/C.1/42/L.67	Draft resolution	61	See A/42/750, paras. 12, 13 and 18, draft resolution C
A/C.1/42/L.67/Rev.1 and Corr.1	Revised draft resolution	61	*Ibid.*, paras. 13 and 18, draft resolution C
A/C.1/42/L.68	Draft resolution	64	See A/42/752, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/42/L.69	Draft resolution	66 (*m*) (ii)	See A/42/754, paras. 39, 40 and 50, draft resolution L
A/C.1/42/L.70	Draft resolution	66 (*m*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 42, 43 and 50, draft resolution M
A/C.1/42/L.70/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	66 (*m*)	*Ibid.*
A/C.1/42/L.71	Draft resolution	61	See A/42/750, para. 16
A/C.1/42/L.72	Draft resolution	63 (*h*)	See A/42/751, paras. 35, 36 and 38, draft resolution K
A/C.1/42/L.72/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	63 (*h*)	*Ibid.*
A/C.1/42/L.73	Draft resolution	62 (*g*)	See A/42/669/Add.1, paras. 49, 50 and 54, draft resolution N
A/C.1/42/L.73/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	62 (*g*)	*Ibid.*
A/C.1/42/L.74	Draft resolution	69	See A/42/757, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.1/42/L.75	Draft resolution	62 (*i*)	See A/42/669/Add.1, paras. 52 and 54, draft resolution O
A/C.1/42/L.76	Draft resolution	66	See A/42/754, para. 45
A/C.1/42/L.76/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	66	*Ibid.*, paras. 45 and 46

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/C.1/42/L.76/Rev.2	Revised draft resolution	66	*Ibid*., paras. 48 and 50, draft resolution N
A/C.1/42/L.77	Draft resolution	50	See A/42/739, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/42/L.78	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/42/L.58/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	63 (*f*)	
A/C.1/42/L.79	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/42/L.53 note by the Secretary-General	65	
A/C.1/42/L.80	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 20 of document A/42/29: note by the Secretary-General	67	
A/C.1/42/L.81	Amendments to document A/C.1/42/L.65 and Corr.1	62	See A/42/669/Add.1, para. 43
A/C.1/42/L.82	Amendments to document A/C.1/42/L.60/Rev.1	66 (*h*)	See A/42/754, para. 33
A/C.1/42/L.83	Note by the Secretary-General concerning the requests made in draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.74	69	
A/C.1/42/L.84	Note by the Secretariat concerning the requests made to the Secretary-General in draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.30	63	
A/C.1/42/L.85	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/42/L.67/Rev.1 and Corr.1: note by the Secretary-General	61	
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution C submitted by the First Committee in document A/42/750		
A/C.5/42/42	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/42/825	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 115
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution I submitted by the First Committee in document A/42/751		
A/C.5/42/39	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/42/826	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 115
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/42/753		
A/C.5/42/43	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/42/827	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 115
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/42/755		
A/C.5/42/44 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/42/828	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 115

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 70

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 70: Question of Antarctica*

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/758: Report of the First Committee 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 3

List of other documents pertaining to the item 4

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, First Committee*, 46th to 48th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 85th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 66.

DOCUMENT A/42/758

Report of the First Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*24 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Question of Antarctica: reports of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 41/88 A, B and C of 4 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered the item from its 46th to 48th meetings, on 17 and 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 70, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Reports of the Secretary-General (A/42/586 and Corr.1 and A/42/587);

(*b*) A letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987 (A/42/178-S/18753);

(*c*) A letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987 (A/42/681);

(*d*) A letter dated 11 November 1987 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General transmitting the English text of the provisional version of the final report of the fourteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, held at Rio de Janeiro from 5 to 16 October 1987 (A/C.1/42/7).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.86

5. On 16 November, Zambia submitted, on behalf of the members of the Group of African States, a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.86), which was introduced by its representative at the 48th meeting, on 18 November.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.86 (see para. 10 below, draft resolution A) by a roll-call vote of 96 to none, with 7 abstentions.[1] The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet

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[1] The following 22 delegations announced that they were not participating in the vote: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Ireland, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Portugal.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.87

7. On 16 November, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.87), which was introduced by the representative of Malaysia at the 48th meeting, on 18 November.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.87 (see para. 10 below, draft resolution B) by a roll-call vote of 73 to none, with 10 abstentions.[2] The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Canada, China, Fiji, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Solomon Islands, Turkey, Venezuela.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.88

9. On 17 November, Antigua and Barbuda submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.88), which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Having regard* to the debates on the question of Antarctica at the thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first sessions of the General Assembly,
>
> "*Having regard also* for the study of the question of Antarctica undertaken by the Secretary-General,[3]
>
> "*Recognizing* the importance of Antarctica and its continental shelf and the Antarctic Ocean for the world as a whole, particularly in maintaining the stability of the global marine environment and weather and climate patterns and the great importance to mankind of its natural environment,
>
> "*Conscious* of the increasing concern shown by non-governmental environmental groups for the protection of Antarctica and the Antarctic Ocean,
>
> "*Noting* that the living marine resources of Antarctica are now in danger of over-exploitation but that, with proper management, they have the capacity to add substantially to world protein resources on a sustainable basis,
>
> "*Noting also* that there is a danger in the future of disturbing the ecological system of Antarctica by the uncontrolled exploitation of the mineral resources in Antarctica,
>
> "*Aware* that the 1959 Antarctic Treaty[4] specifies that Antarctica should be used for peaceful purposes only and provides for freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica,
>
> "*Noting* that the Antarctic Treaty holds in abeyance all claims to sovereignty in Antarctica,
>
> "*Conscious* that the Antarctic Treaty could be reviewed in 1991,
>
> "*Recognizing* the legitimate interest in Antarctica of States other than those that have acceded to the Antarctic Treaty,
>
> "1. *Considers* that the Treaty Parties should provide a valid base from which to develop a system of the widest international participation in the decision-making process affecting Antarctica and should establish an authority for day-to-day management and a sharing of the resources;
>
> "2. *Decides* to defer further United Nations consideration of the question of Antarctica until the forty-third session of the General Assembly;
>
> "3. *Calls upon* the Treaty Parties to begin negotiations with Antigua and Barbuda to finalize an agreement to be signed and ratified by States not party to the Treaty before September 1988."

Subsequently, at the 47th meeting, on 18 November, Antigua and Barbuda withdrew draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.88.

Recommendation of the First Committee

10. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/88 C of 4 December 1986,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Noting with regret that the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985,[5]

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[2] The following 42 delegations announced that they were not participating in the vote: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Viet Nam. The delegation of Sri Lanka subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[3] A/41/722.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

[5] A/40/666, annex II, resolution CM/Res.988 (XLII).

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[6]

Recalling further that the Antarctic Treaty[4] is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting further that the policy of *apartheid* practised by the racist minority régime of South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. *Views with concern* the continuing participation of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

2. *Appeals once again* to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date;

3. *Invites* the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985 and 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[6] and the resolution on Antarctica adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985,[5] as well as the decision of the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States held at Tunis on 17 and 18 September 1986 and resolution 25/5-P(IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987 (see A/42/178-S/18753, annex II),

Welcoming the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community,

Taking into account the debates on this item held at its thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first and forty-second sessions,

Convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming the conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Conscious of the significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, *inter alia*, of international peace and security, environment, economy, scientific research and meteorology,

Reaffirming that the management, exploration, exploitation and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international co-operation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Antarctica (A/42/586 and Corr.1),

Also taking into account all aspects pertaining to all areas covered by the Antarctic Treaty system,[4]

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/88 A,

Reaffirming further that any eventual minerals régime on Antarctica should take fully into account the interests of the international community and that a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals régime should be imposed until such time as all members of the international community can participate fully in such negotiations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/88 B,

1. *Calls upon* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties, including their consultative meetings and the minerals régime negotiations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. *Also calls upon* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals régime until such time as all members of the international community can participate fully in such negotiations;

4. *Urges* all States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

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[6] A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 198-202.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 30 November 1987, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/42/758, para. 10). Draft resolution A was adopted in a roll-call vote by 122 votes to none, with

9 abstentions. Draft resolution B was adopted in a roll-call vote by 100 votes to none, with 10 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 42/46 A and B.[7]

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/178-S/18753	Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/42/586 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/587	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	
A/C.1/42/7	Letter dated 11 November 1987 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/C.1/42/L.86	Draft resolution	See A/42/758, paras. 5 and 10, draft resolution A
A/C.1/42/L.87	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 10, draft resolution B
A/C.1/42/L.88	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 9

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 71 to 73*

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 71: Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region: report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 72: Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security:

- **(*a*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace: report of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*b*) Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General**

Agenda item 73: Comprehensive system of international peace and security

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CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/759: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 71 1

Document A/42/760: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 72 3

Document A/42/761: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 73 6

Action taken by the General Assembly 9

List of other documents pertaining to the items 9

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, First Committee*, 49th to 57th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 93rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda items 67 to 69 to 141.

DOCUMENT A/42/759

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 71

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/89 of 4 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered item 71, together with items 72 and 73, from its 49th to 57th meetings, from 19 to 25 November.

4. For its consideration of item 71, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 20 November, Algeria, Cyprus, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco, Romania, Tunisia and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.90), which was introduced by the representative of Malta at the 57th meeting, on 25 November.

6. At the same meeting the sponsors orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In the tenth preambular paragraph, the words "documents adopted by the" after the word "important" were deleted;

(*b*) In paragraph 3, the words "in particular those provisions" were replaced by "including those provisions".

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.90, as orally revised (see para. 8 below), without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/102 of 9 December 1981, 37/118 of 16 December 1982, 38/189 of 20 December 1983, 39/153 of 17 December 1984, 40/157 of 16 December 1985 and 41/89 of 4 December 1986,

Recognizing the importance of promoting peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and of strengthening further the economic, commercial and cultural links in the region, *Expressing concern* at the persistent tension in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace,

Deeply concerned at the continuing military operations in the Mediterranean and the grave dangers that they create for peace, security and general equilibrium in the region,

Considering, in this regard, the urgency of all States to conform in their actions to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1]

Reaffirming the need to intensify and promote peace and security and to strengthen co-operation in the region, as provided for in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

Recalling the declarations of successive meetings of non-aligned countries concerning the Mediterranean, as well as official declarations on, and contributions to, peace and security in the Mediterranean region made by individual countries,

Reaffirming the primary role of Mediterranean countries in the promotion of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Recalling, in this connection, the Final Declaration adopted at Valletta on 11 September 1984 by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries,[2] and the commitments assumed by the participants that opened the process of joint efforts with the objective of contributing to peace, security and co-operation in the region,

Taking note of the important meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Brioni, Yugoslavia, on 3 and 4 June 1987,

Welcoming the efforts realized by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to strengthen regional co-operation in various fields among themselves and between them and the European countries,

Taking note of the adoption by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe of the Document of the Stockholm Conference on concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable confidence- and security-building measures,

Taking note also of the new developments evolving in the ongoing negotiations on nuclear and conventional disarmament in Europe, which have a direct relevance and importance for peace and security in the Mediterranean,

Recognizing the strong desire of the non-aligned Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with the European-Mediterranean and other European countries aimed at strengthening efforts towards the promotion of peace, security and co-operation in the region, and thus contributing to the stabilization of the situation in the Mediterranean,

Taking note of the debate on this item during the various sessions of the General Assembly and, in particular, of the report of the Secretary-General on this item (A/42/570),

1. *Reaffirms:*

(*a*) That the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with European security and with international peace and security;

(*b*) That further efforts are necessary for the reduction of tension and of armaments and for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, security, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international borders, non-use of force or threat of use of force, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, peaceful settlement of disputes and respect for permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

(*c*) The need for just and viable solutions of existing problems and crises in the area on the basis of the provisions of the Charter and of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples over colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence;

2. *Takes note* of paragraph 24 of the Document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which, *inter alia*, confirms the intention of the participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to develop good-neighbourly relations with all States of the region, with due regard to reciprocity, and in the spirit of the principles contained in the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, so as to promote confidence and security and make peace prevail in the region in accordance with the provisions contained in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act;

3. *Calls upon* all States participating in the Vienna meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to take all possible measures and to exert every effort in order to ensure substantial and balanced results of this meeting in the implementation of the principles and goals of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, including those provisions relating to the Mediterranean, as well as the continuity of the multilateral process initiated by the Conference, which also has great significance for the strengthening of peace, security and co-operation;

4. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Mediterranean States in the further efforts required to reduce tension and promote peace, security and co-operation in the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Encourages once again* efforts to intensify existing forms and to promote new forms of co-operation in various fields, particularly those aimed at reducing tension and strengthening confidence and security in the region;

6. *Reaffirms also* the importance of intensifying and constantly promoting contacts in all fields where common interests exist in order to eliminate gradually, through co-operation, the causes preventing the faster social and economic development of the Mediterranean States, particularly the developing States of the region;

7. *Takes note*, in this regard, of the idea of the establishment of a Mediterranean forum as a multidisciplinary framework for the promotion of co-operation in the region,

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[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[2] A/39/526-S/16758 and Corr. 1, annex.

which would bring together not only the representatives of Governments but also of scientific, educational, cultural and other institutions, as well as prominent individuals specializing in Mediterranean studies;

8. *Welcomes* any further communication to the Secretary-General, from all States, of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

9. *Renews its invitation* to the Secretary-General to give due attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to concerted efforts by Mediterranean countries in promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region;

10. *Invites* the States Members of the relevant regional organizations to lend support and to submit to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in the implementation of the present resolution and taking into account the debate on this question during its forty-second session, an updated report on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region".

DOCUMENT A/42/760

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 72

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1987*]

1. The item entitled:

"Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security:

"(*a*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*b*) Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 39/157 of 17 December 1984 and 41/90 and 41/91 of 4 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered item 72, together with items 71 and 73, from its 49th to 57th meetings, from 19 to 25 November.

4. For its consideration of item 72, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.91

5. On 20 November, Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, the Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Panama, Peru, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace" (A/C.1/42/L.91), which was later also sponsored by Cameroon and Ethiopia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Poland at the 53rd meeting, on 23 November.

6. At its 57th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.91 (see para. 9 below, draft resolution I) by a recorded vote of 106 to none, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta,[3] Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

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[3] The delegation of Malta subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.92

7. On 20 November, Algeria, Bangladesh, the Congo, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (A/C.1/42/L.92), which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 56th meeting, on 25 November.

8. At its 57th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.92 (see para. 9 below, draft resolution II) by a recorded vote of 108 to 1, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE PREPARATION OF SOCIETIES FOR LIFE IN PEACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, contained in resolution 33/73 of 15 December 1978,

Recalling also that, in its resolutions 36/104 of 9 December 1981 and 39/157 of 17 December 1984, it reaffirmed the lasting importance and validity of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, based on the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking into account its invitation[4], to all Governments, the United Nations and the concerned organizations of its system, and other international as well as national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to incorporate active promotion of the ideas of the preparation of societies for life in peace in their programmes, including those concerning the observances of the International Year of Peace, 1986,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/487 and Corr.2 and Add.1) on the results of the International Year of Peace and General Assembly resolution 42/13 on the achievements of the International Year of Peace, as well as the high rank that issues pertaining to the preparation of societies for life in peace were accorded in those documents,

Appreciating the need for the preparation of societies for life in peace in order to promote the pattern of peaceful relations among nations,

Aware of the important role that the idea of the preparation of societies for life in peace can play in the process of confidence-building and laying the foundations of durable international security through fostering in the minds of men and societies a perception of the right to life in peace as a fundamental human right,

Recognizing the desirability of providing for the fullest implementation of the principles contained in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace and for their further development in a manner consistent with and corresponding to the customs and traditions of each country,

Taking into account the growing timeliness of the Declaration as well as the valuable experience gained in the course of the implementation of its principles and objectives,

Considering that the year 1988 will mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/668), prepared in accordance with resolution 39/157,

1. *Solemnly reaffirms* the lasting validity of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, based on the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms* the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to establish lasting conditions of world peace, international understanding and mutually beneficial co-operation;

3. *Urges* all States to continue their sustained efforts towards the fullest implementation of the Declaration at the national and the international levels and towards increasing its national and international role by strictly adhering to the principles enshrined in that document;

4. *Recommends* that all Governments and appropriate institutions, while elaborating their policies, in particular their education programmes and school curricula, should keep in mind the principles contained in the Declaration;

5. *Also recommends* that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned, as well as other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, should be guided by the principles and objectives of the Declaration while preparing their programmes of work;

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[4] Resolution 39/157.

6. *Calls upon* all Governments and the United Nations and the concerned organizations of its system, as well as other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to inform the Secretary-General of progress made in regard to the implementation of the Declaration in all its aspects;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution II

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

Noting with concern that the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security[5] have not been fully implemented,

Concerned by the continued escalation of tension in the world, accompanied by the policy of competition for spheres of influence, domination and exploitation in many parts of the world, by the continuation of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, and the danger of its extension into outer space, by the recourse to the use or threat of use of force, military intervention and interference and foreign occupation, by the continued infringement of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries and by the lack of solutions to the world economic crisis, in which the deeper underlying problems of a structural nature have been compounded by cyclical factors and which has further aggravated the inequalities and injustices in international economic relations, all of which pose a grave threat to global peace and security,

Aware of the increasing interdependence among nations and of the fact that in the present-day world, there is no alternative to a policy of peaceful coexistence, détente and co-operation among States on the basis of equality, irrespective of their economic or military power, political and social systems or size and geographic location,

Convinced that a comprehensive and just solution to pressing international problems, such as achieving peace and security, disarmament and development, can be assured only through negotiations, based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in which all countries participate on an equal footing,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations as an indispensable forum for negotiations and reaching agreements on measures to promote and strengthen international peace and security,

Stressing the need for the main organs of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of peace and security, particularly the Security Council, to contribute more effectively to the promotion of international peace and security by seeking solutions to unresolved problems and crises in the world,

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. *Urges once again* all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and, to this end:

(*a*) To refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and colonial domination or measures of political and economic coercion which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

(*b*) To refrain from supporting or encouraging any such act for any reason whatsoever and to reject and refuse recognition of situations brought about by any such act;

3. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at:

(*a*) Promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter;

(*b*) Halting effectively the arms race and achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control and, to this end, to conduct serious, meaningful and effective negotiations with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[6] and to fulfilling the priority tasks listed in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document;

4. *Invites* all States, in particular the major military Powers and States members of military alliances, to refrain, especially in critical situations and in crisis areas, from actions, including military activities and manoeuvres, conceived within the context of East-West confrontation and used as a means of pressure or threat to and destabilization of other States and regions;

5. *Expresses its conviction* that the gradual military disengagement of the great Powers and their military alliances from various parts of the world should be promoted;

6. *Urges* all States, in particular the permanent members of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to prevent the further deterioration of the international situation and, to this end, to seek, through more effective utilization of the means provided for in the Charter, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elimination of the focal points of crisis and tension, which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

7. *Emphasizes* the role that the United Nations has in the maintenance of peace and security and in economic and social development and progress for the benefit of all mankind;

8. *Stresses* that there is an urgent need to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal role of maintaining international peace and security and to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council in accordance with the Charter;

9. *Emphasizes* that the Security Council should consider holding periodic meetings in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises, thus enabling it to play a more active role in preventing conflicts;

10. *Reiterates* the need for the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, to ensure the effective implementation of its decisions in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Charter;

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[5] Resolution 2734 (XXV).

[6] Resolution S-10/2.

11. *Considers* that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their civil, political, economic, social and cultural aspects, on the one hand, and the strengthening of international peace and security, on the other, mutually reinforce each other;

12. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and urges Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to take urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples[7] and for the final elimination of colonialism, racism and *apartheid;*

13. *Calls upon* all States, particularly the members of the Security Council, to take appropriate and effective measures to promote the fulfilment of the objective of the denuclearization of Africa in order to avert the serious danger that the nuclear capability of South Africa constitutes to the African States, in particular the front-line States, as well as to international peace and security;

14. *Welcomes* the continuation of the process within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

15. *Reaffirms* that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity enabling, under the conditions of interdependence, the full development and independence of all States, as well as the attainment of genuine security, peace and co-operation in the world, and stresses its firm belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of these goals;

16. *Invites* Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the basis of the replies received;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

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[7] Resolution 1514 (XV).

DOCUMENT A/42/761

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 73

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Comprehensive system of international peace and security" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 41/92 of 4 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered item 73, together with items 71 and 72, from its 49th to 57th meetings, from 19 to 25 November.

4. For its consideration of item 73, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 20 November, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.89), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 41/92 of 4 December 1986, entitled 'Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security',

"*Emphasizing* that the cardinal issue of our times is the survival of mankind, above all in the face of nuclear threat, and the exercise of the right of every nation and every person to life, freedom, peace, well-being and the pursuit of happiness,

"*Convinced* that in the nuclear and space age, in conditions of growing interdependence, States need a new mode of political thinking and action in order to implement fully the purposes and principles of the United Nations and to ensure the survival and progress of civilization and the building of a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world,

"*Emphasizing* that the world is one and its security is indivisible and that in their approach to the problems of security States should give priority to universally accepted human values, with the unconditional primacy of international law over the political aspirations of States,

"*Declaring* that today States have no reasonable alternative to the renunciation in practical terms of the use or threat of force in all spheres of their relations,

"*Convinced* that the international community should resolutely proceed to practical steps aimed at asserting the principles of non-violence, tolerance and respect for the right of every people to make their own social, political or ideological choice,

"*Expressing its firm conviction* that ensuring reliable security for every State and for all States together is possible only through political means, by strengthening international mechanisms and above all the United Nations,

"*Emphasizing* that universal and comprehensive security requires joint efforts of all the participants in international relations without exception in the crucial and interrelated areas of disarmament, peaceful settlement of crises and conflicts, economic development and co-operation, preservation of the environment, promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, "*Solemnly reaffirming* that the collective security mechanism embodied in the Charter of the United Nations constitutes a fundamental and irreplaceable instrument for the preservation of international peace and security,

"1. *Urges* all States to focus their efforts on ensuring universal security through political means on an equal basis and in all spheres of international relations;

"2. *Expresses its conviction* that there should be continuation and development of an effective dialogue in the United Nations and at other forums in all directions and at all levels, so as to proceed to practical measures related to the shaping of material, politico-legal and moral-psychological guarantees for peace and to the practical building of security for all;

"3. *Declares* that the road to security lies through practical steps to strengthen trust among States on the basis of democratization, through impressing on the minds of people the ideas of life in the conditions of peace, the inadmissibility of war and violence, abandonment of the stereotypes of thinking in terms of enemy, overcoming confrontational approaches, consolidating the norms of civilized conduct and the atmosphere of information of the public and openness in international relations;

"4. *Reaffirms* that all States should adhere strictly to the fundamental principles of international law, especially respect for the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs, refraining from the threat or use of force, peaceful settlement of disputes, equality and self-determination of peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, co-operation among States and compliance in good faith with their obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

"5. *Calls upon* all States, including in bilateral and multilateral forums dealing with disarmament issues, to multiply their efforts to curb the arms race and to adopt and implement a set of specific measures, in accordance with the agreed priorities, with a view to reducing and eliminating nuclear arms and other types of weapons of mass destruction, preventing an arms race in space and substantially reducing armed forces, conventional weapons and military expenditures, which would constitute an important element of a comprehensive system of international peace and security;

"6. *Calls upon* States and United Nations organs, within their mandate and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, to utilize fully the existing means of peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts between States through negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, the use of good offices, including those of the Secretary-General, or other means of their own free choice;

"7. *Also calls upon* all States and the appropriate economic forums to use to the maximum extent all opportunities for elaborating the necessary and mutually acceptable measures ensuring economic development and equitable co-operation;

"8. *Further calls upon* all States, in the interests of comprehensive security, to co-operate broadly with each other in the humanitarian field and to ensure fundamental human rights and freedoms;

"9. *Considers* that interaction in the ecological sphere should become an integral part of comprehensive international security;

"10. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen and enhance the role and efficiency of the United Nations as an indispensable instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security with a view to solving international issues for the benefit of all States and elaborating guarantees of comprehensive security for all on an equal basis;

"11. *Calls upon* United Nations organs and specialized agencies, international intergovernmental organizations, international forums, participants in negotiations, and regional organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, to examine the relevant issues under their consideration in terms of creating conditions of security for all;

"12. *Calls upon* international and national non-governmental organizations and political and public figures in all countries to make their positive contribution to the development of a productive and meaningful international dialogue on the question of a comprehensive system of international peace and security;

"13. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of experts, a study on comprehensive international security and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

"14. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled 'Comprehensive system of international peace and security'."

6. On 23 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.89/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar and Viet Nam. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Poland at the 54th meeting, on 24 November, and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 9 below, with the exception of paragraph 2, which was the tenth preambular paragraph starting with the words* 'Solemnly reaffirming', *and of paragraphs 13 and 14, which read as follows:*

> " '12. *Calls upon* international and national non-governmental organizations, and political and public figures in all countries to make their positive contribution to the development of a productive and meaningful international dialogue on the ways and means of ensuring comprehensive security based on the Charter and within the United Nations framework;
>
> " '13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to look into the ways and means of organizing an exchange of views on the subject with the participation of outstanding personalities and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;']".

7. At the 57th meeting, on 25 November, the representative of Poland orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) The tenth preambular paragraph was moved to the operative part of the draft resolution to become paragraph 2, with "*reaffirming*" being changed to "*reaffirms*", and the subsequent operative paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(*b*) In paragraph 12, the phrase "ensuring comprehensive security" was replaced by "promoting comprehensive security"; and in paragraph 13 the words "look into" were replaced by "explore", and the phrase "with the participation of outstanding personalities" was replaced by "among the Member States".

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.89/Rev.1, as orally revised (see para. 9 below), by a recorded vote of 70 to 12, with 49 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Malta, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Zaire.

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/92 of 4 December 1986, entitled "Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security",

Emphasizing that the great political, economic and social changes and scientific progress that have taken place in the world since the adoption of the Charter of the United Nations and the most acute and urgent task of the present day—to remove the threat of a world war, a nuclear war—give increased importance to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the need for their more effective application in the conduct of States, wherever carried on,

Convinced that in the nuclear and space age, in conditions of the indivisibility of peace and security in all parts of the world and the increasing interdependence among nations, the challenges of our times make a strengthening of multilateral co-operation in all fields and collaboration on ways and means to implement the security system provided for in the Charter indispensable,

Convinced of the need for the effective universal application of the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations and of the importance of the role of the United Nations in this regard;

Reaffirming the inalienable right of every State to choose its political, economic, social and cultural systems without interference in any form by another State,

Recognizing the common interest of all nations in promoting an effective and comprehensive approach to security, which will seek the common security of all nations, by their joint actions and in all fields,

Convinced that new thinking that stems from the knowledge that States can only survive with one another, not against one another, should govern their actions,

Emphasizing that in their approach to the problems of security, States should give priority to universally accepted human values and the promotion of the rule of law among nations in accordance with the Charter,

Expressing its firm conviction that ensuring reliable security for every State and for all States together is possible only through peaceful political means, by strengthening international mechanisms, above all the United Nations,

Emphasizing that, in accordance with the Charter, universal and comprehensive security requires joint efforts of all the participants in international relations, without exception, in the crucial, essential for international security and interrelated areas of disarmament, peaceful settlement of crises and conflicts, economic development and co-operation, preservation of the environment, and promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

1. *Urges* all States to focus their efforts on ensuring integral universal security through peaceful political means on an equal basis and in all spheres of international relations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and within the United Nations framework;

2. *Solemnly reaffirms* that the collective security mechanism embodied in the Charter constitutes the fundamental and irreplaceable instrument for the preservation of international peace and security;

3. *Expresses its conviction* that there should be continuation and development of an effective dialogue in the United Nations and other forums in all directions and at all levels, in order to bridge different concepts and examine generally acceptable ways and means of ensuring comprehensive security in accordance with the Charter, bearing in mind the realities of the nuclear and space age;

4. *Declares* that the road to security lies through practical steps to strengthen trust among States on the basis of overcoming confrontational approaches and consolidating the norms of civilized conduct and the atmosphere of information of the public and openness in international relations;

5. *Reaffirms* that all States should adhere strictly to the fundamental principles of international law, especially re-

spect for the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs, refraining from the threat or use of force, peaceful settlement of disputes, equality and self-determination of peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, co-operation among States and compliance in good faith with their obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter;

6. *Calls upon* all States, including in bilateral and multilateral forums dealing with disarmament issues, to multiply their efforts in order to prevent an arms race in outer space and to halt and reverse it on Earth, to lower the level of military confrontation and to enhance global stability;

7. *Calls upon* States and United Nations organs, within their mandate and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, to utilize fully the existing means of peaceful settlement of international disputes and conflicts through negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, the use of good offices, including those of the Secretary-General, or other means of their own free choice;

8. *Also calls upon* all States and the appropriate economic forums to use to the maximum extent all opportunities for promoting a stable and equitable world economic environment and, to that end, to strengthen international co-operation for development and to work towards a new international economic order, elaborating the necessary and mutually acceptable measures ensuring economic development and equitable co-operation;

9. *Further calls upon* all States to co-operate broadly with each other in the humanitarian field and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

10. *Considers* that interaction in the ecological sphere should become an integral pat of comprehensive international security;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen and enhance the role and efficiency of the United Nations system as an indispensable instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security with a view to solving international issues for the benefit of all States and elaborating guarantees of comprehensive security for all on an equal basis;

12. *Further calls* for the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations;

13. *Calls upon* international and national non-governmental organizations and political and public figures in all countries to make their positive contribution to the development of a productive and meaningful international dialogue on the ways and means of promoting comprehensive security based on the Charter and within the United Nations framework;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore the ways and means of organizing an exchange of views on the subject among the Member States and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

15. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Comprehensive system of international peace and security".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 71 to 73.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 71 (A/42/759, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 42/90.[a]

The draft resolutions submitted in the report on item 72 (A/42/760, para. 9), were adopted as follows: draft resolution I was adopted by a recorded vote of 128 to none, with 24 abstentions; and draft resolution II was adopted by a recorded vote of 131 to 1, with 23 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 42/91 and 42/92.[a]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 73 (A/42/761, para. 9) was adopted by a recorded vote of 76 to 12, with 63 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 42/93.[a]

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[a] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/59-S/18534	Letter dated 19 December 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	73	
A/42/64-S/18543	Letter dated 23 December 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first year, Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18543
A/42/66-S/18552	Letter dated 31 December 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18552

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/68-S/18558	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid., Forty-second year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18558
A/42/71-S/18561	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18561
A/42/74-S/18564	Letter dated 6 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18564
A/42/80-S/18571	Letter dated 9 January 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	72, 73	*Ibid.*, document S/18571
A/42/81-S/18583	Letter dated 8 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18583
A/42/84-S/18596	Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18596
A/42/85-S/18599	Letter dated 14 January 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18599
A/42/86-S/18604	Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18604
A/42/88-S/18608	Letter dated 16 January 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18608
A/42/90-S/18611	Letter dated 16 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18611
A/42/91-S/18612	Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18612
A/42/93-S/18620	Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	72, 73	
A/42/96-S/18627	Letter dated 23 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18627
A/42/113-S/18646	Letter dated 29 January 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18646
A/42/114-S/18647	Letter dated 2 February 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18647
A/42/117-S/18655	Letter dated 2 February 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18655
A/42/123-S/18683	Letter dated 9 February 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18683
A/42/124-S/18684	Letter dated 10 February 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18684
A/42/128-S/18692	Letter dated 12 February 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18692
A/42/132-S/18701	Letter dated 17 February 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	73	
A/42/140-S/18716 and Corr.1	Letter dated 23 February 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18716
A/42/154-S/18722	Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18722
A/42/155-S/18724	Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	71	*Ibid.*, document S/18724
A/42/160-S/18733	Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	73	
A/42/161-S/18734	Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18734
A/42/162-S/18735	*Idem*	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18735
A/42/164-S/18737	*Idem*	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18737
A/42/165-S/18739	Letter dated 5 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18739
A/42/167-S/18741	Letter dated 5 March 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	73	
A/42/168-S/18742	Letter dated 4 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18742
A/42/169-S/18743	*Idem*	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18743
A/42/170-S/18745	Letter dated 5 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18745
A/42/172-S/18747	Letter dated 9 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18747
A/42/174	Letter dated 12 March 1987 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	72	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/175-S/18750	Letter dated 11 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18750
A/42/187-S18763	Letter dated 26 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18763
A/42/188-S/18764	Letter dated 26 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18764
A/42/189-S/18768	Letter dated 30 March 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the concluding documents of the meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty held in Moscow on 24 and 25 March 1987	72, 73	
A/42/190-S/18770	Letter dated 30 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18770
A/42/203-S/18775	Letter dated 30 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18775
A/42/205-S/18778	Letter dated 1 April 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18778
A/42/206-S/18780	Letter dated 27 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18780
A/42/213-S/18786	Letter dated 7 April 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18786
A/42/215-S/18789	Letter dated 8 April 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18789
A/42/221-S/18801	Letter dated 13 April 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18801
A/42/228-S/18811	Letter dated 14 April 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a proposal from the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty to the States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization	73	
A/42/231-S/18816	Letter dated 15 April 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	71, 73	*Ibid.*, document S/18816
A/42/236-S/18818	Letter dated 20 April 1987 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18818
A/42/240-S/18823	Letter dated 23 April 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18823
A/42/258-S/18830	Letter dated 28 April 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18830
A/42/260-S/18832	Letter dated 29 April 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18832
A/42/271-S/18845	Letter dated 1 May 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18845
A/42/274-S/18846	Letter dated 4 May 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18846
A/42/291-S/18861	Letter dated 12 May 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18861
A/42/303-S/18876	Letter dated 21 May 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18876
A/42/312-S/18887	Note verbale dated 1 June 1987 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18887
A/42/313-S/18888	Letter dated 29 May 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Berlin on 28 and 29 May 1987	72, 73	
A/42/316-S/18891	Letter dated 2 June 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18891
A/42/323-S/18899	Letter dated 5 June 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18899
A/42/327-S/18902	Letter dated 5 June 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18902
A/42/330-S/18904	Letter dated 8 June 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18904
A/42/333	Letter dated 10 June 1987 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	73	
A/42/346-S/18922	Letter dated 12 June 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	73	

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/42/347-S/18923	Letter dated 15 June 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18923
A/42/351-S/18929	Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Maputo Declaration, adopted at the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18929
A/42/352-S/18930	Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18930
A/42/354-E/1987/110	Letter dated 12 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document on the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its meeting held at Berlin on 28 and 29 May 1987	72, 73	
A/42/367-S/18948	Letter dated 25 June 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18948
A/42/368-S/18950	Letter dated 26 June 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18950
A/42/376-S/18959	Letter dated 29 June 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18959
A/42/377-S/18960	Letter dated 1 July 1987 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/18960
A/42/389-S/18972	Letter dated 9 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18972
A/42/406-S/18985	Letter dated 16 July 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/18985
A/42/407	Letter dated 15 July 1987 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final statement issued at the fifth session of the InterAction Council, held at Kuala Lumpur from 19 to 21 April 1987	72	
A/42/409	Letter dated 16 July 1987 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents adopted at the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Brioni, Yugoslavia, on 3 and 4 June 1987	71	
A/42/413	Letter dated 23 July 1987 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General	73	
A/42/418-S/18994	Letter dated 23 July 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	73	
A/42/423-S/19000	Letter dated 27 July 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19000
A/42/425-S/19003	Note verbale dated 28 July 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19003
A/42/428-S/19007	Letter dated 30 July 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19007
A/42/432-S/19010 and Corr.2	Letter dated 31 July 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19010
A/42/440-S/19014	Letter dated 31 July 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19014
A/42/477-S/19048	Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Singapore on 15 and 16 June 1987	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19048
A/42/478/Corr.1-S/19051/Corr.1	Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint press release issued at the conclusion of the informal meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations held at Bangkok on 16 August 1987	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19051
A/42/479-S/19055	Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19055
A/42/486-S/19056	Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19056
A/42/500-S/19067	Letter dated 21 August 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19067
A/42/503-S/19069	Letter dated 21 August 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19069

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/509	Note verbale dated 14 August 1987 from the Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	73	
A/42/510-S/19074	Letter dated 26 August 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19074
A/42/513-S/19077	Letter dated 27 August 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19077
A/42/524-S/19088	Letter dated 31 August 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19088
A/42/531-S/19100	Letter dated 2 September 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19100
A/42/536-S/19104	Letter dated 3 September 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19104
A/42/558-S/19127	Letter dated 10 September 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19127
A/42/570	Report of the Secretary-General	71	
A/42/574-S/19143	Letter dated 18 September 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	73	
A/42/592 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	72	
A/42/593-S/19159	Letter dated 28 September 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "The Situation in Kampuchea: ASEAN explanatory note on the 'cocktail party' proposal," issued on 28 September 1987	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19159
A/42/598-S/19168	Letter dated 29 September 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19168
A/42/615-S/19173	Letter dated 4 October 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19173
A/42/616-S/19174	Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19174
A/42/619-S/19178	Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19178
A/42/621-S19180	Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	73	*Ibid.*, document S/19180
A/42/622-S/19181	Letter dated 6 October 1987 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19181
A/42/624-S/19182	Letter dated 6 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19182
A/42/626-S/19183	Letter dated 7 October 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19183
A/42/632-S/19188	Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19188
A/42/634-S/19189	Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19189
A/42/656-S/19207	Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19207
A/42/663-S/19212	Letter dated 15 October 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19212
A/42/668	Report of the Secretary-General	72 (*a*)	
A/42/671-S/19223	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19223
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	71	
A/42/680-S/19229	Letter dated 22 October 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19229
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	71-73	
A/42/684	Letter dated 24 October 1987 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	72, 73	
A/42/686-S/19231	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19231
A/42/707-S/19247	Letter dated 30 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19247

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/708 and Corr.1	Letter dated 2 November 1987 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Prague on 28 and 29 October 1987	71-73	
A/42/715-S/19252	Letter dated 5 November 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	73	*Ibid.*, document S/19252
A/42/735-S/19264	Letter dated 11 November 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19264
A/42/767-S/19269	Letter dated 6 November 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19269
A/42/783-S/19276 and Corr.1	Letter dated 18 November 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19276
A/42/800-S19299	Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19299
A/42/830-S/19307	Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19307
A/42/839-S/19309	Letter dated 25 November 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19309
A/42/849-S/19319	Letter dated 3 December 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19319
A/42/857-S/19321	Letter dated 4 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19321
A/42/860-S/19324	Letter dated 7 December 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on East-West relations issued by the heads of State and Government of the 12 States members of the European Community after their meeting at Copenhagen on 4 and 5 December 1987	72	
A/42/872-S/19327	Letter dated 7 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19327
A/42/875-S/19332	Letter dated 9 December 1987 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19332
A/42/876-S/19330	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	72, 73	
A/42/890-S/19340	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19340
A/42/891-S/19346	Letter dated 15 December 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press release on the meeting of leading representatives of the States members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization held at Berlin on 11 December 1987	72, 73	
A/42/893-S/19349	Letter dated 16 December 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19349
A/42/895-S/19351	Letter dated 15 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19351
A/42/897-S/19353	Letter dated 15 December 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19353
A/42/900-S/19358 and Corr.1	Letter dated 17 December 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/19358
A/C.1/42/2	Note verbale dated 18 September 1987 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	73	
A/C.1/42/8	Letter dated 23 November 1987 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a memorandum of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	73	
A/C.1/42/L.89	Draft resolution	73	See A/42/761, para. 5
A/C.1/42/L.89/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	73	*Ibid.*, paras. 6, 7 and 9
A/C.1/42/L.90	Draft resolution	71	See A/42/759, paras. 5, 6 and 8
A/C.1/42/L.91	Draft resolution	72 (*a*)	See A/42/760, paras. 5 and 9, draft resolution I
A/C.1/42/L.92	Draft resolution	72	*Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 9, draft resolution II

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 74

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 74: Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation*

CONTENTS

Page
Document A/42/777: Report of the Special Political Committee 1
Action taken by the General Assembly 2
List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

---

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Special Political Committee*, 3rd to 5th and 10th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 89th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 70.

DOCUMENT A/42/777

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*16 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 41/62 A and B of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 74, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 3rd to 5th and 10th meetings, between 14 and 19 and on 28 October 1987. The Committee had before it the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/42/210).

4. The Committee also had before it a letter dated 20 July 1987 (A/42/417) from the representative of Samoa to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the eighteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Apia on 29 and 30 May 1987.

5. At the 3rd meeting, on 14 October, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.2), sponsored by Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Poland, Swaziland, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently Samoa joined as a sponsor of the draft resolution.

6. At the 4th meeting, on 15 October, the representative of Iraq proposed oral amendments to draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.2, which were subsequently circulated under the symbol A/SPC/42/L.4.

7. At the same meeting, following a proposal by the representative of Sweden, who spoke on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.2, the Committee decided to postpone consideration of the draft resolution, pending consultations between the sponsors and the delegation of Iraq.

8. At the 5th meeting, on 19 October, the Chairman drew attention to the amendments submitted by Iraq (A/SPC/42/L.4) to draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.2, which read as follows:

> "(i) After the fourth preambular paragraph, insert the following new paragraph:
>
> '*Recognizing* that acts of armed aggression against nuclear installations may lead to the emission of nuclear radiation harmful to both man and the environment,'.
>
> "(ii) After paragraph 1, insert the following new paragraph 2 and renumber the remaining paragraphs accordingly:
>
> '2. *Expresses its dismay* at the failure to take effective international measures to safeguard nuclear installations against armed military attacks and calls upon the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Conference on Disarmament to initiate forthwith the elaboration of a draft convention prohibiting such acts of aggression against all nuclear installations all over the world;'."

In order to allow time for consultations, the Committee decided not to set a deadline for the consideration of the draft resolution.

9. At the 10th meeting, on 28 October, the representative of Iraq indicated that he would not insist on the amend-

ments contained in document A/SPC/42/L.4, although his delegation maintained its reservations on draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.2.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.2 without a vote (see para. 11 below).

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

11. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 41/62 A of 3 December 1986, by which it, *inter alia*, requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/42/210),

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations, resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and his environment,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit, as soon as the relevant studies are completed, shorter reports with supporting scientific documents on the specialized topics mentioned by the Committee,[1]

1. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past thirty-two years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. *Endorses* the Scientific Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;

8. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of the Scientific Committee's future reports to the General Assembly.

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[1] A/38/142, para. 5.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 2 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/42/777, para. 11). For the final text, see resolution 42/67.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/210	Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	
A/42/417	Letter dated 20 July 1987 from the representative of Samoa to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the eighteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Apia on 29 and 30 May 1987	
A/42/789-S/19288	Letter dated 20 November 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19288
A/42/829-S/19306	Note by the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19306
A/SPC/42/L.2	Draft resolution	See A/42/777, paras. 5 and 11
A/SPC/42/L.4	Iraq: amendments to document A/SPC/42/L.2	*Ibid.*, para. 8

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 75

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 75: Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories:* reports of the Secretary-General

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CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/811: Report of the Special Political Committee 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 9

List of other documents pertaining to the item 9

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Special Political Committee*, 29th to 34th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 54th meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 95th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 71.

DOCUMENT A/42/811

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*3 December 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories: reports of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 41/63 D of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 75, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 29th to 34th meetings, held between 18 and 25 November 1987.

4. The Committee had before it the following reports:

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General (A/42/650) transmitting the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories;

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/42/459) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/63 A;

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/42/454) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/63 B;

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/42/455) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/63 C;

(*e*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/42/460) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/63 D;

(*f*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/42/461) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/63 E;

(*g*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/42/462) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/63 F;

(*h*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/42/463) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/63 G.

5. The Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

6. At the 29th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, introduced the Committee's report (A/42/650).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

7. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered seven draft resolutions, as set forth below.

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.23

8. At the 34th meeting, on 25 November, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.23) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal and Yemen.[1]

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.23 by a recorded vote of 89 to 2, with 29 abstentions (see para. 27 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:[2]

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[1] On behalf of the Member States that are members of the group of Arab States.

[2] The delegation of Lebanon subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.24

10. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.24) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal and Yemen,[1] subsequently joined by Niger.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.24 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 122 to 1. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: None.

(*b*) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 116 to 1, with 5 abstentions (see para. 27 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, United States of America, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.25

12. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.25) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal and Yemen,[1] subsequently joined by Niger.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.25 by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 5 abstentions (see para. 27 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy,

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[1] The delegations of Denmark and Lebanon subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, United States of America, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.26

14. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.26) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal and Yemen.[1]

15. On 24 November, the Committee had before it a statement (A/SPC/42/L.31) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.26, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

16. At the 34th meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.26 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 6 was adopted by a recorded vote of 78 to 21, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Jamaica, Liberia, Panama, Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Venezuela, Zaire.

(*b*) Paragraph 22 was adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to 2, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Cameroon, Zaire.

(*c*) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 95 to 2, with 27 abstentions (see para. 27 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.27

17. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.27) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal and Yemen.[1]

18. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.27 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 96 to 2, with 25 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zaire.

(*b*) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 108 to 1, with 16 abstentions (see para. 27 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Swaziland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.28

19. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.28) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal and Yemen.[1]

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.28 by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 6 abstentions (see para. 27 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechsolovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, United States of America, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.29

21. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.29) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal and Yemen.[1]

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.29 by a recorded vote of 111 to 2, with 11 abstentions (see para. 27 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Honduras, Liberia, Panama, Uruguay, Zaire.

23. Before the voting on all the draft resolutions, the representative of Israel made a statement in connection with the draft resolutions.

24. A statement in explanation of vote before the vote was made by the representative of Mongolia.

25. Following the voting on all the draft resolutions, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Israel, Argentina, the United States of America, Sweden, Austria, Uruguay, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Bolivia and Niger.

26. The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization made statements in connection with the resolutions.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

27. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to G below:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/79 A of 15 December 1983, 39/95 A of 14 December 1984, 40/161 A of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 A of 3 December 1986,

Taking note of the report (see A/42/650) of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General of 10 August 1987 (A/42/459),

1. *Calls upon* Israel to release all Arabs arbitrarily detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and for the liberation of their territories;

2. *Notes* the initial release of Palestinian prisoners on 20 May 1985;

3. *Deplores* the Israeli subsequent arbitrary detention or imprisonment of hundreds of Palestinians, and demands that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind its action against the detainees and imprisoned Palestinians and release them immediately;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, in which, *inter alia*, the Council affirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4] is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling also its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978, 34/90 B of 12 December 1979, 35/122 A of 11 December 1980, 36/147 A of 16 December 1981, 37/88 A of 10 December 1982, 38/79 B of 15 December 1983, 39/95 B of 14 December 1984, 40/161 B of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 B of 3 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 August 1987 (A/42/454),

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention,

Noting that Israel and the Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to the Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to the Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Condemns once again* the failure of Israel, the occupying Power, to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. *Strongly demands* that Israel acknowledge and comply with the provisions of the Convention in the Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

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[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

4. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977, 33/113 B of 18 December 1978, 34/90 C of 12 December 1979, 35/122 B of 11 December 1980, 36/147 B of 16 December 1981, 37/88 B of 10 December 1982, 38/79 C of 15 December 1983, 39/95 C of 14 December 1984, 40/161 C of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 C of 3 December 1986,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern at the present serious situation in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 August 1987 (A/42/455),

Confirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4] is applicable to all Arab territories occupied since June 1967 including Jerusalem,

1. *Determines* that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, are in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and constitute a serious obstacle to the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and therefore have no legal validity;

2. *Strongly deplores* the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

3. *Demands* that Israel comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva Convention;

4. *Demands once more* that Israel, the occupying Power, desist forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Geneva Convention to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

D

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[5]

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4] as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Recalling all its resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 32/91 B and C of 13 December 1977, 33/113 C of 18 December 1978, 34/90 A of 12 December 1979, 35/122 C of 11 December 1980, 36/147 C of 16 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 C of 10 December 1982, 38/79 D of 15 December 1983, 39/95 D of 14 December 1984, 40/161 D of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 D of 3 December 1986,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council, by the Commission on Human Rights, in particular its resolutions 1983/1 of 15 February 1983,[6] 1984/1 of 20 February 1984,[7] 1985/1 A and B and 1985/2 of 19 February 1985,[8] 1986/1 A and B and 1986/2 of 20 February 1986,[9] and by other United Nations organs concerned and the specialized agencies,

Having considered the report (see A/42/650) of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, which contains, *inter alia*, self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power, and the report of the Secretary-General dated 9 September 1987 (A/42/460),

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its thoroughness and impartiality;

2. *Deplores* the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

3. *Demands* that Israel allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

4. *Reaffirms* the fact that occupation itself constitutes a grave violation of the human rights of the civilian population of the occupied Arab territories;

5. *Condemns* the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which the Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

6. *Declares once more* that Israel's grave breaches of that Convention are war crimes and an affront to humanity;

7. *Reaffirms*, in accordance with the Convention, that the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories is of a temporary nature, thus giving no right whatsoever to the occupying Power over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories;

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[5] Resolution 217 A (III).

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 3* (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[7] *Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4* (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[8] *Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[9] *Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

8. *Strongly condemns* the following Israeli policies and practices:

(*a*) Annexation of parts of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem;

(*b*) Imposition of Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

(*c*) Illegal imposition and levy of heavy and disproportionate taxes and dues;

(*d*) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing settlements on private and public Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;

(*e*) Eviction, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories and denial of their right to return;

(*f*) Confiscation and expropriation of private and public Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land involving the Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals on the one hand and the inhabitants or institutions of the occupied territories on the other;

(*g*) Excavation and transformation of the landscape and the historical, cultural and religious sites, especially at Jerusalem;

(*h*) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(*i*) Destruction and demolition of Arab houses;

(*j*) Collective punishment, mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population;

(*k*) Ill-treatment and torture of persons under detention;

(*l*) Interference with religious freedoms and practices as well as family rights and customs;

(*m*) Interference with the system of education and with the social and economic and health development of the population in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

(*n*) Interference with the freedom of movement of individuals within the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

(*o*) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;

9. *Strongly condemns*, in particular, the following Israeli policies and practices:

(*a*) Implementation of an "iron fist" policy against the inhabitants of the occupied territories since 4 August 1985;

(*b*) Ill-treatment and torture of children and minors under detention and/or imprisonment;

(*c*) Closure of headquarters and/or offices of trade unions and harassment of trade union leaders;

(*d*) Interference with the freedom of the press, including censorship, closure and suspension of newspapers and magazines;

(*e*) Killing and wounding of defenceless demonstrators;

(*f*) House and/or town arrests;

10. *Condemns also* the Israeli repression against and closing of the educational institutions in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, particularly the prohibition of Syrian textbooks and the Syrian educational system, the deprivation of Syrian students from pursuing their higher education in Syrian universities, the denial of the right to return to Syrian students receiving their higher education in the Syrian Arab Republic, the forcing of Hebrew on Syrian students, the imposition of courses that promote hatred, prejudice and religious intolerance, and the dismissal of teachers, all in clear violation of the Geneva Convention;

11. *Strongly condemns* the arming of Israeli settlers in the occupied territories to commit acts of violence against Arab civilians and the perpetration of acts of violence by these armed settlers against individuals, causing death and injury and wide-scale damage to Arab property;

12. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or legal status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

13. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 above;

14. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced Arab and Palestinian inhabitants to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967;

15. *Urges* international organizations, including the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, to continue to examine the conditions of Arab workers in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

16. *Reiterates its call* upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Geneva Convention, in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, and upon international organizations, including the specialized agencies, not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

17. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending early termination of Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

18. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

19. *Condemns* Israel's refusal to permit persons from the occupied territories to appear as witnesses before the Special Committee and to participate in conferences and meetings held outside the occupied territories;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(*b*) To continue to make available additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(*c*) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee that are no longer available;

(*d*) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present resolution;

21. *Requests* the Security Council to ensure Israel's respect for and compliance with all the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories;

22. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to allow the reopening of the Roman Catholic Medical Facility Hospice at Jerusalem in order to continue to provide needed health and medical services to the Arab population in the city;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

E

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 468 (1980) of 8 May 1980, 469 (1980) of 20 May 1980 and 484 (1980) of 19 December 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/147 D of 16 December 1981, 37/88 D of 10 December 1982, 38/79 E of 15 December 1983, 39/95 E of 14 December 1984, 40/161 E of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 E of 3 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 10 August 1987 (A/42/461),

Deeply concerned at the expulsion by the Israeli military occupation authorities of the Mayor of Halhul, the Mayor of Hebron who has since died, the Sharia Judge of Hebron and, in 1985, 1986 and 1987, other Palestinians,

Alarmed by the expulsion of many Palestinian leaders from the occupied Palestinian territories by the Israeli military occupation authorities in 1985, 1986 and 1987,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4] in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49, which read as follows:

> "*Article 1*
>
> "The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."
>
> "*Article 49*
>
> "Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive . . .",

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its persistent refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

2. *Demands* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling the Mayor of Halhul, the Sharia Judge of Hebron and, in 1985, 1986 and 1987, other Palestinian leaders and that it facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinians so that they can, *inter alia*, resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith the expulsion of Palestinians and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

F

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 E of 10 December 1982, 38/79 F of 15 December 1983, 39/95 F of 14 December 1984, 40/161 F of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 F of 3 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 10 August 1987 (A/42/462),

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414 (XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978, 34/70 of 6 December 1979 and 35/122 E of 11 December 1980, in which it, *inter alia*, called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4]

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab

Golan was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;

2. *Condemns* the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan;

3. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan are null and void and constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its attempts to impose forcibly Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the Syrian Arab Golan;

5. *Calls once again upon* Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

G

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4]

Deeply concerned at the continued and intensified harassment by Israel, the occupying Power, against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories,

Recalling its resolutions 38/79 G of 15 December 1983, 39/95 G of 14 December 1984, 40/161 G of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 G of 3 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 10 August 1987 (A/42/463),

Taking note of the relevant decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the educational and cultural situation in the occupied territories,

1. *Reaffirms* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Condemns* Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, especially the opening of fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. *Condemns* the systematic Israeli campaign of repression against and closing of universities and other educational and vocational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, restricting and impeding the academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting the selection of courses, textbooks and educational programmes, the admission of students and the appointment of faculty members to the control and supervision of the military occupation authorities, in clear contravention of the Geneva Convention;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with the provisions of that Convention, rescind all actions and measures against all educational institutions, ensure the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities and other educational institutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to G submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/42/811, para. 27) by recorded votes as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 111 votes to 2, with 36 abstentions; paragraph 1 of draft resolution B was adopted by 147 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions, and draft resolution B as a whole by 142 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions; draft resolution C was adopted by 143 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions; paragraph 6 of draft resolution D was adopted by 83 votes to 26, with 37 abstentions, and draft resolution D as a whole by 112 votes to 3, with 38 abstentions; draft resolution E was adopted by 130 votes to 1, with 23 abstentions; draft resolution F was adopted by 143 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions; and draft resolution G was adopted by 137 votes to 2, with 14 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 42/160 A to G.[10]

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[10] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/159	Letter dated 26 February 1987 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/178-S/18753	Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987	
A/42/204-S/18776	Letter dated 31 March 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18776
A/42/208-S/18782	Letter dated 3 April 1987 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18782
A/42/218-S/18795	Letter dated 9 April 1987 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18795
A/42/229-S/18812	Letter dated 15 April 1987 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18812
A/42/230-S/18815	Letter dated 16 April 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18815
A/42/338-S/18914	Letter dated 11 June 1987 from the representative of the Sudan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18914
A/42/369-S/18951	Letter dated 29 June 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18951
A/42/385-S/18968	Letter dated 6 July 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/18968
A/42/430-S/19009	Letter dated 30 July 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19009
A/42/439-S/19013	Letter dated 31 July 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19013
A/42/454	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/455	*Idem*	
A/42/459	*Idem*	
A/42/460	*Idem*	
A/42/461	*Idem*	
A/42/462	*Idem*	
A/42/463	*Idem*	
A/42/545-S/19118	Letter dated 9 September 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19118
A/42/569-S/19139	Letter dated 15 September 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19139
A/42/650	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories	
A/42/670-S/19221	Letter dated 16 October 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19221
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/779-S/19274	Letter dated 17 November 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué adopted at the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Amman from 8 to 11 November 1987	
A/42/843-S/19315	Letter dated 1 December 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19315
A/42/899-S/19357	Letter dated 17 December 1987 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19357
A/SPC/42/L.23	Draft resolution	See document A/42/811, paras. 8 and 27, draft resolution A
A/SPC/42/L.24	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 10 and 27, draft resolution B
A/SPC/42/L.25	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 12 and 27, draft resolution C
A/SPC/42/L.26	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 27, draft resolution D
A/SPC/42/L.27	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 17 and 27, draft resolution E
A/SPC/42/L.28	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 19 and 27, draft resolution F
A/SPC/42/L.29	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 21 and 27, draft resolution G
A/SPC/42/L.31	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/42/L.26: note by the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution D submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/42/811	
A/C.5/42/53	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/853	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 115

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 76

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 76: International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:*

(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/812: Report of the Special Political Committee 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 4

List of other documents pertaining to the item 4

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Special Political Committee*, 14th, 16th to 20th and 22nd meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 89th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda items 72 and 137.

DOCUMENT A/42/812*

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*25 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled:

"International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:

"(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

"(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 41/64 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 76, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 14th, 16th to 20th and 22nd meetings, between 3 and 12 November 1987.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/42/20);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/42/518 and Corr.1) on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

5. The Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*]

6. At the 14th meeting, on 3 November, the representative of Austria introduced the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on behalf of Mr. Peter Jankowitsch, Chairman of the Committee.

7. At its 20th meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.18 and Corr.1) entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space" on behalf of the Working Group on International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.[1]

8. The representative of Austria expressed the hope that the draft resolution would be adopted by consensus.

9. At its 22nd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.18 and Corr.1 (see para. 11 below).

10. The representative of Mexico explained his country's position on the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

11. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/64 of 3 December 1986,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

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* Incorporating document A/42/812/Corr.1, dated 1 December 1987.

[1] The Working Group was established by the Special Political Committee at its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, under the chairmanship of the representative of Austria to work out a draft resolution on the item.

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international co-operation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the first launching into orbit of a man-made object, Sputnik, which marked the beginning of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and of international co-operation in this field,

Commemorating also the twentieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[2] which has played and continues to play a positive role in the implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the progressive development of the law of outer space, including the elaboration and adoption of other international instruments governing the outer space activities of States,

Gravely concerned at the extension of an arms race into outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of mankind, in particular the peoples of developing countries,

Taking note of the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and co-operative space projects, which contribute to international co-operation in this field,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/518 and Corr.1) on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,[3]

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirtieth session (A/42/20),

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. *Invites* States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space[4] to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. *Notes* that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-sixth session, in its working groups, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/64 (*ibid.*, sect. C);

4. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Legal Sub-Committee at its twenty-seventh session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Continue the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space through its working group;

(*b*) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit, without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

5. *Requests* the Legal Sub-Committee to finalize the choice of a new item for its agenda, taking into account the proposal made by the Group of 77 and other proposals, in order to begin its consideration of the item at its twenty-seventh session;

6. *Notes* that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-fourth session continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/64 (*ibid.*, sect. B);

7. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its twenty-fifth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

  (i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

  (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

  (iii) Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites, including, *inter alia*, applications for developing countries;

  (iv) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(*b*) Consider the following items:

  (i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;

  (ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; examination of its utilization and applications, including, *inter alia*, in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries;

  (iii) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;

  (iv) Progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to present reports and arrange a special presentation on this subject;

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[2] Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

[3] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982* (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

[4] Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI), annex); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII), annex); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex); Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68, annex).

(v) Matters relating to planetary exploration;

(vi) Matters relating to astronomy;

(vii) The theme fixed for the special attention of the 1988 session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee: "Microgravity experiments in space and their applications"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, on the theme "Microgravity Experiments in Space and Their Applications", to be held during the first week of the Sub-Committee's session, after the adjournment of its meetings, to complement discussions within the Sub-Committee;

8. *Considers*, in the context of paragraph 7 *(a)* (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

(a) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

(b) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination;

(c) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(d) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or post-graduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposures on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

9. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should re-establish, at its twenty-fifth session, the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with a view to improving the execution of activities relating to international co-operation, particularly those included in the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, and to proposing concrete steps to increase such co-operation as well as to make it more efficient;

10. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole, as endorsed by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and as contained in paragraphs 11 to 13 of the report of the Working Group of the Whole (A/42/20, annex II);

11. *Endorses* the recommendation of and the agreements reached in the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee with respect to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, contained in paragraphs 55 to 63 of the report on the work of its twenty-fourth session,[5] as endorsed by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in paragraph 58 of its report (A/42/20);

12. *Decides* that, during the twenty-fifth session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space shall be reconvened to conduct additional work on the basis of its previous reports and of subsequent reports of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee;

13. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1988, as proposed to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by the Expert on Space Applications;[6]

14. *Emphasizes* the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as early as possible;

15. *Reaffirms* its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of co-operation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments that made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

17. *Invites* all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

18. *Urges* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

19. *Takes note* of the views expressed and documents circulated during the thirtieth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and during the forty-second session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

20. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

21. *Affirms* that the interference that satellite systems to be newly established may cause to systems already registered with the International Telecommunication Union shall not exceed the limits specified in the relevant provision of the Radio Regulations of the Union applicable to space services;

22. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to co-operate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

24. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their co-operation with the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

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[5] A/AC.105/383 and Corr.1.

[6] See A/AC.105/380, sect. III.

25. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 2 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/42/812, para. 11). For the final text, see resolution 42/68.[7]

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/20	Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 20*
A/42/62	Letter dated 17 December 1986 from the representatives of Argentina and Chile to the Secretary-General	
A/42/73	Letter dated 6 January 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/42/185	Letter dated 20 March 1987 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General	
A/42/518 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/562	Letter dated 14 September 1987 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/SPC/42/L.18 and Corr.1	Draft resolution	See A/42/812, paras. 7 and 11

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 77

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 77: Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations*

CONTENTS

Page
Document A/42/813: Report of the Special Political Committee 1
Action taken by the General Assembly 3
List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

DOCUMENT A/42/813

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[4 December 1987]

1. The item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 41/67 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 77, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 5th to 7th, 33rd and 34th meetings, on 19 and 20 October and 24 and 25 November 1987.

4. The Committee had before it a letter dated 3 December 1986 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General (A/42/77), and a note verbale dated 9 October 1987 from the mission of New Zealand to the Secretary-General (A/42/637-S/19190).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.17

5. On 29 October 1987, a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.17), sponsored by Australia, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Norway and Sweden, was circulated. It read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249 (S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308 (XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457 (XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976, 32/106 of 15 December 1977, 33/114 of 18 December 1978, 34/53 of 23 November 1979, 35/121 of 11 December 1980, 36/37 of 18 November 1981, 37/93 of 10 December 1982, 38/81 of 15 December 1983, 39/97 of 14 December 1984, 40/163 of 16 December 1985 and 41/67 of 3 December 1986,

"*Reaffirming* the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

"*Conscious* of the vital role played by United Nations peace-keeping forces in support of decisions of the Security Council in discharging its primary responsibility in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Recognizing* that the presence of United Nations peace-keeping forces authorized by the Security Council in conflict areas demonstrates the common concern of States Members of the United Nations in the preservation of stability and easing of tension in those areas,

"*Aware* of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the light of the heavy burden incurred by troop contributors, especially those from developing countries,

"*Stressing* the collective responsibility of Member States, in accordance with the Charter, to share equitably the financial burdens of such operations established by the Security Council, which should continue to be conducted with maximum efficiency and economy,

"*Urging*, at the same time, that other areas of co-operation with and support for United Nations peace-keeping forces should be encouraged,

"*Recognizing* the need to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations peace-keeping forces,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Special Political Committee*, 5th to 7th, 33rd and 34th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 95th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 73.

"*Commending* the Secretary-General for the way he is carrying out peace-keeping operations of the United Nations decided upon by the Security Council,

"*Convinced* that the importance of the issue of United Nations peace-keeping is such that the United Nations should continue to work for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects,

"*Convinced* that the United Nations peace-keeping operations are an integral component of enhancing the efficiency of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

"*Taking account* of the views expressed and issues raised on the question of peace-keeping during the debate on the item,

"1. *Expresses its conviction* that peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, conducted with the consent of the host countries and with respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, are an essential function of the United Nations though not a substitute for the peaceful settlement of disputes and are therefore of a temporary nature;

"2. *Urges* all concerned to co-operate fully in the implementation of United Nations peace-keeping operations;

"3. *Reaffirms and renews* the mandate given to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations by relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

"4. *Expresses concern* about the difficult financial situation of United Nations peace-keeping operations, and stresses the responsibility of Member States for their financing;

"5. *Urges again* the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, in accordance with its mandate, to continue to work for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field;

"6. *Requests* the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled 'Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects'."

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.19

6. On 18 November, the Chairman submitted for consideration a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.19), which had been prepared following informal consultations and which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249 (S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308 (XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457 (XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976, 32/106 of 15 December 1977, 33/114 of 18 December 1978, 34/53 of 23 November 1979, 35/121 of 11 December 1980, 36/37 of 18 November 1981, 37/93 of 10 December 1982, 38/81 of 15 December 1983, 39/97 of 14 December 1984, 40/163 of 16 December 1985 and 41/67 of 3 December 1986,

"*Convinced* that the United Nations peace-keeping operations are an integral component of enhancing the efficiency of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

"*Commending* the Secretary-General for the way he is carrying out peace-keeping operations of the United Nations decided upon by the Security Council,

"*Aware* of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the light of the heavy burden incurred by the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries,

"*Noting* that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations has not been able to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session,

"1. *Expresses its conviction* that peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, conducted in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, are an essential function of the United Nations though not a substitute for the peaceful settlement of disputes and are therefore of a temporary nature;

"2. *Expresses concern* about the difficult financial situation of United Nations peace-keeping operations;

"3. *Urges* all concerned to co-operate fully in the implementation of United Nations peace-keeping operations;

"4. *Reaffirms and renews* the mandate given to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

"5. *Urges* the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, in accordance with its mandate, to continue in 1988 its work for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view of strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled 'Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects'."

7. At the 33rd meeting, on 24 November, the Chairman withdrew draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.19.

8. At the 34th meeting, on 25 November, the Chairman announced that he had been informed by the sponsors of draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.17 that they did not wish to put the draft resolution to the Committee for a decision.

9. At the same meeting, the representative of Nigeria introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.30), sponsored by Nigeria, subsequently joined by Austria.

10. At the same meeting, the representative of Finland stated that the co-sponsors of draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.17 would not put that draft resolution to the Committee for a decision provided that draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.30 was adopted without a vote.

11. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.30 without a vote (see para. 13 below).

12. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Denmark (on behalf of the twelve States members of the European Community), Turkey and Ghana.

Recommendations of the Special Political Committee

13. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249 (S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308 (XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457 (XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976, 32/106 of 15 December 1977, 33/114 of 18 December 1978, 34/53 of 23 November 1979, 35/121 of 11 December 1980, 36/37 of 18 November 1981, 37/93 of 10 December 1982, 38/81 of 15 December 1983, 39/97 of 14 December 1984, 40/163 of 16 December 1985 and 41/67 of 3 December 1986,

Convinced that the United Nations peace-keeping operations are an integral component of enhancing the efficiency of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the light of the heavy burden incurred by the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries,

1. *Requests* the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, in accordance with its mandate, to resume its work in 1988 for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations;

2. *Further requests* the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/42/813, para. 13). For the final text, see resolution 42/161.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/77	Letter dated 3 December 1986 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General	
A/42/637-S/19190	Note verbale dated 9 October 1987 from the mission of New Zealand to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19190
A/SPC/42/L.17	Draft resolution	See A/42/813, para. 5
A/SPC/42/L.19	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 6
A/SPC/42/L.30	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 9 and 13

United Nations **Agenda item 78**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 78: Questions relating to information:*

(*a*) Report of the Committee on Information;

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General;

(*c*) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/814: Report of the Special Political Committee 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 8

List of other documents pertaining to the item 8

DOCUMENT A/42/814

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*4 December 1987*]

1. The item entitled:

"Questions relating to information:

"(*a*) Report of the Committee on Information;

"(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General;

"(*c*) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 41/68 A of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 78, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 20th, 22nd, 24th to 28th, 30th and 34th meetings, held between 11 and 19 November and on 25 November 1987.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee on Information (A/42/21);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/42/494);

(*c*) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/68 B and transmitted under the cover of a note by the Secretary-General (A/42/571).

5. The Committee also had before it three letters dated 6 and 24 July and 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General (A/42/411, A/42/431 and Corr.1 and A/42/681).

6. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the Committee decided to establish once again an open-ended working group on questions relating to information, traditionally chaired by one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee, and at the current session by the representative from Chile. At its 16th meeting, on 5 November, the Chairman stated that Mr. Raimundo González of Chile, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, had informed him that the delegation of Chile had proposed that Mrs. Noelia Miranda, a member of the Chilean delegation, should chair that working group. The Committee concurred with this request, on the understanding that it did not constitute a precedent.

7. At its 20th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Under-Secretary-General for Public Information of the Secretariat, the Chairman of the Committee on Information, and the Acting Director of the UNESCO Liaison Office.

8. At the 34th meeting, on 25 November, the representative of Chile, in her capacity as Chairman of the Working Group on Questions relating to Information, made a statement.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.20 and Corr.1

9. At the 34th meeting, on 25 November, the representative of Guatemala introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.20 and Corr.1) on behalf of the Member States that are members of the Group of 77.

10. At the same meeting, the Chairman conveyed to the Committee information concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.20 and

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Special Political Committee*, 20th, 22nd, 24th to 28th, 30th and 34th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 95th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 74.

Corr.1 provided by the Programme Planning and Budget Division.

11. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Poland made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote on the draft resolution.

12. The Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.20 and Corr.1 by a recorded vote of 109 to 1, with 15 abstentions (see para. 17 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.21 and Corr.1

13. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Guatemala introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.21 and Corr.1) on behalf of the Member States that are members of the Group of 77.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.21 and Corr.1 by a recorded vote of 111 to 1, with 11 abstentions (see para. 17 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

15. The representatives of the Netherlands, Japan, Denmark, the United States of America, Norway, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Federal Republic of Germany made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

16. Subsequently, the representative of Guatemala, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of 77, and the representatives of Argentina, Colombia and Uruguay made statements in connection with the draft resolutions just adopted.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

17. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on questions relating to information,

Recalling the recommendations of the Committee on Information as adopted by the General Assembly in paragraph 1 of its resolution 41/68 A of 3 December 1986, as well as the provisions of that resolution, and taking into account the views expressed by delegations on 3 December 1986,[3] at the forty-first session of the Assembly,

Reaffirming the mandate given to the Committee on Information by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/182 of 18 December 1979,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/42/494),

Encouraging the Secretary-General to continue necessary action in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department of Public Information, with particular emphasis on securing a co-ordinated approach to priority issues before the Organization,

1. *Takes note* of the comprehensive report of the Committee on Information (A/42/21) which served as an important basis and stimulated further deliberations, and urges the full implementation of the following recommendations

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[1] The delegation of Côte d'Ivoire subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[2] The delegations of Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire and Morocco subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 95th meeting.

as adopted by the Committee at its substantive session in 1987:

(1) All countries, the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should co-operate in the establishment of a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, and based, *inter alia*, on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing diversity of sources of information and free access to information and, in particular, the urgent need to change the dependent status of the developing countries in the field of information and communication, as the principle of sovereign equality among nations extends also to this field, and intended also to strengthen peace and international understanding, enabling all persons to participate effectively in political, economic, social and cultural life and promoting human rights, understanding and friendship among all nations. The ongoing efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which retains the central role in this field, to eliminate gradually the existing imbalances in the field of information and communication and to encourage a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information in accordance with the relevant resolutions of that organization, adopted by consensus, should be reaffirmed;

(2) Fully aware of the important role that the media world-wide can freely play, particularly under the present situation, it is recommended that:

(*a*) The mass media should be encouraged to give wider coverage to the efforts of the international community towards global development and, in particular, the efforts of the developing countries to achieve economic, social and cultural progress;

(*b*) The United Nations system as a whole should co-operate in a concerted manner, through its information services, in promoting a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its endeavours, in accordance with the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular emphasis on the creation of a climate of confidence, the strengthening of multilateralism and the promotion of the development activities in the United Nations system;

(*c*) All countries should be urged to extend assistance to journalists for the free and effective performance of their professional tasks;

(3) Aware of the existing imbalances in the international distribution of news, particularly that affecting the developing countries, it is recommended that urgent attention should be given to the elimination of existing inequalities and all other obstacles, both internal and external, to the free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, ideas and knowledge by, *inter alia*, diversifying the sources of information and respecting the interests, aspirations and socio-cultural values of all peoples, as a step towards the attainment of a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information;

(4) The United Nations system as a whole, as well as the developed countries, should be urged to co-operate in a concerted manner with the developing countries towards strengthening the information and communication infrastructures in the latter countries, in accordance with the priorities attached to such areas by the developing countries, with a view to enabling them to develop their own information and communications policies freely and independently and in the light of their history, social values and cultural traditions, taking into account the principle of freedom of the press and information. In this regard, full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which constitutes an important step in the development of these infrastructures, should always be emphasized;

(5) It is recommended that the need be stressed to promote the access of the developing countries to communications technology, including communication satellites, modern electronic information systems, informatics and other advanced information and communication facilities, with a view to improving their own information and communication systems in accordance with the specific conditions prevailing in each country;

(6) It is recommended that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, should explore further ways and means of strengthening co-operation and co-ordination with the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, with the Eco-Pool of the News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with the regional news agencies of developing countries, as this constitutes a concrete step towards the elimination of existing imbalances. It is also recommended that the Department of Public Information should establish adequate co-operation with the developing countries in the audio-visual field, especially with the Broadcasting Organization of the Non-Aligned Countries;

(7) Reaffirming the primary role that the General Assembly is to play in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information and emphasizing the central role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communication, it is recommended that the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should be urged to give the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization adequate support and assistance in the field of information and communication. The Department of Public Information, in particular, should co-operate more regularly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, especially at the working level, with a view to maximizing the contributions of the Department to the efforts of that organization in further promoting the attainment of a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information;

(8) Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, should be recalled;

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[4] Resolution 217 A (III).

(9) The Department of Public Information should be requested to disseminate information about the United Nations activities in the field of human rights and to make broad use of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which will be observed in 1988, for the dissemination of information on human rights;

(10) The United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, should aim at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already taken within the United Nations system, including, in particular:

(*a*) Development of human resources as indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries, and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;

(*b*) Creation of conditions that will gradually enable the developing countries to produce, by using their own resources, the communications technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, specifically for radio and television broadcasting;

(*c*) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;

(11) The Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the priority areas, such as those stated in section III, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 35/201 of 16 December 1980, and other pertinent resolutions of the Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, so as to ensure an objective and more coherent coverage of, as well as a better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work. It is recommended further that no new public information units independent of the Department should be created in the Secretariat of the United Nations;

(12) The Secretary-General should be requested to provide the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1988 with a feasibility study on the consolidation and co-ordination of all public information activities within the United Nations with specific reference to the financial implications as well as to the effectiveness of the Department of Public Information as the focal point for public information activities;

(13) The Department of Public Information should be requested to continue its co-operation with the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with intergovernmental organizations and regional organizations, and should monitor, as appropriate, important meetings of that Movement, as well as of intergovernmental and regional organizations, with a view to promoting a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information;

(14) In the light of the serious economic situation prevailing in Africa, the Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the Department of Public Information continues to do its utmost in bringing to the attention of the international community the real dimensions of the plight of the African people and the tremendous efforts of the African countries towards recovery and development, as well as the positive response by the international community, with a view to increasing its contribution to alleviating this human tragedy. In this regard, the Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the Department of Public Information continues to do its utmost to disseminate widely and to publicize the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.[5] In this respect, the efforts of the Department should be commended;

(15) The Department of Public Information should be urged to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information pertaining to acute world economic problems in general and, in particular, to the severe economic difficulties of the least developed countries and the need for strengthening the international economic co-operation aimed at resolving external debt problems of developing countries;

(16) The relevant paragraphs of General Assembly resolution 59 (I) of 14 December 1946, in which the Assembly stated, *inter alia*, that freedom of information is a fundamental human right, must be reiterated;

(17) The relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, and those of the Concluding Document of the meeting of representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Madrid from 11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983, should be recalled;

(18) The relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace[6] should also be recalled;

(19) The final documents of the first Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984,[7] and of the Second Conference, held at Harare from 10 to 12 June 1987 (A/42/431 and Corr.1, annex) should be recalled;

(20) The Conference of Ministers of Information of States members of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 30 March 1985, which expressed its conviction of the importance of a new world information and communication order, should be noted;

(21) The relevant resolutions on the question relating to information of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 16 to 19 January 1984,[8] and the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987 (see A/42/178-S/18753, annex IV), should be recalled;

(22) The relevant section of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[9] should be recalled;

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[5] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

[6] Resolution 33/73.

[7] A/39/139-S/16430, annex.

[8] A/39/131-S/16414 and Corr.1, annex II, resolution 15/4-P(IS).

[9] A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 294-312.

(23) The Department of Public Information should continue to maintain consistent editorial independence and accuracy in reporting for all material produced by the Department and should promote, to the greatest possible extent, an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations system among the peoples of the world, *inter alia*, the cultural, humanitarian, economic and social programmes of the specialized agencies, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur;

(24) The Department of Public Information should, in the context of the review of its role, performance and method of work, study the feasibility of applying modern technologies for the collection, production, storage, dissemination and distribution of information materials, including the use of satellite facilities, bearing in mind the possibility of owning one in the future. The Secretary-General should be requested to submit such a feasibility study, including its financial implications, to the Committee by its next organizational session, at the latest;

(25) In this regard, attention is drawn to the success attained by the ARABSAT, BRASILSAT, INSAT-1B, MORELOS and PALAPA satellite systems and the CONDOR project, designed to promote national and regional integration, and the improvement of communication infrastructures;

(26) In the light of the present financial difficulties of the Department of Public Information, it is recommended that the Department consider expanding the programme of telephone news bulletins that are paid for by its users. The Committee on Information notes with appreciation the positive response of those countries that are assisting the United Nations in resuming the short-wave broadcasts through their respective national networks free of charge. In the light of this successful co-operation, the Department of Public Information is requested to continue its contacts with interested countries and broadcasting organizations, in both the developed and developing countries, especially those with recognized capabilities, to solicit this type of co-operation and to report to the Committee at its substantive session in 1988 on the outcome of those contacts. The Department of Public Information should be requested to ensure that these radio programmes are objective and professional;

(27) The Committee on Information takes note with appreciation of regional efforts, especially among the developing countries, as well as co-operation between developed and developing countries to develop further their media infrastructure, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information, with a view to encouraging a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information;

(28) The Department of Public Information should continue its annual training programme for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries. The Committee on Information notes that the workshop for the familiarization of news agencies of developing countries with modern technologies, as recommended by the Committee[10] and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/68 A, has not been organized owing to financial constraints. The Department of Public Information is once again requested, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, to ensure the continuation and expansion of this kind of activity. In this connection, the Department should continue to examine the possibility of allocating a week of the programme for a visit by journalists and broadcasters from developing countries to one of the developing countries that expresses readiness to receive them for the purpose of acquainting them with the ways in which information on the United Nations is received and utilized;

(29) In order to enhance awareness and understanding of the lofty objectives of the United Nations, the Department of Public Information should provide assistance, in an objective and equitable way, to educational institutions of Member States for teaching about the structure of the United Nations, as well as the principles and purposes enunciated in its Charter. In order to implement this recommendation, the Department should continue to organize seminars for educators and education policy makers;

(30) Within the World Disarmament Campaign, the Department of Public Information should encourage coverage aimed at the promotion of a climate of understanding, confidence and co-operation, peace and development, and the enhancement of human rights;

(31) The Department of Public Information should be requested to continue to cover adequately and accurately all United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions, and to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1988;

(32) The Department of Public Information should continue its activities and dissemination of information on the policy and practice of *apartheid*, giving due attention to the unilateral measures and official censorship imposed on the local and international media with regard to all aspects of this issue;

(33) The Secretary-General should be requested to intensify his efforts in order to alert world public opinion to the illegal occupation of Namibia and to continue to disseminate adequately and accurately, with the full assistance of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Department of Public Information and the United Nations system as a whole, information relating to the struggle of the oppressed people of Namibia for self-determination, national independence and freedom as well as to the need for the full and speedy implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia;

(34) The Department of Public Information should further cover adequately and with impartiality the activities of all United Nations peace-keeping operations, in view of the paramount importance of such operations for the maintenance of international peace and security;

(35) The Secretary-General should be requested to ensure the continuation and improvement of United Nations radio and television programmes and, *inter alia*, to strengthen the Middle East/Arabic Unit as the producer of Arabic television and radio programmes. The De-

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[10] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 21* (A/41/21), para. 69.

partment of Public Information should implement the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/82 B of 15 December 1983 on the Caribbean Unit. In view of the importance of United Nations radio programmes in the Asian and European regions, the functions of the Asian and European Units should not only be maintained, they should also be expanded;

(36) The unique function of the United Nations information centres as one of the most important means of disseminating information about the United Nations among the peoples of the world is recognized. In this regard, United Nations information centres should continue to assist press and information media in their respective countries in accordance with the mandate given by the General Assembly and should intensify direct and systematic communication exchange with local information and educational institutions and non-governmental organizations in a mutually beneficial way. Every effort should be made to establish close co-ordination with other field offices of the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Development Programme, in order to avoid duplication of work. Co-ordination with other United Nations offices should take into account the functional autonomy of the United Nations information centres. The Department should ensure open and unhindered access by all people to all United Nations information centres and to all materials distributed through the centres;

(37) The Department of Public Information should disseminate information concerning the decisions of the United Nations dealing with acts of terrorism in all its forms, taking into account particularly General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985, as well as the relevant statements of the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General;

(38) The Secretary-General should continue to strengthen and accelerate his efforts to develop a system for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the activities of the Department of Public Information, particularly in the priority areas determined by the General Assembly, taking into account the need to improve data collection procedures, analysis of feedback data and end-use of the Department's materials, and maximizing the efficiency of the operations in all their aspects;

(39) Future reports of the Department of Public Information to the Committee on Information and to the General Assembly, in particular on new programmes or on the expansion of existing programmes, should contain:

(*a*) More adequate information on the output of the Department in respect of each topic included in its work programme, which forms the basis of its programme budget;

(*b*) The costs of the activities undertaken in respect of each topic;

(*c*) More adequate information on target audiences, end-use of the Department's products and analysis of feedback data received by the Department;

(*d*) A statement detailing the priority level that the Secretary-General has attached to current or future activities of the Department in documents dealing with such activities;

(*e*) The Department's evaluation of the effectiveness of its different programmes and activities, with particular reference to the need constantly to review internal programme elements and activities;

(40) The steps taken by the Department of Public Information in redressing the imbalance in its staff should be noted. The Department should continue its efforts to that end. The Secretary-General should take appropriate steps to increase the representation of underrepresented developing countries and of other underrepresented groups of countries, especially at the senior levels, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and to submit a report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1988;

(41) Member States should be called upon once again to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Economic and Social Information;

(42) Note is taken of the report on the curtailment of radio programmes and the improvement in the distribution of taped radio programmes produced by the Department of Public Information,[11] and the Department is requested to take steps to improve their distribution, to examine its current effectiveness and to report to the Committee at its substantive session in 1988. In this connection, the Department of Public Information should explore adequate measures to resume radio programmes that have been curtailed, bearing in mind the need to ensure effective utilization, timeliness and maximum audience impact;

(43) Note is taken of the report on the programme and activities of the Joint United Nations Information Committee,[12] and the Secretary-General is urged to continue his efforts to secure a sound and stable financial basis for *Development Forum*, the only inter-agency publication of the United Nations system that concentrates on development issues. The Secretary-General should continue to ensure that *Development Forum* retains its editorial policy of intellectual independence, thus enabling this publication to continue to serve as a world-wide forum in which diverse opinions on issues relating to economic and social development can be freely expressed;

(44) In order to ensure a better image of the United Nations and to promote a more accurate understanding of its activities, the Department of Public Information should guarantee daily coverage of all United Nations meetings through issuance of the daily press releases and the weekly news digest in all working languages. The Department of Public Information should continue to co-operate closely with and provide assistance to the members of the United Nations Correspondents Association, taking into account their needs and requirements, especially in the area of press releases, which provide them with the necessary raw material for adequate reporting. The Department of Public Information should be requested anew to use the official languages of the General Assembly adequately in its documents and audio-visual documentation in order to inform the public better about the activities of the United Nations. The Department of Public Information should again be requested to make balanced use of the two working languages of the Secretariat, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2 (I) of 1 February 1946, in its written and audio-visual

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[11] A/AC.198/117.

[12] A/AC.198/120.

documents and to provide the two press sections with the means of producing and distributing press releases and, accordingly, to arrange appropriate staffing. The Department of Public Information should co-operate with delegations when they request that their views be reflected with accuracy and objectivity, by issuing addenda or corrigenda in the language of the press releases;

(45) The Department of Public Information should improve the timely distribution of its materials to subscribers and United Nations information centres, in particular the *UN Chronicle*, a major source of information on the United Nations to its recipients, and should reassess the effectiveness of this publication and report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1988;

(46) The Secretary-General should be encouraged to continue and intensify his efforts to explore all possibilities of securing adequate resources for the continuation of the *World Newspaper Supplement* project. The *World Newspaper Supplement* should be properly labelled to identify its sources;

(47) It is recognized that free distribution of materials is necessary in the public information activities of the United Nations, but, as demands increase and whenever it is desirable and possible, the Department of Public Information should actively encourage the sale of its materials;

(48) It is requested that the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information be implemented within existing resources;

2. *Requests* that the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat be implemented within existing resources;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information, at its substantive session in 1988, on the implementation of the above recommendations;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979, 35/201 of 16 December 1980, 36/149 A of 16 December 1981, 37/94 A and B of 10 December 1982, 38/82 A of 15 December 1983, 39/98 A and B of 14 December 1984, 40/164 A and B of 16 December 1985 and 41/68 A and B of 3 December 1986,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the final documents of the first Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984,[7] and of the Second Conference, held at Harare from 10 to 12 June 1987 (A/42/431 and Corr.1, annex), the Declarations of the Seventh and Eighth Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983,[13] and at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[9] and the Final Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985,[14]

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,[15] and the Conference of Ministers of Information of States members of the Organization of African Unity at its third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 30 March 1985, and at its first extraordinary session, held at Cairo from 20 to 25 November 1985, especially those encouraging regional co-operation in the field of information,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, and those of the Concluding Document of the meeting of representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Madrid from 11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983,

Recalling article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,[6]

Conscious that, in order progressively to remedy existing imbalances, it is essential to strengthen and intensify the development of infrastructure, networks and resources in the communications field and thus encourage a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information,

Emphasizing its full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which constitutes an essential instrument for the development of human and material resources and communication infrastructures in the developing countries,

Recognizing the central role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communications within its mandate, as well as the progress accomplished by that organization in that field,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (A/42/571);

2. *Recalls* the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racialism, *Apartheid* and Incitement to War,[16] adopted on 28 Novem-

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[13] See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I, para. 173.

[14] See A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, annex I, sect. XXXIV.

[15] See A/36/534, annex II.

[16] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, pp. 100-104.

ber 1978 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

3. *Considers* that the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization represents a significant step towards the gradual elimination of existing imbalances in the field of information and communications, and welcomes the decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the Programme at its eighth session, held in Paris from 20 to 26 January 1987;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States that have made or pledged a contribution towards the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication;

5. *Again calls upon* Member States and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as well as other international governmental and non-governmental organizations and concerned public and private enterprises to respond to the appeals of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to contribute to the International Programme for the Development of Communication by making financial resources available as well as staff, equipment, technologies and training resources;

6. *Recalls* resolution 4/22 of 27 October 1980[17] concerning the reduction of telecommunication tariffs for news exchanges, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and takes note of the efforts made by Member States in this respect;

7. *Reaffirms* its support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, its Constitution and the ideals reflected in it;

8. *Invites* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue his efforts in the information and communication field and to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-third session, a detailed report on the application of the International Programme for the Development of Communication as well as on the social, economic and cultural effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies;

9. *Reaffirms* the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which retains the central role in the field of information, gradually to eliminate existing imbalances, particularly with respect to the development of infrastructures and production capacities, and to encourage a free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information with a view to the establishment of a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, in accordance with the relevant consensus resolutions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

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[17] *Ibid., Twenty-first Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. III.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/42/814, para. 17) by recorded votes as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 136 votes to 1, with 15 abstentions and draft resolution B by 140 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 42/162 A and B.[18]

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[18] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/21	Report of the Committee on Information	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 21*
A/42/411	Letter dated 6 July 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Pyongyang Declaration and Plan of Action on South-South Co-operation, adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation, held at Pyongyang from 9 to 13 June 1987	
A/42/431 and Corr.1	Letter dated 24 July 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final documents adopted by the Second Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 10 to 12 June 1987	
A/42/494	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/571	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/SPC/42/L.20 and Corr.1	Draft resolution	See A/42/814, paras. 9 and 17, draft resolution A
A/SPC/42/L.21 and Corr.1	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 13 and 17, draft resolution B

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 79

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 79: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East:*

(*a*) Report of the Commissioner-General;

(*b*) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

(*c*) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;

(*d*) Reports of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Page

Document A/42/780: Report of the Special Political Committee 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 9

List of other documents pertaining to the item 10

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Special Political Committee*, 8th to 13th and 15th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 89th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 75.

DOCUMENT A/42/780

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[18 November 1987]

1. The item entitled:

"United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East:

"(*a*) Report of the Commissioner-General;

"(*b*) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

"(*c*) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;

"(*d*) Reports of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 41/69 A to K of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 79, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 8th to 13th and 15th meetings, between 26 October and 4 November 1987.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*]

5. At its 8th meeting, on 26 October, the Committee heard a statement by the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, who introduced his report (A/42/13 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Norway, Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Financing of the Agency, introduced the report of the Working Group (A/42/633).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

7. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered 11 draft resolutions, as set forth below.

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.6

8. At the 15th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.6) entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", sponsored by his delegation.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.6 by a recorded vote of 125 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 33 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia,

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[1] The delegation of Luxembourg subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.7

10. At the 15th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.7), entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Liberia.

11. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.7.

12. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.7 without a vote (see para. 33 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.8

13. At the 15th meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.8), entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Samoa, Spain, Sri Lanka and Sweden.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.8 without a vote (see para. 33 below, draft resolution C).

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.9/Rev.1

15. At the 15th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.9/Rev.1) entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.9/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 126 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 33 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.10

17. At the 15th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.10), entitled "Palestine Refugees in the Gaza Strip", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.10 by a recorded vote of 123 to 2, with 2 abstentions (see para. 33 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Liberia, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.11

19. At the 15th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.11), entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.11 by a recorded vote of 103 to 19, with 5 abstentions (see para. 33 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Greece, Spain.

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.12

21. At the 15th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.12), entitled "Population and refugees displaced since 1967", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.12 by a recorded vote of 102 to 2, with 23 abstentions (see para. 33 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.13

23. At the 15th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.13), entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugees properties", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Pakistan.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.13 by a recorded vote of 99 to 2, with 25 abstentions (see para. 33 below, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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[2] The delegation of Luxembourg subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote against the draft resolution.

[3] The delegation of Luxembourg subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.14

25. At the 15th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.14), entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

26. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resoluton A/SPC/42/L.14 by a recorded vote of 102 to 2, with 23 abstentions (see para. 33 below, resolution I). The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.15

27. At the 15th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.15), entitled "Palestine refugees in the West Bank", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

28. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.15 by a recorded vote of 121 to 2, with 4 abstentions (see para. 33 below, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.16

29. At the 15th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/42/L.16), entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Jordan, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

30. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/42/L.16 by a recorded vote of 125 to 2 (see para. 33 below, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

31. Before the voting on all the draft resolutions, a statement in connection with the draft resolutions was made by the representative of Israel.

32. Following the voting on the draft resolutions, the representatives of Finland, Sweden, Israel, Austria, Canada, Denmark, on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

33. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to K below:

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

A

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/69 A of 3 December 1986 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 (A/42/13 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1),

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Reiterates its request* that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) (see A/42/515, annex), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1988;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. *Notes with profound concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions.

B

Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2964 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3090 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3330 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 D (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 C of 23 November 1976, 32/90 D of 13 December 1977, 33/112 D of 18 December 1978, 34/52 D of 23 November 1979, 35/13 D of 3 November 1980, 36/146 E of 16 December 1981, 37/120 A of 16 December 1982, 38/83 B of 15 December 1983, 39/99 B of 14 December 1984, 40/165 B of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 B of 3 December 1986,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East[4] and adopted the recommendations contained therein,

Having considered the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/42/633),

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 (A/42/13 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1),

Deeply concerned at the critical financial situation of the Agency, which permits the provision of only minimum services to the Palestine refugees,

Emphasizing the continuing need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present minimum level, the activities of the Agency, as well as to enable the Agency to carry out essential construction,

1. *Commends* the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the Agency's financial security;

2. *Takes note with approval* of the report of the Working Group;

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[4] A/36/866 and Corr.1; see also A/37/591.

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

C

Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/69 C of 3 December 1986 and all previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 (*ibid.*),

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 41/69 C and all its previous resolutions on the question;

2. *Endorses,* bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

D

Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 D of 3 December 1986,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last three decades, lost their lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/445),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 (A/42/13 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1),

1. *Urges* all States to respond to the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;

2. *Strongly appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to General Assembly resolution 41/69 D;

4. *Invites* the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. *Appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. *Also appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E of 14 December 1984, 40/165 E of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 E of 3 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 (*ibid.*), and the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/507),

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip away from the homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return, *Alarmed* by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of Israel's obligation under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

Emphasizing the statement contained in paragraph 17 of the report of the Commissioner-General (A/42/13 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1), which reads as follows:

> "The people of the Gaza Strip, two thirds of whom are refugees, still face the special difficulties to which I drew attention in my last report",

1. *Reiterates strongly its demand* that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and from the destruction of their shelters;

2. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and accordingly to extend all the services of the Agency to those refugees;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-third session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 above.

F

Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 F of 16 December 1981, 37/120 F of 16 December 1982, 38/83 F of 15 December 1983, 39/99 F of 14 December 1984, 40/165 F of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 F of 3 December 1986 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 (*ibid.*), and the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/446),

Deeply concerned at the interruption by the Agency, owing to financial difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields,

1. *Regrets* that its resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F and 41/69 F have not been implemented;

2. *Calls once again upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

3. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

G

Population and refugees displaced since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984, 40/165 G of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 G of 3 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 (A/42/13 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1), and the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/480),

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by an displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissibile;

2. *Considers* any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

3. *Strongly deplores* the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. *Calls once more upon* Israel:

(*a*) To take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants;

(*b*) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-third session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 4 above.

H

Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 H of 15 December 1983, 39/99 H of 14 December 1984, 40/165 H of 16 December 1985, 41/

69 H of 3 December 1986 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/505),

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1986 to 31 August 1987 (A/42/515, annex),

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[5] and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

Recalling in particular its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report,[6] and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. *Calls once more upon* Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Deplores* Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

I

Protection of Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, 512 (1982) of 19 June 1982, 513 (1982) of 4 July 1982, 515 (1982) of 29 July 1982, 517 (1982) of 4 August 1982, 518 (1982) of 12 August 1982, 519 (1982) of 17 August 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, and 523 (1982) of 18 October 1982,

Recalling its resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982, 38/83 I of 15 December 1983, 39/99 I of 14 December 1984, 40/165 I of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 I of 3 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/481);

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 (A/42/13 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1),

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[7] and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[8]

Deeply concerned at the marked deterioration in the security situation experienced by the Palestine refugees as stated by the Commissioner-General in his report,

Deeply distressed at the continuous suffering of the Palestinians resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its consequences,

Deeply distressed at the tragic situation of the civilian population in and around the Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon resulting from the fighting,

Recognizing the efforts of the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General to promote a co-ordinated programme of assistance for Lebanon by the other United Nations agencies, as reflected in paragraph 15 of the Commissioner-General's report (*ibid.*),

Reaffirming its support for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon, within its internationally recognized boundaries,

1. *Holds* Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

2. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to undertake effective measures to guarantee the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation in 1967 and thereafter;

3. *Calls once again upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

4. *Urges* the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide housing to the Palestine refugees whose houses were demolished or razed by the Israeli forces;

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[5] Resolution 217 A (III).

[6] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 11*, document A/5700.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[8] Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

5. *Requests* the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide emergency housing repairs for the shelters and Agency installations that have been partly damaged or destroyed in the fighting;

6. *Calls once again upon* Israel to compensate the Agency for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-third session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

J

Palestine refugees in the West Bank

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/83 J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 J of 14 December 1984, 40/165 J of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 J of 3 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/482),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 (A/42/13 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1),

Alarmed also by Israel's plans to remove and resettle the Palestine refugees of the West Bank and to destroy their camps,

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the West Bank away from the homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

1. *Calls once again upon* Israel to abandon those plans and to refrain from any action that leads to the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the West Bank and from the destruction of their camps;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to keep the matter under close supervision and to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-third session, on any developments regarding this matter.

K

University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 K of 3 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/309),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 (A/42/13 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1),

1. *Emphasizes* the need for strengthening the educational system in the Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to co-operate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 2 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to K submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/42/780, para. 33). Draft resolutions B and C were adopted without a vote and draft resolutions A and D to K were adopted by recorded votes as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 153 votes to none, with 1 abstention; draft resolution D was adopted by 154 votes to none, with 1 abstention; draft resolution E was adopted by 150 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions; draft resolution F was adopted by 131 votes to 20, with 4 abstentions; draft resolution G was adopted by 125 votes to 2, with 27 abstentions; draft resolution H was adopted by 123 votes to 2, with 28 abstentions; draft resolution I was adopted by 124 votes to 2, with 27 abstentions; draft resolution J was adopted by 145 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions; and draft resolution K was adopted by 151 votes to 2, with 1 abstention. For the final text, see resolutions 42/69 A to K.[9]

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[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/131 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1	Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (1 July 1986-30 June 1987)	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 13* and addendum and corrigendum
A/42/131-S/18699	Letter dated 18 February 1987 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18699
A/42/177-S/18752	Letter dated 11 March 1987 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18752
A/42/178-S/18753	Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987	
A/42/309	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/69 K	
A/42/445	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/69 D	
A/42/446	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/69 F	
A/42/480	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/69 G	
A/42/481	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/69 I	
A/42/482	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/69 J	
A/42/505	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/69 H	
A/42/507	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/69 E	
A/42/515	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine	
A/42/633	Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/SPC/42/L.6	Draft resolution	See A/42/780, paras. 8 and 33, draft resolution A
A/SPC/42/L.7	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 10 and 33, draft resolution B
A/SPC/42/L.8	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 13 and 33, draft resolution C
A/SPC/42/L.9	*Idem*	Replaced by A/SPC/42/L.9/Rev.1
A/SPC/42/L.9/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	See A/42/780, paras. 15 and 33, draft resolution D
A/SPC/42/L.10	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 17 and 33, draft resolution E
A/SPC/42/L.11	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 19 and 33, draft resolution F
A/SPC/42/L.12	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 21 and 33, draft resolution G
A/SPC/42/L.13	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 23 and 33, draft resolution H
A/SPC/42/L.14	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 25 and 33, draft resolution I
A/SPC/42/L.15	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 27 and 33, draft resolution J
A/SPC/42/L.16	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 29 and 33, draft resolution K

United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Official Records

Agenda item 80
ANNEXES
FORTY-SECOND SESSION
NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 80: Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas de India*

DOCUMENT A/42/704

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*3 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly decision 41/416 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 80, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. At the 8th meeting, on 26 October 1987, the Chairman informed the Committee that he had held consultations with the interested delegations, in particular those of France and Madagascar. In view of the ongoing periodic contacts between the French and Malagasy authorities, it was requested that the Committee postpone consideration of the item until the forty-third session of the General Assembly.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

4. The Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly should include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 2 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Special Political Committee contained in paragraph 4 of its report (A/42/704) (see decision 42/415[1]).

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Special Political Committee*, 8th meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 89th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 77.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 81

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 81: Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations*

DOCUMENT A/42/700

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*29 October 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly decision 41/417 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 81, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. At the 8th meeting of the Special Political Committee, on 26 October, the Chairman proposed that, as no member of the Committee had requested to speak on the substance of the item, consideration of it should be deferred until the forty-third session of the General Assembly.

4. In the absence of any objection it was so decided.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

5. The Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly should include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 2 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Special Political Committee contained in paragraph 5 of its report (A/42/700) (see decision 42/416[1]).

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Special Political Committee*, 8th meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 89th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 78.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

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